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NATIVE POTTERY:
HAND-MADE POTTERY IN THE PREHISTORIC AND ROMAN PERIOD
IN NORTHERN ENGLAND AND SOUTHERN SCOTLAND

Thesis presented for the Degree of M.A.
University of Durham

Georgina Flowright
October 1978

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Abstract

The thesis is a survey and catalogue of most of the pottery found in the area between the Clyde and Solway and the southern boundaries of Cumbria and Durham, and to which previously the label of Iron Age or Roman native pottery had been assigned. The paucity of contextual information is demonstrated. An attempt is made to classify types for comparison with the small amount of contextual data. The result of this, combined with external evidence, illustrates the probable Late Bronze Age origins for at least two types, and the presence of a Roman native pottery, but does not allow a closer type classification to be put forward.

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ABBREVIATIONS

<u>A.A.</u> ₃	<u>Archaeologia Aeliana</u> , third series.
<u>A.A.</u> ₄	<u>Archaeologia Aeliana</u> , fourth series.
<u>Ant. J.</u>	<u>Journal of the Society of Antiquaries of London</u>
<u>Arch. Camb.</u>	<u>Archaeologia Cambrensis</u>
<u>Collingwood and Richmond</u>	<u>The Archaeology of Roman Britain</u> , R. G. Collingwood and I. A. Richmond, 1969.
<u>C.W.</u> ₂	<u>Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society</u> , second series.
<u>G.A.J.</u>	<u>Glasgow Archaeological Journal</u>
<u>P.B.N.F.C.</u>	<u>Proceedings of the Berwickshire Naturalists Field Club</u>
<u>P.F.A.N.H.S.</u>	<u>Proceedings of the Falkirk Archaeological and Natural History Society</u>
<u>P.S.A.N.</u>	<u>The Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne</u>
<u>P.S.A.S.</u>	<u>Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland</u>
<u>R.C.A.H.M.S.</u>	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (similarly <u>R.C.A.M.S.</u>)
<u>T.A.A.S.D.N.</u>	<u>Transactions of the Architectural and Archaeological Society of Durham and Northumberland</u>
<u>T.D. & G.</u>	<u>Transactions of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society</u>
<u>T. Glas. A.S.</u>	<u>Transactions of the Glasgow Archaeological Society</u>
<u>Y.A.J.</u>	<u>Yorkshire Archaeological Journal</u>

PART I

INTRODUCTION

ORIGIN OF THE SURVEY

The idea for a survey of native pottery came from Dr. (now Professor) Dennis Harding in 1970. At that time the North had been suffering from three major problems where pottery from Roman-Native sites was concerned. These were, in short, its small quantity, its lack of stratification and thirdly, its general featurelessness.

Work over the previous few years up until 1970 had, however, produced a few sign-posts which seemed to indicate the possibility that this situation might now be remedied. There appeared to be more opportunities to study the pottery in its stratigraphic sequence; with the excavation of sites like Burradon, Hetha Burn and Holme House providing pottery groups to be added to the all too few stratified sites of the earlier periods, such as Huckhoe, Stanwick, Harehope and Hownam Rings. Again, there also seemed that there might be more of a chance of being able to classify the pottery itself. At Burradon (Jobey, 1970) the discovery of sherds with finger-tip decoration and a profile which made it possible to assign them to around the 5th century B.C. at least helped to indicate the potentially long chronology of such sites, and encourage the hope that datable wares might appear on sites in the future. At Hetha Burn it was found that pottery could be divided up on a fabric basis with a predominance of fabric-type in each period¹ (Burgess, 1970, 21). In central Scotland Euan MacKie suggested a very coarse pottery type could be considered as a cultural indicator for his Abernethy Culture (MacKie, 1969, 19). A third factor augured well for a closer look at this pottery which had so far more or less managed to escape being closely defined as either Roman-Native or Iron Age. This was the sudden increase in radio-carbon dates available offering (within all the limitations of the method) semi-absolute dates upon which could be hung the bones of the various structural sequences proposed for the North of England, and Southern and Central Scotland (e.g. Jobey, 1965, 1966a and 1966b, 1970b; S. Piggott, 1966; Feachem, 1966).

SCOPE OF THE SURVEY

The original intention, encouraged by the Holme House discoveries, was to examine the development of hand-made pottery (normally called

1 Subsequent work at Hetha Burn has shown a rather more complex sequence than was originally apparent (information from C. Burgess, 1978).

'native') during the Romano-British period. It was hoped to limit it to hand-made pottery in order to exclude some of the more mass-produced wares which sometimes are called 'native' like Dales, Derbyshire and Huntcliff-type wares (though the distinction between hand-made, wheel-made and wheel-finished, particularly with the latter, can be blurred). The problems of these, however, have already been high-lighted (e.g. Gillam, 1939 and 1951; Hull, 1932; Jones & Webster, 1969)¹ and the bulk and distribution of the material involved would pose quite a work-load on their own. Hand-made Black-Burnished I cooking-pots (e.g. Farrar, 1973) are also not included.

It soon became apparent, not surprisingly, that any pottery which can be called 'native' is going to be inextricably bound up with its pre-Roman antecedents - if only because of the problem of unravelling periods on a site devoid of stratigraphy. The simplest solution seemed to be to accept the problem as a joint period one and examine any pottery which claimed the name 'Iron Age' or 'native' in the hope that it might be possible to find grounds on which they could be distinguished, if indeed this was the correct thing to seek to do.

Having decided to examine both Iron Age and Roman pottery, it was necessary to define the area to be covered. During the Roman period the intermittent occupation of sites on Hadrian's Wall and its hinterland, and Southern Scotland suggested that the (then) four Northern counties of England, and Southern Scotland up to the Antonine Wall, could supply closed archaeological groups and other good stratigraphic contexts. The northern limit, the Antonine Wall, approximates to the northern boundary proposed by Stuart Piggott (1966, fig. 1) for his Iron Age provinces of Tyne-Forth and Solway-Clyde, the lower boundary including Northumberland but not Cumberland. The Tees has long been recognised as a Prehistoric 'isotaph' and therefore to adopt the Tees (in its lower stretches below Greta Bridge) and the Lune in Westmorland as an approximate southern limit, would not be too unnatural. The area of study, therefore, is the area lying between the Clyde-Forth line and the Tees and the Lune on the south.

1 and subsequently Loughlin, 1977.

SOME POTENTIAL AIMS

The first basic problem has already been mentioned, that is that up to 1970, due to lack of stratigraphy, poverty of datable material and the pottery's own resistance to classification, it has been hard to form a chronological framework based on, for example, forms or fabrics. One aim would be to discover if this had become any more feasible in the last few years. MacKie's attempt to use pottery as a cultural indicator indicated another avenue to be explored. A further possibility lay in the fact that during the historical period Southern Scotland was tribally divided. Also the prehistoric period has left behind numerous types of field monument erratically distributed, and these, together with a few more distinctive artefacts could prove a fruitful ground of enquiry perhaps when compared with the distribution of pottery types.

Quest for culture and chronology spawns other highways along which to search. An attempt ought to be made to ask socio-economic questions of the pottery, about its manufacture, function, status, trade etc.

THE POTTERY SAMPLE

Most of the major museums in the area were visited and most of the publications relating to the area were searched. Nonetheless the pottery is very much a sample for two reasons. Firstly, it is probable that quite a lot of interesting material has been omitted because it was in an unknown private collection or small museum, or because it was unavailable in a visited museum. Much of the pottery included could only be described from references. Secondly, material was omitted because of its quantity, only representative or interesting items being drawn (this mainly applies to Traprain Law). Retrospectively, one way of solving this problem might have been by sherd-count (or by weighing); although this sort of quantification has its problems (see Hinton, 1977) it could be of interest when related to particular types of site.

Approximately 486 sherds (or groups of sherds) are included in the catalogue (p. 72) from 115 sites, which can be broken down into some 187 different contexts. While duplicates were omitted at Traprain, sometimes featureless sherds (also occasionally from anonymous sites) have been included in the catalogue, partly because sometimes references to them were obscure, partly in the hope they may not always be featureless, and partly just to keep the record straight.

Mostly in the text it has been easier to refer to catalogue entries as, for example, 'Birdoswald 8', since it gives the sherd slightly less anonymity, however, each sherd has a catalogue number given in square brackets at the end of each entry, and this number has been used in tables etc. for ease of handling.

From here on the term 'native pottery' will be used of any hand-made pottery in this thesis, meaning it could be either Iron Age or Roman, as a form of short-hand only. It is recognised that this begs the question in at least two ways - that is in appearing to assume that Romano-British pottery is indigenous or, even, impoverished, as the word native has sometimes been used to imply

PROBLEMS OF INTERPRETATION

Of the 187 contexts examined for the pottery, only precisely eleven could be said to be truly stratified - i.e. sealed from potential downward contamination and subsequent disturbance, and also early enough on the site not to contain residual material. A further 46 contexts held out promise of helping to indicate either a relative or an absolute date; but they were usually dependent on uncertain factors, for example did they contain residual material? Sometimes material may be well stratified within a monument, but the monument itself be of very uncertain date, for example the dating of stone-walled forts, or palisades, varies considerably.

Mr. Jobey has commented verbally on the fickleness of upland sites where stratigraphy is concerned. Thin soil cover and an abrasive climate can nullify possibly hundreds of years of occupation leaving, at the best, a horizontal stratigraphy. Lowland sites like Hartburn, with its minimum of 12 replacement house phases, or Huckhoe ranging in period from its radio-carbon date of c. 500 B.C. (see p.193) to its 6th century Post-Roman pottery show that, at least in the lowlands, sites could be occupied over a very long period.

It could perhaps be suggested that knowledge of this prompted earlier excavators to omit the provenances of their pottery as being of no consequence. Whatever the cause, inadequately recorded excavations account for quite a large number of provenance gaps in the catalogue, while other excavators have omitted the pottery altogether. A slightly

No.

I. SITE findspot
Stratification Associations
..... Publication
Whereabouts Accn. No. Card Nos.....
Other

II. SEERD:	Base	Wall	(neck shoulder)	rim	(delete).....(No)
------------	------	------	-----------------	-----	-------------------

III. COLOUR: int. surface int. margin core ext. margin ext. surface
.....

MATRIX:	very coarse	coarse	medium	fine	very fine
	hard	medium	soft		

TEMPER:	shell	calcite	flint	grog	mica	quartz	feldspar	sandstone
(o/o??)	grass	vesicular	other					

size:	Tempers
	mostly over 2 mm.
	" 2-1 mm.
	" under 1 mm.

Fabric type?
Other?

FORM: Gen. Description
.....
full height max. width x height
rim diam. base diam.
wall thickness between: (mm.) 0 - 1 - 2 - 5 - 7.5 - 10 - 15 on
corner points (heights)
(diams)
vertical tangencies
inflection points

<u>rim</u>			concave	convex	straight	other
inverted?	a. rounded					
upright?	b. flat					
everted?	where?					
	c. tapered					
	d. thickened					
	e. other					

<u>handles</u>	type	number	position	spacing	other
----------------	------	--------	----------	---------	-------

base (ext.)	straight	flat	footring	pedestal	concave	convex	other
(int.)	sag	level	raised				

DECORATION: Area burnished: int.....
ext
method
applied cordons/fillets
other applied decn
incised or impressed decn
perforations
(no., space, method)
other decoration

CONSTRUCTION:	wheelmade	wheelfinished	coilmade	lump	other	unknown
---------------	-----------	---------------	----------	------	-------	---------

IV. Sketched..... Drawn..... Whom..... sectioned.....

OTHER INFORMATION

INITIAL RECORD CARD
(subsequently replaced by categories of Tables 2 & 3)

TABLE 1

	<u>No.</u>	<u>Attribute</u> (punched if present)
Context	1	Sherd well stratified with datable associations
	2	Other stratigraphic information available
	3	If unstratified, from ?single period site?
Nature	4, 5, 6	Rim? Body? Base?
	7	Totally uninformative
Fabric	8-17	Fabrics A-H, 'other' and two others subsequently discarded (see p.)
Form	18-49	Forms 1-32 and 'other' (see Table)
Decoration	50	Stabbing
	51	Incising or scribing
	52	Finger tipping or nailing
	53	Applied band
	54	Perforations
	55	Broch pottery decoration
	56	Housesteads ware
	57	Slip
	58	Burnishing
	59	"Washed" surface
Surface	60	Tooled surface
Treatment	61	Vegetable impressions
etc.	62	Calcite-gritted
	63	Externally soot covered
	64	Internally soot covered
	65	Other surface treatment
Colour	66-68	External surface: dark? medium? light?
	69-71	External margin: dark? medium? light?
	72-75	Core: Dark? medium? light?
	76-68	Internal margin: dark? medium? and light?
	79-81	Internal surface: dark? medium? light?
Rim diameter	82	Diameter: 0-4 cm.
	83	Diameter: 5-9 cm.
	84	Diameter: 10-14 cm.
	85	Diameter: 15-19 cm.
	86	Diameter: 20-24 cm.
	87	Diameter: 25-29 cm.
	88	Diameter: 30-34 cm.
	89	Diameter: 35 cm. plus
	90	Diameter: uncertain
	91	Thin sectioned?
Other	92	Unique in any other way
	93	Stratified Roman?
	94	Stratified Prehistoric?
	95	Other

TABLE 2

List of attributes of potsherds compiled for use on punch cards

<u>No.</u>	<u>Attribute - if present</u>
1	Catalogue no. of sherd
2-9	Fabrics A-H (see p. 28)
10	Housesteads ware
11	Calcite gritted
12-18	Forms i-vii
19	Rim diameter under 15 cm.
20	Rim diameter 15-24 cm.
21	Rim diameter 25 cm. plus
22-24	External surface: dark? medium? light?
25-27	External margin: dark? medium? light?
28-29	Core: dark? medium?
30-32	Internal margin: dark? medium? light?
33-35	Internal surface: dark? medium? light?
36	Oxidised (summarising above colour information)?
37	Plastic ornament
38	Incised ornament
39	Perforations

TABLE 3

Revised attributes of potsherds used on computer card

more recent fashion can be as confusing, and this is the tendency for excavators to describe their pottery as 'similar' to that coming from another site. It must be said, with sympathy, that having attempted to describe native pottery for this thesis and then to work from those descriptions, that most of it is exceedingly difficult to describe.

The original method adopted by the writer was very similar to that recommended by D. P. S. Peacock (1977), but it was soon found that decisions such as whether your pottery was 'harsh' or 'rough' became very subjective decisions. It is possible that with Peacock's guide to help with the identification of inclusions in the pottery (1977, 31-2) the recognition of temper might have been a much easier task. In 1970 Dr. Gilbert Larwood of the University of Durham's Department of Geology examined some of the pottery in question, and he agreed that without a low-powered binocular microscope and the application of various tests it would be nearly impossible to identify the minerals with any confidence. As an alternative his Department generously undertook to thin-section a small proportion of sherds, the results of which are to be found in the Appendix.¹

The end result of various attempts at description was to restrict the description of rim or base sherds to four main factors, these being form, fabric, colour and size. More of these will be said later, but they all had their problems. Forms tended to fall on a continuum (with awkwardly linked branches) rather than in groups; fabric description was subjective, based on a number of characteristics not always present or hard to identify; the problems of colour are well known, colours are hard to qualify and sherds from the same vessel can show a completely different colour range. Similarly it is difficult to estimate the size of pot which varies in diameter from one side of its rim to the other when complete. Table 1 illustrates the last scheme compiled to standardise description of native potsherds before being condensed into the rather simpler record-card of Table 2.

A final problem has been concerned with the isolation of the material. It is isolated chronologically in the sense that the pottery rarely occurs in contexts with well-dated artefacts. There particularly

1 I am very grateful to Professor Emeleus and Dr. Larwood of the University of Durham Department of Geology, for their thin-section report in the Appendix, and also to Dr. Larwood for discussion and advice on the geological side right from the beginning of the project.

seems to be a gap in recognisable material between about the end of the fifth century B.C. up to around the first century B.C. (George Jobey, 1976, discusses this particularly with reference to the metalwork from Traprain Law). It is also isolated chronologically from other ceramics at both ends of its period. The loss of some of the traditional types of later Bronze Age pottery into the Early Bronze Age (Burgess, 1974, 176) leaves a gap in the Late Bronze Age. Cunliffe has suggested that pottery derived from Deverel-Rimbury traditions survived to fill this gap (1974, 29). However, his Ultimate Deverel-Rimbury tradition of pottery is mainly confined to the South and Midlands, and John Barrett has also suggested that even a general complex of Deverel-Rimbury material cannot be extended beyond about 1000 B.C. (1976, 293). Furthermore at the other end of the scale, the definition of Post-Roman pottery, in the general absence of some of the more distinctive wares of the South, is still in its infancy (Jobey, 1976, 203). Symbolic of this is the fact that Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, the summary of the year's fieldwork results issued by the Scottish Regional Group of the Council for British Archaeology, tends to classify pottery discoveries under 'Iron Age, Early Christian and Viking' together.

A final point to make is that the amount of pottery in the catalogue is extremely low to be representative of the archaeological picture in an area that is the equivalent of half the size of Scotland, and in which the later prehistoric sites must run into thousands in number. While the catalogue is incomplete, it is still clear, and always has been, that the proportion of pottery to site in the area is extremely low.

PREVIOUS WORK

Native pottery, not surprisingly, suffered at the hands of the early antiquaries since it was plain and 'rude' and not amenable to description, drawing or classification. Nevertheless, it is to the credit of people such as Robert Munro (1882) and John Smith (1895) in Scotland, and Barber (1894) in North West England, that they were prepared to record the finds of the pottery alongside the more amenable decorated urns and metalwork, and in some cases illustrate them (e.g., Munro, 1882, 46). Within the area of study the greatest impetus in pot studies probably came with the work of Curle and Cree on Traprain Law, in the years after the Great War, where they excavated some of the largest collection of native pottery still extant in the area. Excavation in the 1930s in the

region generally proceeded slowly, but stratified pottery was found and commented on by V. G. Childe and C. D. Forde (1932) at Earn's Heugh. Outside, but close to the area, developments had been taking place. In Yorkshire, R. A. Smith (1928) had published the important group of Early Iron Age pottery from Scarborough, and pottery of rather different types was being excavated stratified with Roman pottery at Langton and Knapton (Corder and Kirk, 1932), and M. R. Hull published two groups of pottery from Thornton-le-Dale and Casta Beck (Kitson Clark, 1931). In the more northerly part of Scotland the discovery of pottery at the Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age site at Covesea (Benton, 1931) has since prompted discussion of 'Flat-Rimmed' ware and Scotland's earliest Iron Age antecedents (e.g., Piggott, 1955 and Coles, 1960). At Old Keig and Loanhead of Daviot groups of pottery believed to be Iron Age were published showing a range of types (Childe, 1933a and 1933 and Kilbride-Jones, 1934).

Meanwhile the scene for Roman-Native studies was being set. The Royal Commission had started their intensive surveys of field monuments with the publication of Dumfries (1920), Midlothian (1929) onwards to their latest publication of Lanarkshire (1978). In 1913, Curle published the first of his surveys of Roman objects found on non-Roman sites to be followed up in 1931, and later by Anne Robertson (1970).

1942 saw the publication of A. H. A. Hogg's excavations at Ingram Hill and Gunnar Peak, the former accompanied by an article by Ian Richmond entitled 'A Potsherd from Ingram Hill and some kindred types of Votadinian pottery', the first attempt to place native pottery into some sort of cultural context. The next contribution on the same lines was tackled by Hogg himself (1951) as an appendix to an article entitled 'The Votadini' where he illustrated twenty^{-five} of the more exotic sherds of Traprain Law as being a Votadinian product, suggesting that the origins of such pottery lay in Bronze Age antecedents.

By the late fifties a number of important programmes of research had been completed, or were under way. S. and C. M. Piggott had excavated palisade and hillfort sites at Hownam Rings (C. M. Piggott, 1950), where a structural sequence was established for a palisaded site succeeded by a single stone wall site followed by multivallate ramparts and finally by an overlying settlement with a secondary homestead, producing a potentially important sequence of stratified pottery.

The Piggotts followed this with excavation at the palisaded site at Hayhope Knowe (1951), the broch and hillfort of Torwoodlee (S. Piggott, 1951), Bonchester Hill (C. M. Piggott, 1950), Castle Law, Glencorse and Craig's Quarry (S. & C. M. Piggott, 1951) and at Braidwood Fort (S. Piggott, 1958). All of these sites produced pottery.

Further south George Jobey had begun the first of a long programme of excavations on native sites, with excavations published for Gubeon Cottage and Huckhoe. Over the next twenty years fieldwork backed up by excavation was to elaborate the situation of native sites in Northumberland as it is known today, and on which this thesis so heavily relies. This work was also to be expanded to include the border counties. In Cumberland, Brian Blake undertook a programme of excavation on presumed Roman-native sites (1960), some of the results of which were ambiguous, and which did not contribute greatly to the ceramic record. For the first time in the southern part of the area, native pottery was found in some quantity in R. E. M. Wheeler's excavations at Stanwick (1954), where pottery stratified in the presumed destruction levels appeared to have been deposited in a very limited period.

Relevant to some of the sherds from more northern sites in the area, excavation in the North and West of Scotland was beginning to disentangle the complicated groups of pottery from settlements, forts, brochs and other monuments of the Hebrides, Shetlands, Orkneys and the mainland of the Atlantic/North-Eastern provinces (some principal examples being Hamilton, 1956 and 1968, Young, 1966, MacKie 1965 and 1974).

Pottery, apparently in a Roman-military context, had been found at Mumrills (Macdonald & Curle, 1928), Newstead (Richmond, 1948), Birdoswald (not confirmed as military, Simpson & Richmond, 1934), Corbridge (catalogue see p. 121) including the elusive Housesteads ware of Housesteads, Birdoswald and subsequently, Vindolanda.

Some of the important recent events have already been mentioned, and need not be elaborated here as they play a further role in the sections to come. Suffice it to say that recent steps forward have been in the establishment of a basic structural sequence, particularly in Southern Scotland and North-East England, including the recognition of a lengthened chronology based on radio-carbon dates, replacement periods, and artefacts. Detailed fieldwork concentrated on specially limited

areas is beginning to shed light on some of the interplay of factors imposed by the Roman conquest illustrated in settlement patterns (George Jobey, Colin Burgess and Dennis Coggins have all discussed this. See Burgess, 1970. Dennis Coggins has not yet published his survey of settlements in Teesdale). In Scotland Euan MacKie has attempted to define his Abernethy and Hownam cultures running from c. the sixth century B.C. into the Roman period; the Hownam culture being restricted to the Tyne-Forth Province; the Abernethy culture to the North-Eastern Province, also parts of the Atlantic Province and the Forth-Clyde valley; a distinction that is disputed by Anna Ritchie (1970).

A summary of recent work should also include mention of several comprehensive publications relevant to the topic. There has been an upsurge in the study of the political and social geography of the area, of which I. A. Richmond's editorship of Roman and Native in North Britain (1958) was a notable signpost, and tribal areas continue as a subject for discussion (e.g. Steer, 1964, Birley, 1967). References have already been made to the publication of the Iron Age in Northern Britain (ed. Rivet, 1966) which attempted to pull in some of the threads of northern Iron Age studies at that date. Much of the contribution of the Scottish Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments is summarised in the introductions to their recent publications (Roxburghshire, Stirlingshire, Lanarkshire, Peebleshire and Selkirkshire). Further south, Aidan Challis has summarised in considerable detail the archaeology of the area to the south of the Wall during the prehistoric period (Challis^{+ Harding}, 1975). Although not all their proceedings have been published, the conferences held annually by the University of Newcastle upon Tyne Adult Education Department have done much to consolidate results in the area, of which one most relevant was entitled 'Pottery and settlements in the First Millennium B.C.' held in 1971, parts of which have been updated by a subsequent conference on 'Hillforts' in Newcastle, and the Edinburgh-held Scottish Archaeological Forum in 1978.

PART II
THE POTTERY

THE CONTEXT OF THE POTTERY

If the earliest context of the pottery is to be taken at face value, it is that of the sherd described by Collingwood and Jobey (1961) as being similar to Iron Age pottery of the Northumberland area, found in a cist-shaped hollow together with Food-Vessel, Beaker and possibly Cinerary Urn sherds. The authors do not comment on whether they considered this a closed group or not.

The latest context is represented by the post-Roman discovery of pot at Yeavinger which again provides a parallel for pottery from some of the Northumbrian Iron Age sites.

Some of the earliest structures in the area would seem to be the timber-laced hillforts which appear to anticipate the Iron Age with seven and eighth century dates for forts outside the area such as Finavon, Dun Lagaidh (MacKie, 1969), and Fenton Hill within the area producing a fifth century date.¹ Nonetheless, the presence of timber in a rampart or wall cannot certainly be accepted as an early date, MacKie points out that the timber-laced fort of Craigmarloch yielded a first century B.C. date, and at Ingram Hill, the combined bank and palisade were radio-carbon dated to 220 b.c. (I-5316, half-life 5568, Jobey, 1971a).

The second contenders for an early date in the region, are the all-timber palisade sites. These have been found in a primary situation in quite a number of multiphase sites preceding stone walls (Hownam, ?Huckhoe), timber-laced, revetted, or framed ramparts (Fenton Hill, Craigmarloch Wood, Castle Law), and settlements (e.g. Bridge House, Tower Knowe). Settlements in fact, are often the last in a sequence of: palisade, single defence, bi- or multi-vallate defence and, lastly, settlement. The homestead seems to be the only field monument which may succeed a settlement (e.g. at Hownam Rings or Burradon).²

Palisades, also, cannot be assumed to be early. Where they are succeeded by a settlement site rather than by a defended site it seems that a fairly late date may be expected, for example at Bridge House and

1 Verbal information from Mr. Colin Burgess.

2 A homestead is defined here as having 3 or less houses, a settlement more.

Hetha Burn.¹ A similar situation seems to prevail if they are succeeded by a homestead such as Tower Knowe; in these cases the palisades appear to be linked to, if not actually in, the Romano-British period.

Where a site includes a palisade-and-bank phase, the single palisade, if present, is primary (Hayhope Knowe, Ingram Hill). This is confirmed by some of the dates for palisades which are suitably early; material from Craigmarloch Wood was dated 665 ± 40 b.c. (GaK-995, Mackie, 1969) and from Huckhoe 510 ± 40 b.c. (GaK-1388). The finger-tipped pottery from Burradon dating to somewhere in the region of the fifth century B.C. also supports this.

As has already been mentioned, Hownam rings was the first site to establish the sequence of palisade, stone fort-wall, multiple dump ramparts, overlying settlement and homestead. Whether succeeding a stone wall or an earth, earth/stone rampart, it seems that multivallation is a secondary feature where it is possible to tell, as at Brough Law, Castle Law, Kaimes etc.

Examples of overlying settlements are numerous, and it has been suggested that these represent the undefended settlements of the Roman era (Jobey, 1966b). Not all settlements can be assumed to be Roman, and it would seem that all-timber settlements like Ell's Knowe, Hartburn, Hayhope Knowe, High Knowes Settlement B are pre-Roman. Replacement of timber boundaries and buildings in stone is usually a secondary feature and is usually associated with the presence of Roman material (Hetha Burn, Earn's Heugh, Tower Knowe). The fact that second century samian ware was found embedded in the foundation trench of House 2 at Tower Knowe is a warning not to assume that timber housing died out after the beginning of the Roman period.

A further point about settlements to be taken into consideration is that some of the timber ones may be quite early. Feachem (1961) suggested that the unenclosed platform settlement of Green Knowe was early Iron Age, but since this was chiefly on the grounds of the pottery this is somewhat begging the question. Jobey has suggested (1973a, 50)

1 Mr. C. Burgess has now confirmed that Hetha Burn appears to have seen a period of refortification during the early Roman period, cause uncertain (1978).

that the early phases of Burradon and Hartburn may be open settlements, and timber houses have been found under a hillfort, where it has not been possible to define the settlement type, at Craig's Quarry. Presumably, with the accepted early date for palisade settlements and their timber houses, the possibility of timber open settlements need not surprise. At Eildon Hill North, it is possible that a timber phase scooped open settlement overlies the defences.

The fact that timber homesteads can be replaced by stone ones has already been mentioned, and that stone settlements can be earlier than a stone homestead, and also that a timber homestead can replace a timber settlement. In case this should make too much of case for a population reduction or a social change, it must be mentioned that some homesteads expand their number of houses, e.g. Crock Cleuch, Tower Knowe.

Another indicator of a late date seems to be the presence of rectilinear buildings which seem to come as a final phase, e.g. Huckhoe, or Edgerston, where the latter might be medieval (R.C.A.M.S.), and the discovery of post-Roman pottery at Huckhoe could mean that the buildings there are comparatively late.

Before discussion of some of the other contexts in which the pottery has been found, it is worth noting that pottery comes from six palisade or bank-and-palisade sites, eleven bank-and-ditch or stone enclosed settlements, one unenclosed settlement, two pairs of homesteads and a double-phase homestead, four 'oppidum-type' hillforts, six caves, seven sand-dune sites, eight ?Roman-military contexts, ten sites where burial is involved, four brochs, one crannog, two villas, a post-Roman palace context and finally from some twenty-eight multiphase sites, most of which tend to follow approximately the above sequences. All the contexts of the pottery, their associations (or lack of them) and principal dating evidence is outlined in Table 4 .

The contexts connected with burials are diverse, and extremely elusive of date. Possibly the earliest (apart from the West Lilburn example already mentioned, where the pot-sherd was found together with Beaker, Food-Vessel and ?Cinerary Urn in dark earth in a depression of similar dimensions to a nearby cist, containing a Food-Vessel) are the vessels found together at Largs (Munro, 1910). These were five plain bucket-shaped urns, and two of a similar shape but with a single row of

perforations a few centimetres below the rim. All of these contained cremations and were placed in a cist in a low natural gravel mound, into which also had been inserted cremations in inverted Collared Cinerary Urns. While the flat cemetery does not date the cist and its contents it does suggest that there is a connection. It could be argued that this find was rather early for inclusion, but the similarity of the perforated ware to pottery found at North End, Walney, by F. Barnes (1955), which he assumed to be Iron Age, and to that from the Broch of Tappoch, and Coalhill fort, merited its inclusion. Other burials were more elusive. Three cremations (the Hartlepool one not definite) have no further dating evidence, and a fourth (Greta Bridge) has a similar relationship to a Roman cemetery as the Largs urns do to their flat cemetery, i.e. in it, but of it? Following R. Whimster's classification of burial rites (1977) it seems that the floruit of cremation burial is to be sought at the beginning and the end of the Iron Age, but the evidence for the North of England and Southern Scotland is so insufficient that almost no statement is possible (see Longworth, 1964, 181-3 and Jobey & Tait, 1971, 62-5). The only inhumation was at Bishop Middleham, which was partially disturbed and dated to the Iron Age on the grounds of its pottery which is now no longer available. This burial had been inserted into a cave. The other inhumation was an extended burial in a long cist at Camptoun, which was one of three, the only dating evidence to come from them was a rotary bun quern found in one of the other cists (Henshall, 1955). The cremation at Broughton Knowe (R.C.A.H.M.S. 1967, 30) had no datable artefacts (excepting possibly several items of chert) with it, though the method of burial by scattering a cremation over the old ground surface and then the erection of a tent-like wooden structure over it sounds interesting. Three other funerary items were secondary burials. At High Knowes (Jobey and Tait, 1966) pottery was found in the top of the ditch silt of a cairn containing a Bronze Age Tripartite urn, and Over-hanging Rim urn fragments. Another secondary burial was at Spital Hill (Richmond, 1942) which had been inserted into a Bronze Age barrow containing a Collared urn. At Chatton Sandyford a secondary burial in a cairn with primary material containing Beaker and Enlarged Food Vessel material had Roman material of possible third century date associated with it.

Apart from Bishop Middleham, there were five other cave deposits from four sites: Archerfield (where there were two caves), Capeshead,

Kirkhead and Heathery Burn. Of these Heathery Burn probably offers one of the best stratified groups of all the contexts, and is included as its material must inevitably form a lower rung in any chronological framework. Archerfield Cave 1 contained items dating from the early Iron Age to the Medieval period, Cave 2 items of Roman date, and possibly Post-Roman, depending on the date of the pin. Capeshead, while obscurely recorded, does not appear to have any closely datable material.

The four 'oppidum-type' hillforts referred to are Eildon Hill North, Traprain Law, Yeavering Bell and Stanwick. Eildon Hill North unfortunately has only furnished one unstratified sherd, and Yeavering three, of which two are not at present available for examination. Stanwick has yielded one of the best published groups of pottery being comparatively well stratified with regard to an upper date limit. Traprain unfortunately has produced the largest single body of pottery and the most poorly stratified (for example see Jobey, 1976).

There are three brochs in the area which have produced pottery, The Tappoch, Torwood, in the north in Stirlingshire, and the confusingly similarly named broch of Torwoodlee in Selkirkshire. Not far from the latter lies the third broch, Bow Broch. There is one dun - Castlehill Wood Dun - and a couple in the same tradition which are indeterminate, being Coalhill which appears to be a fort or dun, and Castle Hill, Howrat, which lies somewhere between the three types. The only crannog is represented by Bishop's Loch, which was excavated around 1905 and never published, no further details are clear except an iron socketed axe and a 'metalworkers' crucible have also come from the site (see catalogue p. 88).

Gala Law, Ghegan Rock, Luce, North End, Shewalton Moor and Shewalton Moss, and Stevenston are all coastal sites; and barring Ghegan Rock, all are lying in deposits of blown sand making interpretation of the sites very difficult. North End, Walney; Shewalton, Luce and Stevenston all seem to have a long history of occupation, beginning in early prehistory, which is periodically exposed by erosion of their sand dunes. Walney is the only context which was actually excavated and even then Barnes (1955) did not regard the stratification as very secure.

Stratified Roman sites might be expected to contribute more. Eight of the sites are military, being Birdoswald, Castlesteads, Corbridge,

Great Chesters, Housesteads, Newstead, Mumrills and Vindolanda. The two civil sites are the villas of Old Durham and Holme House. Old Durham, Birdoswald, Housesteads, Mumrills and Vindolanda all have stratified identifiable sherds, but unfortunately the stratification of Newstead and Corbridge, and Holme House is lost on the disappointingly nondescript pottery accompanying it, except to show that the hand-made pottery was apparently still in use in the Roman period. Castlesteads and Great Chesters produced interesting sherds, but unfortunately their provenance is not known.

The context of every sherd is laid out in Table 4. The symbols S, \mathcal{S} and O indicate whether the pottery and its possible associations can be considered stratified, semi-stratified or unstratified respectively. The contexts marked stratified have only been selected if they appear to be sealed and, insofar as it is ever possible to say, there is a low possibility that residual material has contaminated the deposit. Therefore, only sources which appear to be assignable to the earliest period on a site can really be considered a closed group. This is unfortunate as it limits the usefulness of the rich destruction deposit at Stanwick, or the successive phases of Hownam Rings.

This paring down has a drastic result, as it reduces the one hundred and eighty-seven contexts in which pottery has been found down to exactly eleven contexts which can be regarded as firmly stratified, in the sense that one can be sure their associations are genuine. Even these are not necessarily very helpful. In Table 15 which itemises the eleven sites, this can be seen. While one may presumably assume that the seven urns of the Largs burial are contemporary, their relationship to the surrounding flat cemetery - as has already been noted - is unclear. At Heathery Burn, while the objects sealed under the layer of stalagmite in the cave are generally accepted as falling into a period dating from c. 750 B.C. to c. 600, the period cannot be narrowed down further as it appears objects were deposited at different dates within that time (Britton, 1968, Card 4). The one secure context of Hownam Rings is disappointing in its lack of identifiable pottery.

Nonetheless, having accepted the limits within which associations can be declared, it does not seem unreasonable to examine other associations, which although not foolproof, hold out a fair chance of being contemporary, and to cross-check their results with those of the more secure contexts.

TABLE 4. CONTEXTS OF CATALOGUED SHERDS (BROKEN DOWN INTO CLASSES OF POTTERY)
(n/a = not applicable n/ass = sherd not assignable to a class)

Site	Period or Phase	Principal artefacts from whole site	Context No.	Context of pottery	Other artefacts from same context (not necessarily associated)	Usefulness of stratification	Classes of pottery present	Cat. Nos. of sherds in class	Notes
ARCHERFIELD Cave 1		Rotary quern frag. iron socketed spearhead, bronze tweezers, antler spindlewhorl, green glass armlet with blue & white twist, samian, R-B flagon, ?medieval glazed sherds	1	Unknown	n/a	0	n/ass	1,2	
ARCHERFIELD Cave 2		Pin (sub-Roman?), iron loop & nails, bone antler. Black Burnished? platter	2*	An occupation layer overlying floor	As in column 3, all from same layer	3	XIII	3	Fabric as for V
ARKS FARM Enclosed settlement with scoops		None	3	From a scoop containing dry-stone walling	None	0	IV?	4	(Classed from Richmond's description) see p. 78
ASHKIRKSHILL Semi-trapezoidal bank/ditch enclosure		Assorted stone, Piggott Group III sword guard	4	Unknown	n/a	0	IV? n/ass	5 6	
AYR, HEADS OF ? stone fort		Unknown	5	Unknown	n/a	0	?VI	7	
BECTON "stockade & hut"		Unknown	6	Unknown	n/a	0	?VII	8	
BERRIES BURN ?		Unknown	7	Unknown	n/a	0	?IV	9	
BIRDOSWALD Polygonal palisade	1		8*	In debris of a hearth pre-period 3	"a dolium and a Roman jar" from ?same hearth	3	XI	10,11	
Vallum	2		9*	In occupation layer pre-period 3	Late Trajanic samian Dr. 37, and reeded rim bowl	3	XI	12-17	
Rectangular timber buildings	3								
Fort ditch	4								
BISHOP MIDDLEHAM Crouched cave burials		Animal remains	10	Described as "associated" with burials	Bone point 2 bronze mount-plates	5	n/ass	18	
BISHOP'S LOCH Crannog		Socketed iron axe metalworker's crucible	11	Unknown	n/a	0	IV (or VIII?)	19	
BONCHESTER HILL stone wall fort	1	La Tene 1(c) brooch	12	Uncertain	n/a	0	XV? IV? n/ass	20	
various enlargements to an ?open settlement of stone	II onwards	Dark Age bead						21 22?	
	Unstrat.	Ring-headed pin. Saddle querns						23	
BOONIES ditch & bank enclosed settlement of timber round houses. Several replacement phases		Rotary quern frags. See also on to context in column 5	13	From 1st phase in gateway	Roman potsherd white glass pendant/bracelet 1st-2nd cent. A.D.	-	n/ass	24	Stratification & pot details not published at time of writing
BOW BROCH Broch		Roman pottery enamelled bronze brooch in form of cock (Late Iron Age-Roman?)	14*	Unknown	n/a	0	X?	25	"Broch" pottery B.C.E.M.S. 1929, 169
BRAIDWOOD Palisade enclosing timber houses replaced by earth banks and ditches		Iron Age gold torc	15	Post hole 4 hut 1 (settlement phase uncertain)	Multi-coloured glass bangle	3	n/ass	26,27	

TABLE 4 (cont.)

Site	Period or Phase	Principal artefacts from whole site	Context No.	Context of pottery	Other artefacts from same context (not necessarily associated)	Usefulness of stratification	Classes of pottery present	Cat. Nos. of sherds in ea. class	Notes
BRIDGE HOUSE Palisade enclosure Rectilinear stone settlement with stone houses. Later expansion	I II	Coin of Faustina (A.D. 138+) iron nails, lead disc green glass bangle with cable ornament, melon bead, bun rotary quern, spindle-whorl	16*	Inside core of a secondary house wall - probably residual but not earlier than visible settlement (Jobey 1960, 28)	(but ?2nd century see Jobey 1960, 24f)	S	n/ass (?IV)	28	
BROUGH LAW Bivallate Hillfort with: Primary stone rampart	I		15	Under primary rampart	Timber yielding an R.C. date of c. 310 b.c.	S	n/ass	30	R.C. date, see catalogue, p. 97
secondary stone rampart	II								
and both timber & stone houses		Stone rubber (phase uncertain)	16	Unknown	n/a	O	IV?	29	
BROUGHTON KNOWE cremation under round barrow		Chert artefacts scattered cremation	17	"disturbed"	-	O	n/ass	31	
BURNSWARK Palisades followed by a 2-phase inner rampart & another rampart. Timber houses	I II onwards	Occupied, or in use, until at least 2nd cent. A.D.	18*	In palisade under rampart	Yielded an R.C. dates of c. 300 + 325 b.c.	S	IV?	33	R.C. date, see catalogue, p. 99
			19	Unknown		O	VI	32	
BURRADON rectilinear enclosed settlement (timber houses) rectilinear enclosed homestead (timber house)	I II	 2nd century Roman pottery	20*	Gully 1 of phase 1 house		S	I/II	35	
			21*	Bottom silt of enclosure ditch of phase II homestead		S	IV?	38	
			22*	Bottom silt of homestead house ditch	1st-2nd cent. Roman sherd in house floor	S	n/ass	40	
			23	Pit-hearth phase uncertain		O	II	36	
			24	Pits A & B	Mixed material inc. 13th cent. A.D.	O	I	34, 37 39	
CAMP TOPS Multivallate Hillfort, dump ramparts & ?timber houses		-	25	Washed down into a quarry pit? behind rampart	n/a	O	n/ass	41, 42	
CAMP TOUN 3 long cists		Cist 1: rotary bun quern Cist 3: child's skeleton	26	Cist 2, in fill.	Articulated skeleton of man & woman's skull	S	n/ass VII	43	
CAPESTAD Cave		A few human bones	27	Unknown	n/a	O	VII?	44	

Cont.

TABLE 4 (cont.)

Site	Period or Phase	Principal artefacts from whole site	Context No.	Context of pottery	Other artefacts from same context (not necessarily associated)	Usefulness of stratification	Classes of pottery present	Cat. Nos. of sherds in ea. class	Notes
CASTLEHILL, HOWRAT Broch		1st C. A.D. trilobed sword hilt guard, iron axe and spearhead, samian ware (inc. Dr. 18), rotary quern frag. cannel coal (jet?), ring and bracelet, square-based glass bottle frag., R.B. glass beads, Dragonesque brooch. 8th-9th cent. glass and a 9th cent. penannular brooch	28	Uncertain	n/a	0	IV? (or IX) n/ass	46 45	
CASTLEHILL WOOD DUN Dun		Dragonesque brooch bun rotary and saddle querns. 1st-2nd cent. Roman pottery and glass	29	In a hearth	Iron ring	3	n/ass	47	Excavator compares it with Castlehill Dalry pottery
CASTLE LAW FORT Palisade enclosure Single timber-laced rampart Multivallate Souterrain	I II III IV		30	From souterrain	72nd C stud/mount "probably associated"	3	VI?	48	(Childe 1933) see p. 100
CASTLESTEADS Roman fort and vicus			31	Unknown	n/a	0	XI?	49	
CATCOTE R-B settlement site details not yet known		Neolithic stone axe, Beaker pottery, Neolithic/Peterborough ware (or Food Vessel? Belgic (?) fine-ware cup, 3rd C Roman coin as well as other Roman material	32	Ditch 12	"mainly early" Roman pottery	3	VI XVI	61,62 63 57,74	(Cliff Long) see p. 110
			33	Unknown until publication	n/a	0	I III? (or V) IV VI XII other n/ass	68,69 66 50? 51, 32 54,56 60,70 59 55,64 65,67 71,72 & 73 remainder	
CAVERS HILL Unknown, possibly a hut-circle		Unknown	34	Unknown	n/a	0	n/ass	75	
CHATTON SANDYFORD Disturbed Cairn		Beaker and Food-Vessel primary burials in cairn	35	Disturbed area	73rd C flagon frags. sliver of glass	0	n/ass	76	
CHESTERS, PRENDWICK Univallate fort Round stone house settlement	I II		36	Unknown	n/a	0	IV XIV, IV? n/ass	77,779 78 80	
COALEHILL Fort (or Dun?) & four defensive ditches		3 querns, unidentified iron, utilised stone, a (?) ballista ball	37	Unknown	n/a	0	VII	81,82	
CORBRIDGE Palisaded enclosure Roman forts and supply depot etc.			38	From a pit period uncertain	"early samian"	3	n/ass	83	(W. Dodds) see p. 121
			39	Below site XXXIX south	Antonine II material	3	VI?	84	

CONT.

TABLE 4 (cont.)

Site	Period or Phase	Principal artefacts from whole site	Context No.	Context of pottery	Other artefacts from same context (not necessarily associated)	Usefulness of stratification	Classes of pottery present	Cat. Nos. of sherds in ea. class	Notes
CORBRIDGE BY-PASS (not yet published)			40	Not yet known	n/a	0	n/ass	85	
CORKERRILL unknown		Unknown	41	Unknown	n/a	0	IV or VIII	86, 87	
CRAIGS QUARRY Early period? (with timber house?) Stone-walled fort	I? II	Chiefly see context column, but also rotary quernstone	42*	Floor of timber house	La Tene II brooch 12 stone balls, bronze binding, antler spindle-whorl, shale ring and armlet	§	IV XIII	91,92 90	
			43*	Overburden (connected with end of fort?)	Flavian 2nd cent.. A.D. samian	§	III (poss. IV?)	88,89	
			44	Unstratified	n/a	0	n/ass other	93,94 95	
CROCK CLEUGH Twin stone-walled homesteads & 1 stone round-house each, the East homestead having two possible secondary stone houses		Late 2nd-Early 3rd cent. A.D. glass frag. (west homestead) For East homestead see on to context column, but note also beehive, rotary and saddle quern frags. found re-used in it	45*	From made earth below main house paving, E. Homestead	-	§	IV?	98,99	
			46*	Among house floor stones of east homestead	Annular brooch - late Roman or Saxon	§	IV?	96,97	
			47	Unknown	n/a	0	XIV	100	
DUNSTANBURGH Native/RB site - details not clear		Flavian-Mid 2nd cent. brooch. Hadrianic coin. Late 1st cent. vessels, bun, bee & Roman querns. Jet and glass armlets, spindlewhorls	48	Under hearth ??	Mid 2nd C Roman cooking pots/herds ??	0	I IV?	102 101	These sherds cannot definitely be equated with the find-spots of the original report (see cat. p. 125)
EARN'S HUGH Earth/stone double fort Later settlement of stone houses	I II	Brooch - 2nd century spindlewhorl, clay counter, rotary quern frag.	49*	Occupation running under inner rampart of East fort		S	XIII	104	
			50*	Rut circle 2, West fort		§	XIV	106	
			51*	Rut 5, latest occupation of West fort	Spindlewhorl & the 2nd century brooch	§	XIV XV	105 103	
EASTER LANGLEE unknown		Unknown	52	Unknown	n/a	0	XIV (and/or IV)	107	
EDGERSTON Multivallate hill-fort Subrectangular? settlement with stone round houses Medieval occupation?	I	Spiral finger-rings, terret (early 1st cent. A.D.) Saddle & beehive quern frags. Crucibles. 2nd cent. Roman coins	53	Unknown	n/a	0	IV? VI??	108	
	II								
	III								
EGGLESTON Cremation		Unknown, if any	54*	It stood upright with a cremation in it	-	§	IV? other?	109	
HILDON HILL NORTH univallate hillfort increasing in various phases. Last phase an open settlement of scooped houses		Denarius of Hadrian whetstone, ?samian	55	Unknown	n/a	0	VI	110	

cont.

TABLE 4 (cont.)

Site	Period or Phase	Principal artefacts from whole site	Context No.	Context of pottery	Other artefacts from same context (not necessarily associated)	Usefulness of stratification	Classes of pottery present	Cat. Nos. of sherds in class	Notes
ELL'S KNOWE Palisade settlement with scooped? timber round houses Possibly incomplete		Stone spindlewhorl flint scrapers, stone pounders/rubbers, part of an iron rod, parts of an iron furnace bottom (not necessarily ancient)	56*	Not yet known	n/a	0	IV n/ass	111, 112 113, 114 115, 117 116	
FENTON HILL Palisade Earth & timber univallate hill-fort	I	Flint blade	57*	From one of the timber houses, not relatable to any particular phase	-	§	IV III?	119 120	
Multivallate earth & timber hill-fort	III		58*	Palisade/timber rampart?	-	§	I	122	See catalogue p.
FORCEGARTH PASTURE Stone wall (& timber?) homestead with round stone houses		Spindlewhorl (stone) indeterminate? Roman pottery	59	In stones in front of ?Roman period house	-	§	n/ass	123	
GALA LAW Stray find near a sand-dune midden		The midden contained animal bone, winkle & limpet shells, flint flakes	60	Unknown	n/a	0	n/ass	124	
GARROCHER Cremation		-	61*	Contained a cremation. Not known if inverted or not	-	§	VII	125	
GHEGAN ROCK ?Pentagonal building		Bone objects, needles pins, dress-fastener, decorated comb (1st C AD?) Serpentine counter, Roman amphora sherds	62	Unknown	n/a	0	IV? XV	127 126	
GOURROCK BURN Single rampart enclosing two houses each with two phases	I II	Spiral finger ring spindlewhorl, crucible frags. for bronze. Roman glass & pottery inc. parts of Dr. 18 & 29	63*	"probably phase II" (excavator)	Details not yet published	§	VI? IX? X? n/ass	130 128 129 131-2	See catalogue p. 146
GREAT CHEESTERS Roman fort			64	Unknown	n/a	0	other	133	
GREAVES ASH Multivallate hill-fort with overlying settlement of round stone houses			65	Unknown	n/a	0	IV n/ass	135, 134? 136? 137, 138	
GREEN CASTLE bivallate hill-fort		Unknown	66	Unknown	n/a	0	n/ass	139	
GREEN KNOWE unenclosed platform settlement & timber round houses		Stone rubber abraded pebbles	67*	Unknown	n/a	0	III n/ass IV?	140 141	
GRETA BRIDGE Cremation near Roman fort vicus		Fort occupied Antonine onwards, possibly Agricola?	68*	Upright containing cremation in vicinity of four Roman burials	-	0	IV or XVI?	142	For Agricola see catalogue p. 153

cont.

TABLE 4 (cont.)

Site	Period or Phase	Principal artefacts from whole site	Context No.	Context of pottery	Other artefacts from same context (not necessarily associated)	Usefulness of stratification	Classes of pottery present	Cat. Nos. of sherds in ea. class	Notes
GRIFE RESERVOIR unknown		Unknown	69	Unknown	n/a	0	IX? VIII?? n/aas	143 145 144	
GUBBON Multivallate settlement, containing Roman settlement with stone houses	I II	Rotary quernstones, pounders, whetstone 1st C. Roman glass frags. a few Roman pottery sherds - see column 3 under context. Hadrianic mortarium	70	Area I, Ph. II occupation overlying pits 1 & 3	Samian & Late 1st-2nd cent. coarseware sherd	§	n/aas IV? VI?	146, 147 154, 155	
			71	Area IIb, in cobbling	Date of cobbling?	0	I	153	
			72	In occupation above area IIb cobbling	"	0	V?	149	
			73	In silt separating area IIb cobbling from later sandstone slabs	"	0	IV	148	
			74	From other contexts		§	n/aas	151, 152 156	
GULLANE Sand-dune midden		Crucibles for bronze working. Jet bead, shale armlets, spindlewhorls, whetstone with rectangular section. Coin of Theodosius (376-394)	75	Unknown	n/a	0	VI?	157	
GUNNAR PEAK ?Early wall Open settlement Rectilinear settlement with round & rectangular stone buildings	I II III	Cup-marked stone, flint scraper, samian, bone point & bone handle	76	Unknown	n/a	0	I & XIV VI?? IV	159 158 159a	
HAREHOPE ?unenclosed simple ring house ring-groove house & palisade replacement ring-groove house & palisade	I II III	Beehive rotary quern	77	In a peripheral post-hole phase uncertain	-	§	n/aas	160	
HARTBURN twin ditched enclosure with timber & stone round houses & long period of occupation(s)		Saddle and rotary querns, pounders, a bar-mould, flints Roman glass frag. glass bangle, intaglio, shale bead, lead & bronze frags Roman pottery dating late 1st-3rd century	78	Post-hole of Thouse 20, earlier than the inner enclosure bank		§	I	161	
			79	Top of foundation trench 25		§	IV?	163	
			80	On clay surface		§	III?, IV? n/aas VI? other? XII	162 164 166 168, 170 169	
			81	Plough soil		0	III? V or VI n/aas	165 171 167	

cont.

TABLE 4 (cont.)

Site	Period or Phase	Principal artefacts from whole site	Context No.	Context of pottery	Other artefacts from same context (not necessarily associated)	Usefulness of stratification	Classes of pottery present	Cat. Nos. of sherds in ex. class	Notes
HARTLEPOOL Coastal peat beds		Unknown	82	Unknown	n/a	0	n/ass	172	
HAYHOPE KNOWE double palisade settlement bank/ditch/palisade settlement timber houses	I II	Iron spearhead (?Hallstatt C) clay spindlewhorl	83	Various sources, houses 1 & VII phase?		§	n/ass	173	cf. Howman period I
HEADSEAW LAW Curvilinear/rectangular settlement with ?timber ?stone houses		Unknown	84	Unknown	n/a	0	n/ass	174	
HEATEERY BURN		L.S.A. material c. 750-600 B.C.	85*	See Britton 1968	As in principal artefacts	S	II III n/ass	175 177 176, 178 179, 180	
HETHA BURN unidentified early phase & timber house subrectangular stone enclosed scooped settlement with stone houses	I II	Jet, part of a glass bangle, Roman glass, probably associated with phase II	86*	?phase I, pit below stone house		S	IV?	181	Burgess's Class A
			87	Terrace build up for stone house Phase II?		S	n/ass	182	Burgess's Class A
			88	Other pre-phase II finds/pots.		§	n/ass	183, 184	Burgess's Class A except 185 which is ?
			89*	Various phase II finds/pots see cat. p. 171		§	?IV & ?XIV XIII n/ass	185, 186 188 187	
			90	Unstratified			V	190	Other similar sherds come from phase II
HIGH KNOWES SETTLEMENT B Palisade settlement & ?wooden houses Stone homestead	I II	Iron ring-headed pin from near-by cairnfield, and from another cairnfield close by cremations & frags. of overhanging rim and tripartite urns	91*	Associated with stone house		§	IV? n/ass	191 192	
HIGH KNOWES, CAIRN-FIELD B burial circle containing two cremations		Cremations & overhanging rim and tripartite urns (see above)	92	In the top of the silt of the ditch surrounding the two bronze age cremations	-	§	n/ass	193	

Cont.

TABLE 4 (cont.)

Site	Period or Phase	Principal artefacts from whole site	Context No.	Context of pottery	Other artefacts from same context (not necessarily associated)	Usefulness of stratification	Classes of pottery present	Cat. Nos. of sherds in ea. class	Notes
HOLME HOUSE Roman Villa		1st-4th C A.D. Roman material (villa area & circular structure mainly 2nd C A.D. material)	93	Villa Drain	Sealed with late 2nd century samian	S	n/ass	194, 195, 196, 201.	
			94	Area of circular structure		O	II? VI? XII n/ass	220, 209, 223, 212, 210, 208, 204, 213, 218, 224, 227	
			95	Area of villa		O	VI? XII XVI? n/ass	197, 203, 198, 200, 205, 219, 202	
			96	4th century wall footings		O	XII	228	
			97	Various other areas		O	III? VI? XVI n/ass	222, 229, 199, 221, 206, 207, 211, 225, 226	
HOUSESTEADS Roman fort & vicus			98*	Wall period III? c. 300-367		S	II	230-249	
			99*	Beneath wall period III bench		S	II	249a	
HOWICK Unknown		Unknown	100	Unknown	-	O	n/ass	250	
HOWNAM RINGS Palisade Replacement palisade Stone fort wall Multivallate dump ramparts Overlying settlement of stone houses Stone house homestead	Ia	(By period)	101*	Palisade (phase I) post hole	-	S	IV?	251	Between fabric A & D
	Ib	-							
	II	Nothing datable. Iron slag	102*	From surface between palisades (ph. I?)	-	S	n/ass (IV?)	252	
	III	Rotary quern frag. c. 50-100 A.D.?	103*	In turf line under stone fort wall of phase II	-	S	XVI	253	
	IVa	Samian Dr. 31. 3rd cent Roman cooking pot sherd	104	Found in fort wall ph. I or II?	Other n/ass sherds and "sherds of fine black ware somewhat like (S. English) Iron Age 'B'..."	S	n/ass	254	
	IVb	Not a closed group - but see context column	105*	In make up of ph. III rampart	Animal bones	S	IV? XVI? IV XVI or n/ass n/ass	255, 256, 257, 258	
		Other: blue glass bead iron knife 76th-9th century A.D.	106*	Ent 1 floor, phase IVa	Samian, Dr. 31, 3rd century Roman samian (could be Hadrianic see Piggott, C. M. 1948, 217)	S	XVI or n/ass n/ass	259, 260, 261	
			107*	Storage pit	Blue glass bead	S	XVI or n/ass	262	
			108	Ent II, phase IVb	Roman nail cleaner (earlier than hut wall) slag, stone implements, glass bangle frag. found over earlier ditch	O	IV? or XVI XVI n/ass	263, 264, 268, 266, 265, 267	

Cont.

TABLE 4 (cont.)

Site	Period or Phase	Principal artefacts from whole site	Context No.	Context of pottery	Other artefacts from same context (not necessarily associated)	Usefulness of stratification	Classes of pottery present	Cat. Nos. of sherds in class	Notes
HUCKHOE Palisade	I	(By period) R.C. date of c.510 b.c.	109*	In palisade trench Ph.I	R.C. date of c.510 b.c.	S	IV?	279	R.C. date, see cat. p.193
	II	(built within memory of palisade)	110	Beneath inner enclosure wall, ph.II		S	n/ass	275	
	III	2nd-4th C A.D. material	111*	Beneath tumble of inner enclosure wall ph.II		S	IV? n/ass	270 278	
	IV	After early 4th C A.D. Late 4th C-Post Roman pottery	112*	Core of wall of area 4 hut	Context = some time before late 2nd C (Jobey, 1959)	S	IV?	269	
			113	From beneath walls of hut 2	Samian. Context = around or before late 2nd C or early 3rd C	S	n/ass?	271, 272	
			114*	In occupation hearth under rectangular buildings	Context = post 119 A.D. - in or after early 4th C	S	VI?	273, 274	
			115	Beneath back yard wall	Context = in or before late 2nd C early 3rd C	S	n/ass	276	
			116	Beneath inner compound wall	Around or before mid 2nd C	S	n/ass	277	
INGRAM HILL Palisaded enclosure 2nd palisade and ?bank or bank later? subrectangular stone settlement	I	The bank material yielded an R.C. date of c.200 b.c.	117	Unknown	n/a	0	n/ass	280	
	II		118*	In clay on either side of inner palisade	-	S	IV?	281	For R.C. date see cat. p.196
	IV								
JACOBS GILL Curvilinear ditched enclosure with fragmentary stone walls		-	119	Unknown	n/a	0	n/ass	281a	
KAIMES Univallate timber-laced fort Rubble core rampart(s) (?multi-vallate) More ramparts added Stone houses ?period	I	Two iron knives, possible ferrule of iron spear, stone sling-stones, lamp, other stone implements including spindlewhorls. Flints. Fragments of Roman pottery and glass as stray finds. Phase II rampart produced an R.C. date of c.365 b.c., and the wood from the wall of hut circle 3 an R.C. date of c.1191 b.c.	120*	Beneath occupation of Hut 2		S	IV?	284	
	II		121*	In occupation of Hut 2		S	V? VI? IV?	289 291 290	
	III		122	From core of rampart 2	(R.C. date c.365 b.c.) slingstones and lamp	S	XIV IV?	283 282, 285 287, 288	For R.C. date see cat. p.
			123	On floor of Hut 2		S	IV?	286, 287	
KELSO CLEUGH Settlement of stone circular & rectilinear houses enclosed by stone walls & bank ditch - i.e. various phases		None. Quartzite pebble	124*	Amongst paving stones of Hut X		S	VI?	292	
KIRKHEAD Cave		Bronze Age - Roman period	125	Unknown	n/a	0	VII	293	

cont.

TABLE 4 (cont.)

Site	Period or Phase	Principal artefacts from whole site	Context No.	Context of pottery	Other artefacts from same context (not necessarily associated)	Usefulness of stratification	Classes of pottery present	Cat. Nos. of sherds in ea. class	Notes
LARGS Cremations in a cist within a flat cemetery		The flat cemetery contained collared urns	126	7 urns in a cist within flat cemetery	-	S	not seen poss. III or IV? VII	296-299 (from photograph) 294, 295	
LOCHEND unknown		Unknown	127	Unknown	n/a	0	XIII	300	
LUCE Dune site		Many unstratified items from the dunes including La Tene III brooch (SW third B), iron slag	128	Stray find	n/a	0	III? V? VII	302 307 303-306	
MARYGOLD HILL bivallate fort Open settlement & circular stone houses.	I II	Not known	129	Stray find	n/a	0	XIV (V?)	308	
MEIKLE RETIVE Multivallate hill-fort of stone wall & ramparts. Round stone houses (possible timber lacing)		Stone ring frag., stone lamp, stone ball & other stone items, coal, iron fragment, stone spindlewhorl with hour-glass perforation	130	From the lower of the two occupation levels recognised	Black shale ring	2?	n/ass		
MUMHILLS Roman fort		c.142 - ?early third century A.D.	131	None given	n/a	0	XVI n/ass	310, 312 313 311	
NEW MAINS ?settlement		2nd century bronze brooch. 1st-2nd century hoard of bronze ornaments from nearby	132	Not yet known	n/a	0	IV? XVI	315 314	(applied slashes cordon)
NEWSTEAD Roman fort			133	Make up of second Antonine road	With two other sherds of Antonine pottery	2	XII	316	
NORTH BERWICK LAW Multivallate stone wall hillfort Overlying stone house settlement	I II	Unknown	134	Unknown	n/a	0	XIII	317	
NORTH END: SITE IV Sand dune site			135	Disturbed ? occupation layer in dunes	Iron slag, iron rivet, a few shells	0	XII	318	(and 4 other sherds class VI not included in catalogue)
NORTH END: SITE VII Sand dune site		Shellfish, "objects of baked clay and brick". Bone points, lead link, part of a bone comb & shale bracelet	136			0	VII	319, 320	(and 9 other sherds not included in cat.) 319=Barnes fabric 320=Barnes fabric
OLD BERWICK Two bivallate forts enclosed by two further ramparts around both. Overlying settlement?		"The few finds suggest a date somewhere between 150 A.D. and 400 A.D." (Charlton 1934)	137	Unstratified	n/a	0	n/ass	321	
OLD BRAMPTON Ditched oval enclosure with internal palisade trench. Partial remains of stone rectangular buildings		Roman pottery including: 3 fragments of samian, Dales and Derbyshire ware	138	Not clear	n/a	0	n/ass	322	

CONT.

TABLE 4 (cont.)

Site	Period or Phase	Principal artefacts from whole site	Context No.	Context of pottery	Other artefacts from same context (not necessarily associated)	Usefulness of stratification	Classes of pottery present	Cat. Nos. of sherds in sh. class	Notes
OLD DUREHAM Villa		2nd-4th century A.D.	139*	Primary silt of boundary ditch under Antonine material		S	VI?	323	
OLLERCHESTERS Palisade-timber house settlement R-B rectilinear settlement ?Medieval farm	I II		140	In association with post holes & palisade trench	Unknown	S	n/ass	324	
PINCOD Kitchen-midden otherwise unknown		Bone pin, unfinished flint arrowhead, flint waste, animal remains	141*	Unknown	n/a	O	III?	325	
PRESTWICK Unknown		Unknown	142	Unknown	n/a	O	III n/ass	326, 327, 328	(poss. IX fabric?)
RIDING WOOD Sub-rectangular settlement with stone houses, later rectangular building		Roman sherd, iron adze, axehammer and nails, stone hone, spindle-whorl, rotary querns	143*	Not earlier than visible settlements (Jobey 1960)	but - 2nd century? see Jobey 1960, 24f.	g	IV?	329	
RINK HILL Oval structure (no more details) bivalve fort of wall & bank	I II	Spindlewhorl bow-shaped bronze fibula Rotary & saddle quern fragments	144	Unknown	n/a	O	n/ass	330	
SEATON CAREW Unknown		Unknown	145	Unknown	n/a	O	n/ass	331	
SHEWALTON MOOR Sand dune site		Lignite products, leaf-shaped arrowhead, flint flakes, Beaker sherds, Medieval sherds, Roman or ?Early Medieval pottery	146	Unknown	n/a	O	IX?	332	
SHEWALTON MOSS Coastal sands		Medieval pottery, ?Peterborough ware, lignite products, hammerstones, Neolithic - Bronze Age flints	147			O	VII VII XIV or XIX	333 334 335	(lacking perforations)
SKELMORE HEADS Palisade Earth & timber rampart hill fort	I II	Flint scraper barbed and tanged arrowhead	148			O	n/ass	336	"Bronze-Age-like texture" cf. Buckhoe palisade ware (Powell 196)
SPIRAL HILL Barrow - secondary burial		Primary burial was in a cordoned urn	149*	Secondary	-	g	XVI	337	
STANNINGTON STATION Rectilinear ditched enclosure		Bun-shaped quern sherd of R-B pottery	150	Unknown	n/a	O	n/ass	338	

cont.

TABLE 4 (cont.)

Site	Period or Phase	Principal artefacts from whole site	Context No.	Context of pottery	Other artefacts from same context (not necessarily associated)	Usefulness of stratification	Classes of pottery present	Cat. Nos. of sherds in ea. class	Notes
STANWICK		Conjectured destruction c. A.D.69	151*	Phase 1, site F, layer 2b	Later than a Dr.29 sherd. Roman-Medieval pottery	g	VI V7, VI?, XVI?	356, 360? 342	
			152*	Site A, layer 2, phase II	Roman - modern material	g	III?	347	
			153*	Site A, layers 4a-c phase II. Immediately over wall debris & rapid silt	Nothing later than 1st-early 2nd century A.D.	g	II? IV? VI VI?, XVI? V7, VI?, XVI?	361 368 350, 354 341 363, 364 366	
			154*	Site A, layer 6, phase II	In cascade of wall debris over ditch rapid silt - i.e. ?destruction layer. Dr. 29 & butt beaker	g	VI (VI? IV?, V7, XVI? XVI XVI? (V7, VI?, XVI? n/ass	(343, 344, (346, 349, (351, 355, (358, 362, 369 367 376, 377 (348, 352, 357, 365 345 359, 370-374	
			155*	Phase II Site B Layers 6 & 8	In ditch over layer 9 (which produced mid 1st century A.D. sword)	g	?VI or XVI n/ass	339, 340 375	
			156	Site F, Gully 17	No information	0	VI	353	
STEVENSTON Coastal sand dunes		Early prehistoric material - Middle Ages, including stone implements & jet articles	157	Unknown	n/a	0	VII V7 or IX?	378, 379, 380, 382, 381	
TEROY FORT Broch		Unknown	158*	Unknown	n/a	0	IV	383	
TOR HILL Small bivallate fort & unfinished annexe		Unknown	159	Unknown	n/a	0	n/ass	384	
TORWOOD BROCH Broch surrounded by two stone walls		Cup and ring stones, saddle & rotary querns ?stone cup, carved stone balls, stone whorls. ?medieval sherds.	160*	Unknown	n/a	0	V7 or IX? IV? IX?	385 386	
TORWOODLEE Bivallate fort with ?contemporary timber house Broch	I	terret) early 1st enamelled) century A.D. stud)	161	Lowest charcoal layer in hearth, pit 4 (i.e. pre-broch)	-	S	n/ass	387a	cf. Hownam Ring III (Piggott, 1950)
	II	Roman finds with a central occupation date of c.100 A.D. for Broch	162	Cutting XII no more information	n/a	0	XVI	387b	cf. South English haematite wares (Piggott, 1950)
			163	Unknown	n/a	0	IV	387c	

Cont

TABLE 4 (cont.)

Site	Period or Phase	Principal artefacts from whole site	Context No.	Context of pottery	Other artefacts from same context (not necessarily associated)	Usefulness of stratification	Class of pottery present	Cat. Nos. of sherds in ea. class	Notes
TOWER KNOWE Rectilinear palisade homestead & timber houses (3 phases) Rectilinear stone homestead & stone houses (presumed contemporary?)	I	Iron slag from palisade construction trench.	164*	Beneath packing stones of timber house 2	2nd century samian	S	?V	390	
	II	Phase II constructed in or after Antonine period shown by Hadrianic-Antonine sherd under house A. Other finds: stone rotary querns, spindlewhorl, R-B bar-mould, pounders, whetstones, sling-stones, samian (2nd century) & 4 sherds ?Trajanic coarseware	165*	From high in construction trench of timber house 1	-	S	XVI	393	
			166*	From beneath wall of stone house B	Slingstones	S	?V	392, 394	
			167*	From stone rubble - probably stray from previous excavation	-	O	?V	391	
TRAPRAIN LAW ?Palisade Hillfort with at least 7 phases		Neolithic axes & arrowheads. Bronze Age cinerary urns LBA metalwork 2nd century B.C. finds - Sub-post-Roman	168	Not known or not clear	n/a	O	I II III IV V VI X? XII XIII XIV XIII or XV VI or XVI? I or XVI XVI n/ass	400, 414 425, 426 427, 429 433, 434 435. 401, 404 416, 430 458, 460 405, 407 408, 409 445, 448 406? 455? 413, 442 420, 437 449, 456 441? 398, 403 410, 411 417, 418 431, 436 439? 447? 452? 453? 454? 399, 421 450, 459 395, 438 443 397, 419 422 396, 444 402 424, 432 440, 446 412? 415? 423, 451	For discussion of the gap in metalwork see Jobey, 1976. 404 fabric more like III N.B. Only fairly representative sherds from Traprain have been catalogued hence absence of n/ass sherds. N.B. 444 may be an unused crucible?

cont.

TABLE 4 (cont.)

Site	Period or Phase	Principal artefacts from whole site	Context No.	Context of pottery	Other artefacts from same context (not necessarily associated)	Usefulness of stratification	Classes of pottery present	Cat. Nos. of sherds in ea. class	Notes
TYNEMOUTH Iron Age - RB timber house settlement?		Late 2nd century Roman pottery	169*	Packing of construction trench of rectangular building 2	2nd century Roman pottery from post-hole of same building	§	IV?	465	
			170	Rock-cut hearth under post-medieval wall and nearby		0	IV?	461, 462	
			171	Packing in Medieval storage pit - presumably residual	R-B ware & Medieval sherd	0	n/ass	463	
			172	Beneath Priests House (early 17th century and ?earlier)		0	n/ass	464	
			173	Above rock surface in area of N transept		0	n/ass	466	
			174	In recent disturbance		0	n/ass	467	
VINDOLANDA Roman fort & <u>vicus</u>			175	Upper levels of <u>Mansio</u>	Post A.D. 369	§	XI	468, 469	
			176	Unknown		0	IV XI	472a 470, 471, 472	
			177*	Pre-Hadrianic		§	XI	too late to be included in catalogue	Information from Prof. E. Birley, see catalogue p. 22
WEST BRANDON Simple ring house double palisade & multiple ring house bank & ditch & ring-groove house	I II(A) III(B)		178	From post-hole and wall trench of House B (phase III)		§	n/ass	473	
			179	From post-holes outside enclosure ditch		0	n/ass	476-7	
			180	Unrelated post-hole		0	n/ass	473	
WEST HARTLEPOOL ?cremation		Unknown	181	Unknown	n/a	0	XVI?	478	
WEST LILBURN ?cist or pit			182*	45ft away from a cist containing a food vessel, in a patch of dark earth	Fragments of Beaker, Food Vessel, incense cup, burnt hazel shell, charcoal	§?	?III	479	

cont

TABLE 4 (cont.)

Site	Period or Phase	Principal artefacts from whole site	Context No.	Context of pottery	Artefacts from same context (not necessarily associated)	Usefulness of stratification	Classes of pottery present	Cat. Nos. of sherds in ea. class	Notes
WEST LONGLEE Subrectangular settlement & at least one round stone house		Late 1st - late 2nd century flagon base. Hadrianic cooking pot fragment. 1st-2nd century glass (inc. bangle) stone spindle-whorl, rotary quern	183*	Not in a context earlier than visible settlements (Jobey, 1960)	n/a	§	n/ass ?IV	480	
WEST PLEAN Curvilinear banked homestead (simple-ring house) house replaced by advanced ring-groove house also timber-framed rectangular building and yard	I II ?	Stone cup or lamp Stone and lignite iron slag (not necessarily contemporary) bun-shaped rotary quern	184	Not definitely associated (Teachen, 1956)	n/a	0	n/ass	481	
TEAVERING HILL Palisade enclosure? Stone hill-fort with timber and stone houses	I? II onwards	lignite armlets (Nearby Post-Roman palace and settlement site)	185	Unknown	n/a	0	poss. ?III	482	
			186*	Uppermost layer of fort ditch ?middle 7th century	Burned daub apparently from destruction of nearest palace building	§	?IV	483	
TEAVERING PALACE			187*	"In a Post-Roman context" (Jobey 1959)		§	?IV	484	

*Indicates contexts selected for use in Table 16

This has been summarised in Table 16 where it will be seen that a further forty-six contexts have been added to the original eleven. It is against this background that the pottery described in the forthcoming sections must be examined.

MANUFACTURE

To the writer's knowledge no kilns producing the types of pot in this survey have been excavated¹ (for discussion of Belgic type kilns, see Harding, 1974, 92-3). It is assumed that because much of the pottery is coarse and friable to handle, often has a dark core in its section, and is sometimes liable to disintegrate under waterlogged conditions, it is not as well fired as, for example, Roman and Medieval pottery; and that, therefore, the conditions of its manufacture were fairly primitive (see Matson 1969, 595), and that this might partially explain the absence of firing sites. However, this is only an assumption and further work on the technology of making early pottery may belie this. It need hardly be pointed out that very competent pottery has been made in this country at much earlier dates as well as during the Iron Age - for example Beaker pottery or Glastonbury ware. It must also be added that in the area under survey such pottery as the sherd from Castlesteads, or those from Birdoswald and Vindolanda (the so-called Housesteads ware) or the finer fabric sherds of Catcote 8 [57] or Traprain Law 53 [447] suggest that more sophisticated firing techniques were available at some point. However, before commenting further on firing, a few basic facts are available about the initial processes of manufacture.

The thin-section report submitted by Professor Emeleus and Dr. Larwood in the Appendix describes the results of petrological examination of sherds from nine different sites representing a cross section of some of the different varieties of pottery occurring in the area. The point must be made that in this report it is not possible to separate temper from the general clay matrix of the pot, though it is likely that the examinations will concentrate on the fragments of temper since they are larger and easier to identify microscopically. In their conclusion they state (p. 58) that the majority of sherds could have been made from material found locally. If this in fact only applies to the temper, it might still not be unreasonable to assume that the clay is also a local product, since it seems possible that a foreign temper might be sought before a foreign clay - as in the case of Glastonbury

1 but see W. Lindsay Scott: 'Eilean an Tighe: a pottery workshop of the second millennium B.C.' P.S.A.S. LXXX, 1-37 (1950).

ware (Peacock, 1968). It is possible, in fact, that the use of local clays is one of the contributing factors in the appearance of a regional 'type' of pottery, because it was noticed that some of the large vessels with incurving rims from Corkerhill, Kaimes and Bishop's Loch, which appeared otherwise to be fairly similar to other vessels from eastern Scotland and Northumbria, had three characteristics which distinguished them. These were that it appeared to be possible to make abnormally thin-walled vessels, that they tended to fire to an almost purplish shade of pink-grey, and that the surfaces had an odd, almost 'liquid', appearance as though the clay on their surface at some point had been handled while extremely wet, and it is wondered if this latter might be because of some property due to the chemical composition of the clay. The three sites are concentrated in the west of the Central Scottish Midland Valley with no intervening site, and it may be that they are using a clay source common to all three (this is not borne out by the solid geology, though it may be by the drift which is the most likely source of the clay).

The thin-section report notes the presence of quartz chips and feldspar in nearly all of the sectioned sherds, and observation by eye suggests that these two minerals are by far the most commonly occurring temper used, though as has already been stated identification cannot be certain when done by eye. Similarly, another provisional observation is that in some of the coarser wares, using large tempers, multicoloured rocks such as granite were used, and also ?greywacke. The thin-section report confirms the use of greywacke at Walney, and the use of igneous rocks such as basalt, dolerite, gabbro. The use of temper may again misleadingly lead one to assume 'types' of pottery where they do not exist, as it is probable that the addition of temper to clay may reflect the function of a vessel. The larger the pot to be made, the more risk there is in firing it, and the addition of temper increases the resilience of the clay under firing conditions. In recent experiments in firing pottery for use in the reconstruction of the Iron Age village project sponsored by the B.B.C., all attempts at making large storage-type jars from a local river clay, and fired in a modern kiln at a slow-rising and low temperature failed until the bulk of the clay was increased by nearly 50 per cent with the addition of temper. It could be argued that the clay was itself unsuitable, but then this may have been exactly the problem facing the Iron Age potter, who found his solution

by using the temper.¹ The relationship of temper to size is an important fact to remember when discussing sherds with terms like 'coarse' in mind.

Selection for temper, as assumed from the thin-section report, appears to be from local sources. Similarly, in one of the few published comments on temper in the area, Steer and Keeney (1947) state that at Crock Cleuch:

"... coarse ware of this kind is obviously of a local native production, and microscopic examination of the grit content shows that the weathered andesitic lava, such as that exposed on the face of Crock Law, predominates. This rock contains large feldspars, the decomposition of which would produce in a large proportion a kaolin or china clay suitable for coarse pottery making."

Some twenty sherds gave the appearance of being calcite gritted (they were tested with a weak solution of hydrochloric acid) or were vesicular suggesting they had contained a mineral like calcite which had been leached out (see Map VIII). It is interesting that at Walney, Barnes's (1955) fabric B was found to contain no calcite, while his fabric C, which was rather finer in appearance, did contain it. Nonetheless, the perforated bucket urns, alike in other respects, were made in both fabrics on both his site IV and site VII. It is possible that the difference in fabrics represents no more than two different batches of pots being made - perhaps only days apart - a further warning about identifying sherds on fabric grounds. There seems to be some variation in the use made of calcite based temper - for example a yellow grit reacting mildly to hydrochloric acid seems to have been used in two of the Housesteads type ware vessels, Birdoswald 1 [10] and Vindolanda 4 [471], but it occurs in insignificant specks and does not seem to leach out severely. Grog was used at least twice, in Catcote 13 [62] and in the urn discovered at West Hartlepool 478. It is suspected that vegetation is used as a temper more often than has been observed in the catalogue. Microscopic examination of some sherds from Catcote (not included in this catalogue as they were unstratified body sherds)

1 I am very grateful to Stephen Mills of the Bath Pottery for letting me observe some of his experiments in making Iron Age type pottery and for discussing them with me. It must be remembered that the B.B.C. project was not intended as a scientific experiment and Stephen Mills's experiments arose from the need to find the quickest and easiest way of producing suitable pottery.

revealed them to be heavily loaded with organic matter which on initial examination had not been visible, and it is likely that the thin mud coating which quite often remains on the sections of excavated coarse-ware sherds may disguise vegetation visible - or alternatively scrupulous washing may have removed it.

It is clear many of the larger vessels were coil or ring made, as the joins show in the fractures along the edges of sherds, usually appearing as slightly concave breaks dipping downwards from the outside of the pot towards its bottom on the interior (the concavity may face either upwards or downwards). This is illustrated by a large number of sherds, see for example, the pottery illustrated from Ell's Knowe, Fenton Hill, Catcote (1 [50]) or Corkerhill. Sometimes, as in the case of Craig's Quarry and Kaimes the coils or rings show up as protruding ridges encircling the interior of the pot. The junction between the ribbons of clay is very often the point of weakness at which it breaks. Richmond (1942) notes that on a sherd from Prendwick Chesters (Chesters 3 [79]) coarse clay was used for the base ring, finer clays for the rings above.

The small pots, which seem to have been particularly popular on the south coastline of the Forth Estuary appear to have been made all in one piece as 'thumb' pots. No firm evidence for other methods of manufacture has been observed - wheel-made pottery automatically having been excluded. However, some of the finer wares of Traprain and Catcote might have involved some auxiliary techniques like, possibly, the use of a mould as in the Roman Black Burnished I pots. Some of the sherds from Catcote were not included here because, while they did not seem to be of clear Roman origin, their rims showed wheel marks and were finished off with a clean sharp edge to the rim. Perhaps this was an example of the slow-wheel finishing of the type that is supposed to have been used on the Huntcliff type wares (however, see on to p. for the effect of finishing with a leather pad).

Various ways seem to have been used to 'finish' the pottery. A number of sherds show surfaces which appear 'sloppy' (similar to, but not quite the same as, the 'liquid' look of the pottery from Corkerhill, but it is suspected that the causes are different). This may be due to wetting the clay prior to smoothing the surface, and Richmond (1942) noted that a couple of the sherds from Greaves Ash showed

marks made by wiping with a cloth. He also noticed that Greaves Ash 4 [137] had "been smoothed both externally and internally with some tool which has produced marks suggestive of a pair of wooden hands", and his illustration shows a sherd with vertical 'rills' running up it. Some of the bases from Ell's Knowe showed a similar appearance (on, for example Ell's Knowe 3 [113] but not showing too clearly in Fig. 14). If this is due to the same cause, it is suggested that this was done while the pot was still wet, using the edge of the wood to pare the surface. Paring done when the clay was leather hard would produce a more angular effect. Another use for wooden hands is to beat the pottery when it is leather hard. When making pottery for the B.B.C. Iron Age project, Stephen Mills tried a number of techniques, one of which was to begin a coil pot in a shallow basket to give a slightly rounded, but firm, base. After the pot had dried leather-hard the basket was removed and the base beaten into the desired shape with the flat side of a piece of wood, like using a butter hand. The finished product was then polished and the surface showed no traces of having been beaten. Quite often this process gave a somewhat angular profile, almost carinated. Another technique used by him was to finish the rims with a wet piece of leather in his hand revolving the rim under it. This, as Anna Sheppard (1954, 62) noticed on Yucatan pottery can be one explanation for the wheel-finished appearance on some rims, as particles caught against the leather cause striations, and could possibly account for the Catcote rims mentioned above.

Burnishing was used to finish off the Housesteads-type wares of Vindolanda and Birdoswald (the Housesteads ware from Housesteads itself was not seen). It was also used on the sherd from Great Chesters which, with its decoration, seems to be intrusive into the area (Newman, 1975). At least two sherds from Stanwick were burnished (34 [372] and 39 [377]) and the sherd from Castlesteads was well burnished. Of a sherd from Torwoodlee, Professor Piggott says:

"... it is of hard, hand-made ware, 0.25 in. thick, and is red throughout, with a smoothed interior and an almost burnished outer surface. It is certainly non-Roman, but without parallels in the Scottish Iron Age wares as known at the present, and there is a possibility of connection with the red haematite-coated wares of the Iron Age A culture of southern Britain."

Some of the pieces from Birdoswald show a tendency to be an uneven burnished rust-red, but it is not clear whether this is due to some feature of the clay with which they were made, or deliberately done with

a material like haematite. An abraded nodule of haematite was found at West Longlee, but it does not seem to have been used on any of the sherds from the site, and at Dunstanburgh two "haematite polishers" were also found. There is also a possibility that slips were occasionally used. At Camptoun a sherd from a vessel with a 34 cm. diameter and a rim with a slight internal bevel is reported as having large grits partly masked by a fine slip. Similarly, a small pot from North Berwick Law (1 [317]) appeared to have a cream slip on it. Perhaps the explanation for this is that rather than being slip as conventionally understood, this is the result of wiping the surface of the clay when wet, though on the North Berwick pot the colour was different from the fabric (firing can also bring about a physical change on the pot surface). It was also noticed, particularly at Traprain Law that some of the vessels with internal bevels to their rim (see p. 28 and p. 35) seemed to have very much paler surfaces to the rest of the fabric, and almost thin enough to be a slip. These may be the 'self-slips' described by Childe (Matson, 1959, 594).

It seems generally accepted that in an open firing - i.e. appropriate to the sort of technology apparently available in the prehistoric period in Britain - a maximum temperature of around 900°C could be achieved (Sheppard, 1954, 80; but in an experiment using coal 970°C. See also Pike, 1976, 113 where he comments on the large amount of fuel needed to achieve this temperature). It is suspected that many of the wares described in the catalogue were fired at temperatures considerably lower than the 1000°C below which pottery can be classed as 'terracotta' (Hodges, 1964, 24).

The prospect of apparently primitive firing methods does not imply primitive pottery - pottery fired in bonfires from West Africa to New Guinea can be highly sought after as art objects. Daniel Rhodes (1968, 1) summarises the basic process of primitive firing, in this case using a pit - a point shortly to be discussed:

"There are many local variations of open pit firing as practised by primitive potters, but the essential procedure involves surrounding the pottery with red hot coals and embers, thus raising the temperature to red heat. To do this a shallow pit is dug into the ground, perhaps 14 to 20 inches deep and several square feet in area. Twigs, branches or reeds are placed in the pit, lining its sides and bottom. On this lining the pots are placed, piled together in a compact mass, with as little empty space between them as possible. Fuel is sometimes stacked in and around the pieces.

Around and over the setting of raw pots is placed a layer of broken fragments of fired pottery, usually the broken pots from a previous firing. The fuel in the pit is set afire and allowed to burn rather slowly for an hour or two while the pottery becomes thoroughly dry. Since the fuel is in a shallow enclosure, not much air gets to it and at first the fire does not burn very intensely. Gradually, with the development of the embers, heat begins to accumulate. More fuel is piled on, and as the fire builds up to a level above the pit it burns more fiercely. As more and more fuel is burned, a bed of hot glowing embers surrounds the pottery, and the pottery itself begins to reach red heat. After the entire pit and its contents reach red heat, the fire is allowed to die down and the top of the fire may then be covered with wet leaves, dung or ashes to retain the heat. When the fire has died down and the embers cooled, the finished pottery is taken from the pit. The broken pieces (usually a sizeable percentage) are saved to use as the outer layer for the next firing."

When Richard Savage, of the Cheltenham College of Art and Design,¹ undertook some experiments with his students more successful results were achieved when an open bonfire was abandoned in favour of a pit fire. Firing on the reconstructed Iron Age village of the B.B.C. project was improved with the use of a pit and a shallow flue leading to it as in, for example, a Romano-British corn-drying kiln. Certainly during the Roman period one wonders if such an innovation was introduced and used for hand-made pottery. I understand that at the experimental farm at Butser good results have been achieved in an above-ground firing.

The colour of the exterior surface, exterior margin, core, interior margin and interior surface of nearly every sherd seen was noted, and almost every combination of oxidation and reduction was observed with one exception, at no point was there a light core with dark margins or surfaces, which suggests that if reduction was undertaken after the sherds had been oxidised, it was achieved throughout the sherd (if indeed the process is reversible?). Many of the colour combinations suggest that the end result was haphazard, but in one or two instances the combination of consistently reduced surfaces with a particular form or vice-versa, suggests that the effect was intentional.

Two other points about manufacture have been noted. Richmond (1942) notes that 'small' hands have been handling the wet pottery, suggesting either that a woman has been making it, or a child (with possibly the mother close by?). Ethnographic parallels provide both male and female

¹ I am grateful to Mr. Savage for discussion about his experiments.

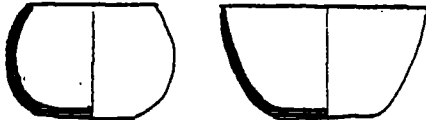

































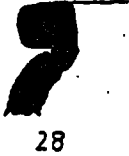
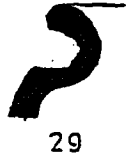




potters, and it is arguable to what extent the production of some of the pottery was a specialised function. The other point is that the frequent occurrence of vegetation impressions on the surface of the pot (rather than as temper), particularly on the base, indicates that it was probably made at ground level on either a vegetation strewn interior or outside on the open ground.

METHOD

At the beginning of the survey one or two particular types of pottery appeared to merit separation from the remainder - Housesteads type wares appeared to be distinguished by a fairly consistent set of recurring characteristics (see p. 37), and the perforated pottery found mainly on the West Coast from sites like Walney and Luce appeared distinct on grounds of their fabric, form and distribution (see p. 30). Again, there were the probable intrusive types of pottery, such as the sherds from Bow Broch and Great Chesters, which were obviously out of the main run of pottery in the area.

The remainder of the sherds appear to fall on points in between various poles, and did not seem to fall into any clearly defined categories. Since this formed the bulk of the material from a number of disparate sites differing often both in type and period, it seemed reasonable to propose the hypothesis that they could be subdivided, perhaps into regional types, chronological types or on a 'cultural' basis. If this were so, it would be expected that any 'types' put forward would be distinguishable not only on grounds of form, but also on grounds of fabric (possibly but not necessarily), their associations, distribution etc. The procedure adopted, therefore, is to first of all examine the pottery in search of physical distinctions, primarily on grounds of form and fabric; if any groups appear to be distinctive, then to test them against the chronological information available from their contexts (and also their associations), and against their distribution.

If this fails the alternative is to fall back on the hypothesis that there is a common substratum of coarse pottery which is the lowest common denominator of most of the cultures of later prehistory in Britain, a proposal put forward by Professor Dennis Harding during the Newcastle 'Pottery and Settlements' conference in 1970.

Form i : bowls			Form ii : small bowls																										
																													
1			2			3																							
Form iii : rounded/tapering rims																													
																													
4			5			6			7			8			9			10											
			Form iv : flat rims.															Form v : bevelled rims											
11			12			13			14			15			16			17											
												Form vi : everted rims																	
18			19			20			21			22			23			24			25			26			27		
																													
27			28			29			30			31			32			33			34								
						Form vii : shouldered jars & relatives																							
35			36			37			38			39			40														

RIM FORMS
(arabic nos. : original forms; roman nos. : revised)

TABLE 5

FORM NO.

TOTAL

TABLE 6

BASIC FORMS

Complete vessels like Catcote 1 [50] and Traprain 11 [404] are rare, and unfortunately it is necessary to depend on rims to furnish information as to form. Apart from the fact that it is never possible to be one hundred per cent sure of the shape of the remainder of the pot, experiments by D. A. Hinton (1977, 232) show that rims do not form a reliable sample for the whole ceramic spectrum. Nevertheless, a basic list of types was drawn up, based on actual examples as they occurred (see Table 5). The types were intended more as an aide-memoire than to indicate distinct groups as it will be seen that the types grade into each other.

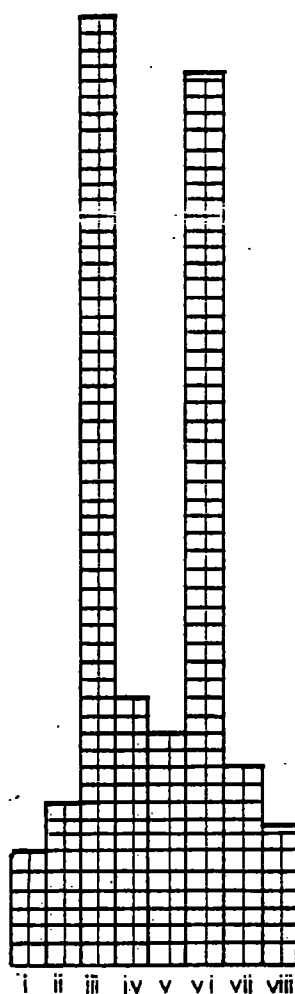
Table 6 itemises the form category each rimsherd was assigned to (these original categories are itemised in arabic numerals^{in Table 5}). The total number of rimsherds was 342 of which 11 were unclassifiable. In the case of types 4 and 5, all the rimsherds of which the angle was uncertain were allocated to these provided they came from vessels with rounded or tapering rims. These were the categories originally used on the punch cards (Table 2). The proportions out of the total of 331 classifiable sherds can be seen in the left hand column of Table 8.

It was felt, as already stated, that this division was not meaningful. The types so clearly grade from one into the other. Some of the categories need not mean any more than two different people's work, or some other accident of potting. This fact and the need to condense the types for a computer card, led to the question of whether broader categories would not be a more suitable basis for comparison, and in lieu of the original categories, the following were proposed, being an amalgamation of the original groups. (see Tables 5-7).

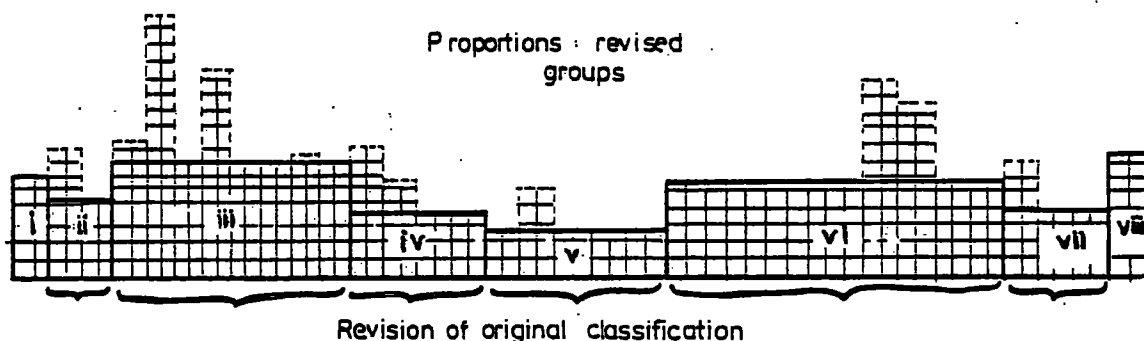
Rim Type i: Medium-Large Bowls It was felt that where it was possible to recognise them, bowls should be a distinct form, and so any vessel with a width larger than its height (or suitable curvature) was set into this group, the exception being a couple of 'platters', and vessels with a rim diameter of under 10 cm., the latter being assigned to group ii. It is quite likely that bowl sherds which were unrecognisable have been assigned to group iii.

Rim Type ii: Small Bowls or Cups The occurrence of 15 small cups with a rim diameter of under 10 cm. seemed sufficiently interesting - if only

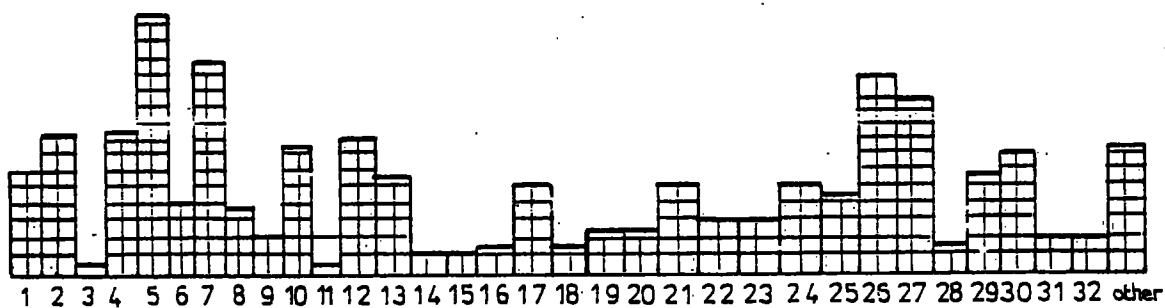
□ or =
= 1 rimsherd



Proportions : revised groups



Revision of original classification



Proportions : original classification

RIM FORMS : RELATIVE PROPORTIONS - UNREVISED AND
REVISED CLASSIFICATION

TABLE 7

because of their ?specialised function - to be allocated a class of their own. One small cup with deep, thin sides (Traprain 50 [444]) presented a problem as it was very similar to a crucible, although lacking any evidence for its use as such. Two more occurred as fragments in the material from Traprain Law, but these have not been included in the catalogue. These may be separate from Rim Type ii but since only one sherd is involved, it has been included here.

Rim Type iii: 'Storage' Jars with

Rounded or Tapering Rims To call these 'storage' jars is an assumption, as it seems likely that some may have been used ^(over) on or near a fire, but vessels like Ingram Hill 2 [281] or Hownam Rings 9 [259] have so often been described as such in the literature, that most people would know the type of vessel intended. Most of these tend to have large diameters, i.e. about 25 cm. onwards, but this is not always the case - Catcote 1 [50] has a diameter of just under 15 cm., and most of the diameters capable of being estimated on the tall narrow Kaimes pots are under 25 cm. The complete form of these vessels is usually plain. The pot generally has walls rising from the base in either a straight outward or upright splay, or it may curve round in the upper third to form a slightly constricted mouth.

Rim Type iv: Flat Rims Many of these will merely be the above category of rims to which the potter has taken a firm hand - it cannot be argued that there is a major gulf between rendering the rim of a pot round or flat. Nonetheless, there may be room for a separate category of flattened rims - perhaps in finer fabrics. Although only 25 sherds are catalogued for Catcote, a total of 112 rims were seen of which the largest number (around 30) were fairly fine vessels with flat rims (26%). A further complication with flat rims is that they may equally well be a variant of type iii or type v.

Rim Type v: Inward Bevelled Rims The prototype for this type was Traprain Law 9. It was felt that this type stood out fairly early on as it almost never occurred in fabrics that were common to type iii, and was nearly always in fabric B (see on to p. 35). The action required to bevel the rim of a pot is not that much different from one requiring tapering or flattening, except that the pinching action with which it appears to have been done often resulted in a thickened ridge on the interior. The most extreme version of this form results in either

a bead rim or slightly everted rim (in, for example, Traprain 58 [452]) which, on the form basis alone, is indistinguishable from some of the types in group vi.

Rim Type vi: Everted Rims Not included in this class are the large storage jars with high everted rims of type viii below such as Traprain Law 36 [430] or 64 [458]. The fabric and diameter of these tended to separate them from the normal run of everted vessels. Normal everted rims tend to occur in somewhat finer fabrics than the vessels previously mentioned, and include a whole variety of everted rim forms from bead-rims to nearly cavetto rims, club rims etc.

Rim Type vii: ?Shouldered Jars The prototype for this is the jar described above as having a high everted rim, Traprain 36 [400]. Apart from the fact that its fabric (fabric G, see p. 29) distinguished it, its form seemed more allied to some of the jars current early on in the Iron Age elsewhere in Britain - whether of the Ultimate Deverel-Rimbury tradition (as at Eldon's Seat, see Cunliffe, 1974, 316, nos. 1 and 3) or in the West Harling-Staple How tradition (Harding, 1974, 134-145; and Brewster, 1963, fig. 34, no. 1, fig. 40, nos. 1-11).

Rim Type viii: Other Types The majority of these were from Traprain Law and Catcote, and form about 4.5% of the total rim count.

Tables 7 to 8 show the proportion of original rim types, regrouped as above. It will be seen that the revised types fall in the following proportions (represented as a percentage of the total number of classifiable rims) in Table 8.

PROPORTION OF RIM TYPES - PERCENTAGE

Type	All rim sherds %	Catcote %	Traprain Law %
i	3.6	0.0	2.3
ii	5.0	0.0	12.6
iii	32.6	20.2	37.9
iv	9.0	30.3	12.1
v	7.9	9.1	9.1
vi	30.5	24.2	18.4
vii	6.6	2.02	4.6
viii	4.5	14.1	2.9

TABLE 8

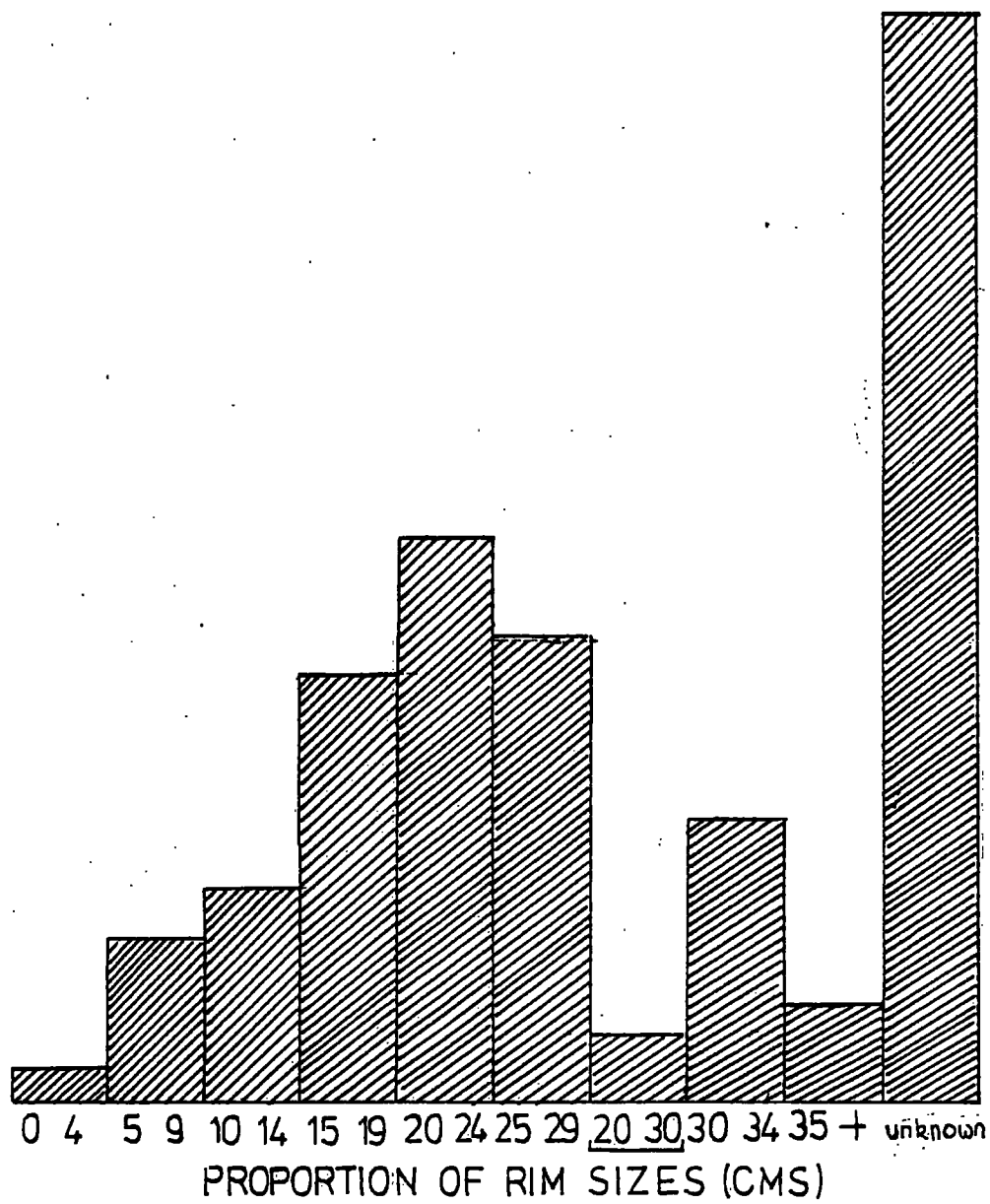


TABLE 8A

The percentages of classifiable rim types for Catcote and Traprain Law are also presented in the table for comparison, as these two sites produced the two largest groups of sherds. Entries in the table are based on 99 classifiable rims from Catcote, and 181 from Traprain (N.B. only 25 and 66 of these, respectively, are included in the catalogue entries).

As well as the basic type forms, a number of others occurred in small quantities. Two shallow platters come from Holme House (6 [199]) and Mumrills (3 [312]), both of which appear to ^{be} a Romano-British platter form. The bowl from Gullane also appears to be based on a Romano-British form, possibly a bowl with a chamfered base. Earn's Heugh (1 [103]) and Ghegan Rock (1 [126]) both have little miniature goblets, though the Ghegan Rock one might just be considered as functional, having about the capacity of a liqueur glass. For the record, I understand that similar vessels are known from about three sites in the south of England, including over a hundred from the temple site of Uley in Gloucestershire, where they appear to have been used as votive cups (Ellison, 1978). Vessels with handles occur at Burnswark (1 [32]), Catcote (23 [72]) and at Spital Hill. A small ?bottle neck comes from Catcote (25 [74]), alternatively it could possibly be part of a pedestal foot, or even remotely one of the miniature cups mentioned above. Also from Catcote comes a perforated base? sherd, possibly some sort of strainer?

Traprain is the source of some of the more exotic rim forms, most of which are illustrated by Hogg in his article on the Votadini (Hogg, 1951, [215]). ^{(also Fig. 27-8).} Of particular mention is Traprain 8 [402] with its wide dished rim which Hogg compares to a Food-Vessel type of rim, Traprain 5 [399] with its bifid rim and Traprain 25 [419] with an angular everted rim with an applied fillet in the neck junction.

Catcote includes a rim with an expanded and flattened rim with finger-tip decoration on both its outer and inner edge (19 [68]), a little more pronounced than the undecorated variety of Tower Knowe 4 [393]. An open bowl, more like a dish, made in Housesteads ware has been published by John Wilkes (1960, fig. 3, [11]).

FABRICS

Like rim forms, fabrics graded into each other, but since certain forms seemed to favour some types of fabric, it seemed advisable to try

and identify characteristics of various peaks on the fabric continuum. The result is as follows, the classes have been given insignificant nick-names to help distinguish them.

Fabric A. 'Votadinian' So called because many of the sherds of fabric A, described by Richmond (1942), who coined the expression, appear to be made in the Votadinian area. Sherds from Ell's Knowe and Fenton Hill provide fairly typical examples. The clay is coarsely levigated, smoother on the surfaces with large grits protruding through the surface of the clay, often grey or multicoloured. One or both surfaces of the pot are generally a combination of pink-orange-fawn, sometimes with lighter margins, but the core is generally grey or dark, often with a dark blue colour tinge. The ring construction often shows up well and breaks tend to occur at junctions.

Fabric B. 'Black Soapy' A harder, denser fabric than the above, with smaller grits, which are not usually visible on at least one or both surfaces, having been smoothed over with wet clay (does soot sometimes give the same effect?) giving a lumpy, pimply texture, and also a soapy feel. The sherd is usually dark grey-black in colour, but sometimes has the unusual feature of a very thin light buff-coloured, surface sometimes almost entirely covered by black (?soot) causing the buff to only appear as a very thin fine line in the section of a break. The surfaces of this type of fabric are often bumpy from uneven handling. Occasionally, a more sandy texture appears on parts of sherds in place of the 'pimply' feel. Examples of this are Traprain Law 11 [405], Catcote 17 [66] and Gubeon 8 [53]. The latter sherd has finger-tip decoration along the top of its rim, and another sherd also in this fabric occurs at Catcote (20 [69]) with finger-tip decoration in the same position.

Fabric C. 'Traprain Fabric' This occurred in large quantities at Traprain Law, but also on other Scottish sites (e.g. Marigold Hill [308], Earns Heugh 4 [106]). The fabric has a fairly fine texture, is slightly sandy, and has a soapy, almost leathery feel, it can also feel very 'dry'. Its colours tend to be in the medium range, from dark brown to a brown-yellow or brown-orange colour. The temper is not large at all, almost sand, especially where it appears on the surfaces. This fabric is generally finer than the two previous fabrics, though it is used to make vessels that are as large and coarse as those made with A and B (i.e. often

of 25 cm. diameter +). A point to be raised shortly is the possibility that this fabric is the same as fabric F below, as they are quite similar.

Fabric D. 'Proto-Roman' Made with clay densely packed with small crystalline grits similar to some Romano-British fabrics, though clearly still hand-made. Quite often the fabric contains a few larger grits. It is rougher to handle than fabric C above. The colour of the fabric generally tends to orange on the surfaces and margins and grey in the core. Many sherds seem to have a fabric falling mid-way between this and the previous fabric C.

Fabric E. 'Cinerary Urn Fabric' This seemed the closest to some of the fabrics of Cinerary urns displayed in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, and indeed the form of the vessel which is the model for this fabric (Traprain 38 [432]) is possibly part of an undecorated Cinerary urn. The fabric is hard, rather coarse, pitted and cracked and fairly friable. The surfaces are sometimes smoothed, but its grits protrude through them, the latter are not very large, rarely over 5 cm. A dark core with either buff or fawn surfaces.

Fabric F. 'Stanwick Fabric' This seemed typical of many of the sherds at Stanwick and Catcote. It was usually rather dense with small to medium crystalline temper, dark section, with sometimes thin brown or dark sand-coloured surfaces. The surfaces may feel rather dry and sandy or slightly leathery. It is comparable in fineness with Fabric C, and is fairly similar. It possibly differs in being slightly denser, and not usually as 'dry' as fabric C.

Fabric G. '?Shouldered Jar Fabric' This was almost entirely limited to the large jars with the high shoulders. It was fairly similar to fabric B, but thinner, and with quite large grits protruding through or covered giving a goose pimple effect. Its density was quite a bit lighter than fabric B. The colour varied between black and a light mud colour. Traprain 64 [458] or 66 [460] are examples of this fabric.

Fabric H. 'Perforated Pot Fabric' Even if this had not been the fabric which usually belonged to the vessels decorated with the row of perforations approximately one to two centimetres below the rim, it would have stood out as a distinctive type. It is the densest of all the

fabrics. It has either leathery surfaces, or surfaces that were leathery but have become abraded, and through which the grits protrude giving a rough surface. These grits are hard and angular and heavily packed into the clay, giving the walls and rim of the vessel a heavy unwieldy look, and the breaks are jagged. The colour of the fabric is either grey or mud-brown, and sometimes the grits are grey-coloured. This material is Barnes (1955) fabric B, his fabric C in which perforated pottery is also found is fairly similar, but was distinct from it when thin-sectioned (see Appendix). Luce 3 [303] and Luce 5 [305], and the urn from Garrocher were examples of perforated pottery which did not use this fabric. The fact that it could look so similar from diversely situated sites suggested that it would be worth thin sectioning, and so sherds from Walney, Luce, Largs and Shewalton Moor were all sectioned. In addition, three sherds from outside the area in the same fabric were sectioned. These were two sherds from White Park Bay in County Antrim and one from Culbin Sands in Morayshire, which had both produced perforated pottery in the same fabric. None of the sherds sectioned had perforations themselves, since the sectioning is a nearly destructive process, but they were all of this same fabric. Disappointingly, none of the sherds showed any distinctive features in common (see Appendix A, nos. 2-8, 13-18), and seemed to use local rock sources. If it is accepted that these vessels do have a fabric in common, then this is an example of some other factor (such as a potting tradition?) apart from common geology determining a pot fabric.

Three other fabrics were considered as potential type fabrics. The first was the distinctive fabric mentioned on p. 17, coming from Bishop's Loch, Corkerhill and Kaimes. Apart from the curious appearance of the surfaces it was not otherwise dissimilar to fabric A and, as already suggested, it seemed likely that this might just have been a product of local geology (though not necessarily) and as it does not occur in great quantities it is not included.

The second fabric tentatively considered as a type fabric was that of the 'Housesteads' type ware. This is often similar to fabric F, and the features which make it typical of Housesteads ware are usually its burnishing, form and decoration. Its tendency to assume a reddish hue on its surface is a fabric characteristic, but this is not always present. Fabrics which could be this fabric appear at Catcote and Holme House,

though not in Housesteads type ware forms, and it was felt that it would be misleading to separate it out as a type fabric.

The third type of fabric rejected as a type fabric is the so-called Dunagoil ware. This has been postulated by Dr. Euan MacKie as being typical of his Abernethy Culture, along with jet rings and armlets, hammerstones, crude stone lamps and some saddle querns (MacKie, 1968, 19; 1970, 68-72). He kindly discussed this pottery with the writer and drew up some notes which are to be found in Appendix A.

It is highly probable that insufficient 'Dunagoil' ware was examined, but at any rate, it proved impossible to determine which of the sherds in the catalogue, if any, could be assigned to the category, and so it is omitted. It seems very possible that Dr. MacKie's definition of Dunagoil ware may be similar to the fabric A described above. At any rate the problem must hang in abeyance for the moment.

DECORATION

A total of 61 rims, or about 18% of the total number of classifiable rims are decorated.

The most frequent decoration is by finger-tipping on the wet clay, either on the body of the vessel or on an applied cordon. Some 30 vessels had received this kind of treatment. Eight of these occurred at Traprain Law. In five cases the decoration was finger-tipping straight on to the body of the pot. On Traprain 10 [404] and 20 [414] it was on the top of the shoulder of the pot, in both cases the vessel being slack shouldered with an upright slightly everted rim. Two body sherds (Traprain 39 [433] and 40 [434]) suggested that their vessel had been decorated similarly. There were also two body sherds showing an applied cordon, one with finger-tipping, the other with nail impressions (Traprain 41 [435] and 35 [429] respectively. One vessel, Traprain 33 [429] had a flattened rim with finger impressions on its top. There seems to be no reason not to suppose that these sherds can be compared with the 6th-7th century Scarborough-Staple Howe tradition of finger-tipped decoration on pottery. More alien to this tradition is the finger tipped cordon to be found on Traprain 27 [421], where a fillet of clay has been 'rucked' up with the tip of the finger. The fillet fits snugly into the neck of the sharp eversion. This sherd has already been referred to above p. 27. Hogg compares this with sherds

from Scarborough, but only states that there are 'points of similarity'. It compares more favourably with the applied neck bands of some of the Broch pottery, for example at Clickhimin (Hamilton, 1968, fig. 53). The slashed cordon from New Mains may belong to either tradition. Finger-tipped sherds are found on six of the Northumbrian sites: Burradon, Dunstanburgh, Fenton Hill, Gubeon, Gunnar Peak (Richmond's drawing of Gunnar Peak 2 [159] looks finger-tipped even though he does not mention it) and Hartburn. At Gunnar Peak, Gubeon, Hartburn and Burradon they are on the rim of plain bucket-shaped vessels (a bowl in the case of Gunnar Peak) and at Dunstanburgh and Burradon, again they are found on the shoulder of the vessels. At Catcote, as has already been noted, a finger-tipped sherd similar to Gubeon 8 [151] occurs, and also the almost 'hammer-head' rimmed dish already referred to on p. 28 with decoration on both edges of its rim. This leaves three other sites upon which finger-tipping has been found, Birdoswald, Vindolanda and Housesteads. Here it occurs in conjunction with the rather angular profiles and burnished fabrics that have caused this ware to be identified by Eric Birley as Housesteads ware. On the whole the 'tipping' is mainly a finger-nailing which is more cautious than that favoured by the Scarborough/Staple Howe potters.

Another category of decoration is incising and scribing the pot while its clay is still wet. This is found at Catcote (nos. 15 [64] and 16 [65]), at Bow Broch [23], Great Chesters and Mumrills. It is possible that these represent rather diverse traditions. The Bow Broch sherd seems to exemplify the competent craftsmanship and incised decoration of Broch pottery, and would not be out of place in Hebridean sherds (see for example Young, 1953, 1966). Macdonald and Curle had a similar suggestion to make for Mumrills 4 [313], the wheel-made vessel with fern-frond decoration. Incised lines are found in a loose trellis pattern on the West Hartlepool urn. While this has no date, if one assumes it contained a cremation, the early date proposed by Challis, (1975, 38) for it is possible. Perhaps the scored decoration of Catcote 15 and 16 fits in here as Challis excludes them from his distribution of Midlands scored decoration.

Primitive stabbing occurs on Traprain 32 [426] and 34 [428], also in between the two flanges of the bifid rim of Traprain 5 [399]. This latter is almost the only sherd for which Hogg (1951, 218) makes no

comparisons, but its hardness and bright red colour and type of decoration ought to link it with Broch pottery.

The Great Chesters sherd has already been mentioned. T. G. Newman (1975) compares this with Southern English Iron Age pottery, particularly that of Cunliffe's Chinnor-Wandlebury group (1974, 325), and it seems a more appropriate allocation than that of Grace Simpson's to calcite-gritted wares (Simpson, 1972, 232-3).

A final class of decoration not yet mentioned, is the perforations which favour some of the urns found on the west coast sites. These usually occur as horizontal perforations, c. 4-8 mm. in width which are pierced through the clay wall of the vessel c. 1-3 cm. below the rim in a single row about the same distance apart, before the pot is fired. It has already been noted that these tend to occur in conjunction with fabric H. Sites producing this type of decoration within the area under discussion are: Walney, Kirkhead, ?Capeshead, Luce Sands, Garrocher, Shewalton Moss, Stevenston, Coalhill and Largs.

CLASSIFICATION

The following is an attempt to distinguish groups amongst the range of native pottery in this thesis, these groups will then be compared with the available contextual evidence to see if it will support their identification, and provide more information about them. To increase the sample, a further 200 sherds from Catcote and Traprain Law have been included, although space precluded their being in the catalogue.

Table 9 shows how forms and fabrics of the total of 450 classifiable sherds from all the sites correlate. Table 10 shows the same information as a percentage of the total. The next three tables (Tables 11 - 13) show the percentages of these for each site; for Catcote, Stanwick and Traprain Law. The final table (Table 14) summarises the information for these three sites.

Table 10 confirms the belief that the pottery ranges fairly evenly over most of its spectrum in the lower quantities. The higher figures for form iii (plain round or tapering rims) occur for both fabrics A and C, and to a lesser extent in other fabrics. Fabric C to a lesser extent favours form vi, but the highest total for this is in fabric F. It has already been noted that fabric C was difficult to

FORM	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	Other
A	2	-	40	4	2	-	1	1
B	3	1	7	12	25	7	2	3
C	15	5	40	9	1	20	3	6
D	3	-	1	2	2	4	-	5
E	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	1
F	1	-	1	2	-	30	1	5
G	-	-	-	-	-	3	10	-
H	-	-	1	8	-	1	-	-
Other	5	1	25	29	14	25	1	11
Vesicular	-	-	3	-	-	4	-	1
Housesteads Ware	-	-	-	-	1	31	-	-

TABLE 9

CORRELATION OF FORMS AND FABRICS FOR ALL SITES (In No. of sherds. Total 450 classifiable sherds including 200 not catalogued from Catcote and Traprain Law)

FORM	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	Other
A	0.4	-	8.8	0.8	0.4	-	0.2	0.2
B	0.6	0.2	1.5	2.6	5.5	1.5	0.4	0.6
C	3.3	1.1	8.8	2.0	0.2	4.4	0.6	1.3
D	0.6	-	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	-	1.1
E	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	-	0.2
F	0.2	-	0.2	0.4	-	6.6	0.2	1.1
G	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	2.2	-
H	-	-	0.2	1.8	-	0.2	-	-
Other	1.1	0.2	5.5	6.4	3.1	5.5	0.2	2.4
Vesicular	-	-	0.6	-	-	0.8	-	0.2
Housesteads Ware	-	-	-	-	0.2	6.8	-	-

TABLE 10

CORRELATION OF FORMS AND FABRICS FOR ALL SITES (percentage of a total of 450 classifiable sherds including 200 not catalogued from Catcote and Traprain Law)

FORMS	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	Other
A	-	-	2.6	2.6	-	-	-	0.8
B	-	-	1.7	0.8	3.5	-	1.7	-
C	-	-	6.1	7.0	-	3.5	-	3.5
D	-	-	-	-	0.8	-	-	4.3
E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	-	-	-	1.7	-	15.7	-	2.6
G	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	3.5	14.8	3.5	7.8	-	7.0
Calcite gritted	-	-	0.8	-	-	0.8	-	0.8

TABLE 11
CORRELATION OF FORMS AND FABRIC: CATCOTE (%)

FORMS	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	Other
A	-	-	3.2	-	-	-	-	-
B	-	-	-	-	9.6	12.9	-	-
C	3.2	-	-	-	-	3.2	-	-
D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	-	-	-	-	-	3.2	-	-
F	-	-	-	-	-	19.3	3.2?	6.4
G	-	-	-	-	-	3.2	3.2	-
H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	3.2	-	16.2	-	3.2
Calcite gritted	-	-	-	-	-	3.2	-	-

TABLE 12
CORRELATION OF FORMS AND FABRIC: STANWICK (%)

FORMS	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	Other
FABRICS	A	0.5	-	9.9	0.5	-	-	0.5
	B	0.5	-	1.1	5.5	8.8	1.6	-
	C	2.8	3.9	15.5	0.5	0.5	8.3	1.6
	D	0.5	0.5	-	0.5	-	0.5	-
	E	-	-	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.5	-
	F	-	-	0.5	-	-	1.6	-
	G	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	4.9
	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other	0.5	2.2	8.3	3.3	2.8	2.8	0.5
Calcite gritted	-	-	0.5	-	-	1.1	-	-

TABLE 13
CORRELATION OF FORMS AND FABRICS: TRAPRAIN LAW (%)

FORM	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	Other
FABRICS	A	0.3	-	6.4	1.2	-	-	0.3
	B	0.3	-	1.2	3.3	7.0	2.1	0.6
	C	3.3	0.6	10.9	2.7	0.3	6.0	0.9
	D	0.6	-	-	0.3	0.3	0.3	-
	E	-	-	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	-
	F	0.3	-	0.3	0.6	-	8.2	0.3
	G	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	3.0
	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other	1.5	0.3	5.8	7.3	2.7	6.0	0.3
Vesicular	-	-	0.6	-	-	1.2	-	0.3

TABLE 14
CORRELATION OF FABRIC AND FORM FOR
CATCOTE, STANWICK AND TRAPRAIN LAW (%)

distinguish from fabric F, and it is tempting to regard them as one fabric. This would mean that two of the highest totals would be found in fabric C, and for two disparate forms; the jars with the plain incurving or splayed rims, and the neater everted rims. However, for the moment they will still be treated separately. Housesteads type ware was treated separately in Table 10 because, although its fabric is not treated independently, the combination of its form and decoration is so consistent in distinguishing it as a type, that it was felt to include it elsewhere might mask results for the rest of the pottery.

The combination of fabric B and form v is rather lower than expected, as the dark coloured jars with their bevelled rims seemed to occur rather consistently, similarly for the combination of form vii, the shouldered jars, and fabric G which again seemed as though they might be distinctive.

It does not seem that these figures are sufficiently amenable on their own, to warrant singling out particular combinations and describing them as a type. It is of interest to compare these tables with Table 17 which is the result of computerised principal co-ordinate analysis undertaken on 49 sherds.¹

Despite this, an attempt has been made to correlate types with contextual information, as external evidence suggests that the possible types indicated by the slightly higher figures may have some significance. One possible explanation of the wide spread of figures in Tables 9 to 14 may be that fabric is irrelevant to form in many instances.

Relying chiefly on evidence from outside the area and partially on the results of Tables 9 and 10 the following are hypothetically postulated as types to be examined against the background of the contextual information, small in quantity though it is. Also included are other more minor groups, including the two rejected fabrics discussed on p. 30 and three sizes of bowl, out of curiosity to see if their contexts or distribution were significant. The sherds that were assigned to these types/groups are itemised in column 8 of Table 4.

¹ My thanks to Andy Tubb of the University of Bristol who has given his time very generously in designing and working on a computer programme for this pottery from his own experience in working on the chemical analysis of Romano-British pottery. Work on the application of a suitable computer programme is still in progress, but all the results so far tend to confirm the rather uncertain information deduced by other approaches.

Type/Group I: Plastic ornament Reference has already been made to the Scarborough-Staple Howe tradition of plastic ornament including extensive use of finger-tipping (p. 31). This form of decoration was also in use in Scotland at a comparatively late date, it is found in the post-Broch phase at Dun Mor Vaul on Tiree (MacKie, 1974, fig. 19, 435-6, 439) but may have its origins considerably earlier in the Scottish Iron Age (e.g. MacKie, 1963, 175; 1965, 116). It is one of the few decorative details of the pottery in the area under study to carry implications of culture/chronology, if a little diverse.

Type/Group II: High shouldered jars Mention has already been made of these on p. 26 , where the form has been described. None of these jars has a very well defined profile which makes it typical of any definite horizon in the Iron Age, but their high shoulders and slightly flaring rim, and quite large size, suggest that they may have been current from the early Iron Age onwards (Harding, 1974, 139ff; but see Burgess, 1974, 220-21). It is not so easy to say at what point they fall out of use as the slacker profiled jars continue as a general coarse pottery well on into the Iron Age, as they are found accompanying early La Tène pottery (e.g. Harding, 1972, Pls. 52-3) and in devolved form into the first few centuries B.C. (e.g. Cunliffe, 1974, fig. A23). Nevertheless, they would not be out of place at a site like the nearby fort of Grimthorpe, Yorkshire, with its 7th-10th century radio-carbon dates (Stead, 1968).

Type/Group III: Flat-rimmed ware This type of pottery is represented by the bevelled rim jars described as combining fabric B with form v. It was described by Childe in 1935 (170ff.), and the most quoted site at which it is found is at the Sculptor's Cave, Covesea (Benton, 1931), where although the stratification is dubious, it has always been accepted as belonging chronologically, at least initially, to the Late Bronze Age metalwork of the Covesea Group in circa the 7th century B.C. Its existence as a class has been disputed (see for example, S. Piggott, 1965, 57) and unfortunately there seems to have been a tendency to include any coarse pottery in the class with the result that it could be fairly argued that 'flat-rimmed ware' seemed to have anything but a flat rim (John Coles, quoted in Jobey, 1968b). It should at least be fairly clear from Table 10 that the form v/fabric B vessels form a peak distinct from the vessels with round and tapering rims that cluster

in form iii/fabrics A and C, and which have formerly sometimes been included in the flat-rimmed ware group (e.g. Jobey, 1968, 295). A further description of this type of vessel will be found on p.25 under form v.

Type/Group IV: Incurving rim/splay-walled storage jars in

Fabric A. This category is illustrated by vessels such as Tynemouth 1 [461], Hownam 9 [259] and Hownam 13 [263], and probably includes the vast majority of the sherds classed as form iii/fabric A.

Type/Group V: Incurving rim/splay-walled storage jars in

Fabric C. Despite the forms common with type IV, this group was kept separate, in case the fabric should prove significant either from the point of view of period or distribution. The forms are basically the same as type IV.

Type/Group VI: Finer fabric everted rims These are all the vessels in the group formed by form vi/fabrics C and F, but not including type XI below (Housesteads type ware). Including these rims as a group is a risk, as everted rimmed pottery occurs in Yorkshire during the Iron Age (Cunliffe's Danes Graves-Staxton Group; 1974, fig. A24); in Scotland, probably from the early Iron Age (MacKie, 1963, fig. 3) into the Roman period. (e.g. into the Wheelhouse period at Clickhimin, Hamilton, 1968, fig. 65). Apart from this, it is possible that Roman pottery inspired direct imitation; so it might be expected that everted rims have diverse origins.

Type/Group VII: Perforated ware This is the only pottery that appears in fabric H, is usually plain rimmed but distinguished by a row of perforations running horizontally around it c. 1-3 cm. below the rim (described on p. 29). Within the area under discussion it has a distinct western distribution, but in fact it may be that this need not always be so (see on to Part III p.44ff).

Type/Group VIII: Bishop's Loch fabric This is the fabric that was identified at Bishop's Loch, Kaimes and Corkerhill and which is discussed on p. 17. It is included mainly for the record as there was not sufficient of it to merit typing.

Type/Group IX: 'Dunagoil' fabric This has been postulated by Euan MacKie (1974, 157; 1976, 229), some of his earlier notes on it appearing in

Appendix B . It was a fabric that was hard to identify, apart from the sherds in type/group IV above, but a few sherds which seemed near to MacKie's description (and compared particularly well with the Dunagoil sherds seen) are included under this category.

Type/Group X: Broch/Hebridean and allied pottery A miscellaneous classification for all sherds suspected of having origins in the later Iron Age and Roman period to the North and West of the area of study (Flat-rimmed ware is not included).

Type/Group XI: Housesteads type ware Despite the fact that excavators on Hadrian's Wall have been familiar with this type of ware for at least two decades (see, for example, Wilkes, 1960, 68), Eric Birley, who identified it, has never published a detailed definition of it, but the illustration he drew up preparatory to doing so appears in fig.23. A broad definition is as follows: it is a ware which seems to concentrate its forms on wide-mouthed jars and open bowls, usually with an everted rim form characterised by angular changes of plane on the internal rim surface which rarely presents a smooth rounded profile. The outside edge (tip) of the rim will be sharply bevelled off to form a square edge on plain vessels. Decoration consists of shallow finger-tipping with just the tip and nail of the finger and this is most frequent on the outside edge of the rim, occasionally on the shoulder of the vessel (e.g. Housesteads 18 [247] and 20 [249]). The colours range from dark grey through dark brown to mud coloured, sometimes with the dull red tinge already mentioned (p. 20). Mostly - where the sherd has not abraded too badly to tell - the surface has been burnished zonally.

Type/Group XII: Vesicular and Calcite-gritted pottery Although only occurring in small quantity (1.5% of the total), it seemed sufficiently identifiable to be worth examining. The point has been made that it varies quite considerably in appearance (p. 18) and may not represent a single class. Its common denominator is either that it reacts positively when tested with dilute hydrochloric acid, or that its surface is vesicular. Obviously, hydrochloric acid will react with a number of different tempers containing calcium carbonate - shell, limestone, chalk for example, which may have no connection with each other.

Type/Group XIII: Small bowls A form rather than a type, but distinctive enough to be worth including, and also in that they may possibly be related to the cup form, often in stone, that is found in central and northern Scotland.

Type/Group XIV: Medium-large bowls i.e. all bowls with a rim diameter of over 10 cm. (as in form i), again, a form rather than a type.

Type/Group XV: Miniature bowls There have only been three of these (and they were included in form ii), but in view of the discovery of these in large quantities on the Romano-British temple site at Uley, Gloucestershire they are included as a separate category.

Type/Group XVI: Other These were distinct rim forms which did not conform to any of the above classes, and which formed about 7% of the total.

These classes are merely a way of condensing information into a form with which it is possible to work, they must not be regarded as an attempt to define strict archaeological types.

CHRONOLOGY

Table 15 shows all the contexts which can be considered securely stratified (marked with an 'S' in column 7 of Table 4) and the (approximate) date range covered by that context, and the groups of pottery (each Roman figure representing one sherd) represented in that context. In some cases sherds which may look as though they belong to a type/group, but which have not been seen, have been marked with a ?. Sherds which do not have identifiable forms have not been included on this table or Table 16.

If the number of stratified contexts was disappointing, so were the sherds involved, about a third of their meagre total are uncertain as to in which class they fall. The appearance of class VII (perforated pottery) as possibly dating any time from the Bronze Age onwards is rather expected since Barry Raftery published his similar ware from Rathgall (1976, 352) where he assigns it an eighth-seventh century B.C. date (in fact it can be argued that there is no strict reason why the Largs burial urns should not have a later date - they are a stratified group together but not related stratigraphically to any other dating

SITE	STRATIFICATION	CONTEXT NO.	B C												A D				NOTES
			C12th	C11th	C10th	C9th	C8th	C7th	C6th	C5th	C4th	C3rd	C2nd	C1st	C1st	C2nd	C3rd	C4th	
LARGS	Stratified in a cist in a flat cemetery. Date ?	126	VII VII	VII VII	III/IV										1 00	2 00	3 00	III/IV. Nos 296-299 not seen - type-group not clear from photos.	
HEATHERY BURN	Sealed with closed group of metalwork c. 750 - 600.	85					III												
HOWNAM RINGS I	Sealed by Phase II stone wall. Date ?	103																	
MUCKHOE I	Well down in palisade trench yielding R.C. date c. 510 b.c.	109								IV?	XVI							? IV - form seems similar, but not seen by writer.	
BURNSWARK	Stratified with R.C. date of c. 500 b.c.	18								IV?								Not seen. Information from G. Jobey. Writer uncertain if palisade represents Phase I and/or I	
HETHA BURN I	Sealed in a pit under Phase II stone house. Date ?	86													IV?			Not seen, but illustrated Burgess. 1970, fig 12,1.	
EARN'S HEUGH	Sealed under Phase I inner rampart. Date ?	49																	
TOWER KNOWE I	Under packing in timber House 2 foundation trench assoc. w. 2nd samian	164										XIII						Not seen. Illustrated Jobey, 1974, fig 6, 1.	
OLD DUNHAM	In primary fill of boundary ditch sealed by Antonine pot, assoc. w. samian Dr. 33.	139													IV? or V?				
HOUSESTEADS	Sealed under Wall-period III bench.	99													VI?			Not seen. Illustrated in Richmond et al. 1944, fig. 6,1.	
HOUSESTEADS	Stratified within Wall-period III	98																Information from E. Birley.	

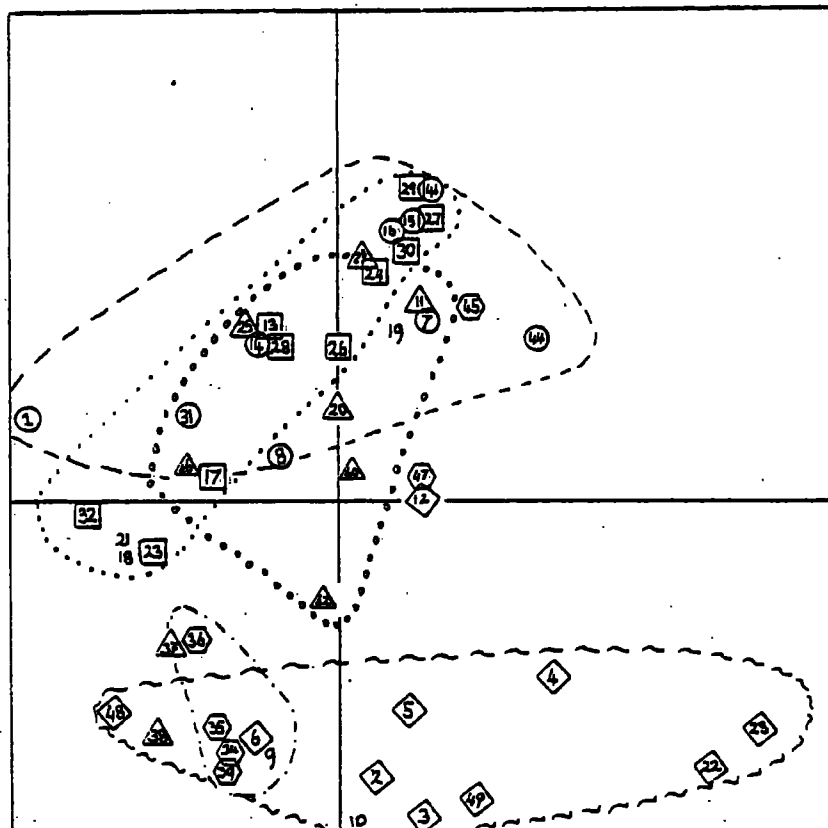
TABLE 15 Stratified contexts / type groups

Date/Type of site	Context	B.C.												A.D.						
		No. 12	C12th	C11th	C10th	C9th	C8th	C7th	C6th	C5th	C4th	C3rd	C2nd	C1st	C1st	C2nd	C3rd	C4th	C5th	C6th
78.B.A.	West Kilburn	182																		
	Spital Hill	149																		
	Larke	126																		
	Garrocher	61																		
M.B.A. on																				
L.B.A.	Heathery Burn	85																		
	Howan Blae I	101 & 107																		
Pollendes	Huchon Blae I	109 & 111																		
	Fenton Hill I	58																		
	Ellin Knowe	58																		
	Harburn I	78 & 79																		
	Green Knowe	67																		
	Burnsack I or II	18																		
	Lugram Hill	118																		
	Fenton Hill (sen)	57																		
	Greig's Quarry I	42																		
	Hatha Burn I	86																		
Open settlement (timber houses)	Greig's Quarry II	43																		
	Burrard I	20																		
	Stanwick I	171																		
	Bern's Heugh	49																		
	Zouman Blae III	105																		
	Burrard (I and) II	21 & 22																		
	South Burn II	63																		
	Tower Knowe	164 & 165																		
	Stanwick I and III	152 & 153																		
	Phoned	191																		
Prehistoric gen. Broch & 7earlier Broche	Forwood Brach	160																		
	Box Brach	14																		
	Tatoy Fort	158																		
	Howan Blae IVa	106 & 107																		
	Earn's Heugh	50 & 51																		
	Kelsoleuch	124																		
	Kelsoe I	32																		
	Bridge House (& earlier)	17																		
	Biding Wood	142																		
	West Longlea	183																		
Rectilinear stone settlements	Helha Burn	89																		
	High Knowe II	91																		
	Crook Clench	65 & 46																		
	Tower Knowe	166																		
	Huchon	112																		
	Huchon	114																		
	Guboon	70																		
	Kelso (& earlier?)	120																		
	Kelso	121 & 123																		
	Vindolanda	177																		
Misc. Roman sites	Birdoswald	8 & 9																		
	Old Burnham	139																		
	Corbridge	50																		
	Hexstead	122																		
	Tynemouth	169																		
	Castle Law	50																		
	Howansteadn	89																		
	Howansteadn	98																		
	Vindolanda	175																		
	Archerfield	2																		
Souterrain	Yeaving Hall	186 & 187																		

TABLE 16 : Semi-stratified contexts / type groups

KEY TO TABLE I7

1	Archerfield 3
2	Birdoswald 1
3	Birdoswald 3
4	Birdoswald 4
5	Birdoswald 8
6	Castlesteads
7	Catcote 1
8	Catcote 2
9	Catcote 10
10	Catcote 11
12	Catcote 19
13	Coalhill, Dalry
14	Ell's Knowe 1
15	Ell's Knowe 2
16	Fenton Hill 2
17	Garrocher
18	Gubeon 8
19	Holme House 27
20	Holme House 28
21	Holme House 36
22	Housesteads 2
23	Housesteads 14
24	Largs 1
25	Luce 2
26	Luce 3
27	Luce 4
28	Luce 6
29	North End, Walney 2
30	North End, Walney 3
31	Prestwick 1
32	Shewalton Moss 1
33	Shewalton Moss 2
34	Stanwick 6
35	Stanwick 11
36	Stanwick 12
37	Stanwick 13
38	Stanwick 14
39	Stanwick 15
40	Torwood 1
41	Torwood 2
42	Traprain 11
43	Traprain 13
44	Traprain 28
45	Traprain 42
46	Traprain 54
47	Traprain 59
48	Vindolanda 3
49	Vindolanda 5



- Type /group VII
- Type/group IV _ _ _ _
- △ Type/group III
 - no. with no symbol = 'other'
- ⬡ Type/group VI _ _ _ _ _
- ◇ Type/group XI ~ ~ ~ ~ ~

RELATIONSHIP OF 49 SHERDS OF ABOVE TYPE/GROUPS
AFTER PRINCIPLE CO-ORDINATE ANALYSIS
(see previous page for key to sherd numbers)

TABLE 17

material. The Rathgall sherds are not in such a coarse fabric as the West Scottish ones).¹ Groups II and III have an expected early date at Heathery Burn. Also expected is the Roman date of Housesteads type ware. The class IV/V sherds are not definitely classifiable as such (see on).

Table 16 shows the same sherds plus those from another 46 contexts, which, although they may not be considered stratified in a strict sense, are not very likely to be misleading in any evidence for period that they give. The new contextual information added by this table does not add any more to our knowledge of type/groups I-II. Not many sherds are included from type/group III, but the latest context is for a dubious sherd from Stanwick, (Holme House 28 [220] seems to be a neat-sized example of III, though not exactly characteristic, and may be another example of it occurring within the Roman era). The remainder occur in the prehistoric period, which is more what might be expected of the Flat-rimmed ware as previously defined.

The distribution of the type/group IV sherds falls broadly across the spectrum, as seemed likely. Jobey (1959, 264) has drawn comparisons between the pottery from Huckhoe and that from Post-Roman Yeavinger and although Hownam Ring's phase IVa should not be considered strictly stratified, the size of the sherds of the type/group IV pot found might argue against their being rubbish survival - this phase is assigned a 2nd or 3rd century date in the Roman period. The form appears at Catcote in a 21st century date, though there is a possibility that the West Hartlepool urn with a similar profile (see p. 272) may have an earlier date.

Type/group V does not appear sufficiently to discuss. Type/group VI only appears from the 1st century A.D. onwards, suggesting possibly, that its existence might be influenced by the Roman conquest, rather than earlier forms of everted rim.

Type/group XI - Housesteads type ware has some four stratified sources: post-367 at Vindolanda, Wall Period II and III, both at Housesteads, and a probable pre-Hadrianic context at Vindolanda (see catalogue, p. 267). The only other type/group to really contend are the small bowls of XIII, which appear to range either side of the first few centuries B.C./A.D.

1 I should like to record my thanks to Dr. J. Raftery of the National Museum of Ireland and Barry Raftery of University College, Dublin, for letting me see the Rathgall pottery and for sending a photograph and information before publication.

DISTRIBUTION

Maps 2 to 10 show the distribution, by sherd, for pottery from type/groups I-VIII and X-XV; IX having insufficiently identifiable sherds to be worth plotting. No sherds which are doubtful have been included on the maps, thus the numbers are low, and the material does not lend itself to the sort of spatial analysis undertaken elsewhere (e.g. Hodder, 1977).

The following points can be made about the distribution. Firstly, map 1, which is the distribution of sites producing pottery, shows that sites concentrate in the east. The most likely contributing factor to this is the concentration of work in south eastern Scotland and Northumberland (see p. 7f.) the only parallel in the west being in the Glasgow-Ayresshire area. This means that many of the pottery type/group distributions have an easterly bias which may be unrelated to the true picture. The second contributing factor in this easterly distribution is that the four largest sites - as far as the number of sherds they contribute - are Catcote, Stanwick, Holme House and Traprain Law, in the east. Another factor which may be relevant is that the eastern half of the area contains four of the largest hillforts of the whole area; Traprain Law, Eildon Hill North, Yeavering Bell and Stanwick, all of which have merited in the past the title of 'oppidum', the only rival in the west being the hillfort of Burnswark.

Having said this, three of the groups might still be expected to have an eastern distribution. Type/groups I and II are both types found in the Staple Howe/Scarborough tradition of pottery, and which has a generally eastern distribution influenced by its ultimate north west European connections (Challis & Harding, 1975, 47), and the absence of examples in the west may not surprise. Type/group III does not really present enough sherds to discuss. There is only one westerly example, at Prestwick, but it must be said that there are a number of examples of sherds which have a strong possibility of belonging to this group, but which were not included as they were not classic examples - for example, Luce Sands 1 [301] and 2 [302], possibly the Gryfe Reservoir sherds [143-5], Pincod [325], Stevenston 4 [381] and Shewalton Moor 1 [332] could all possibly be added, increasing the western distribution. This is said as type/group III might be expected to have an eastern distribution at least in its initial phase, as Mrs. Benton sought the

origin of Flat-rimmed ware in Switzerland and the east; and the Covesea phases of Bronze Age metalwork with which it apparently is associated have an eastern distribution and north-west German Plain connections (Coles, 1959, 54).

Type/group IV also has a rather easterly distribution which may be due to the above-mentioned bias. It is noticeable that the similar forms in the west have tended to be classed as type/group VIII or IX, due to fabric differences, but since this barely involves half a dozen sherds of a very small general western total, it was hard to estimate their importance. It is likely that form iii, which is the basic form of type/group IV is a standard form with regional fabrics, of which fabric A and C form the largest groups, the latter fabric mainly occurring at Traprain Law.

Type/group VI occurs at Catcote, Stanwick, Home House, Burnswark, Eildon Hill North and Traprain Law. The fact that it seems confined, more or less, to the Roman period has already been noted, and all the sites involved appear to have been important in one way or another. Burnswark, Stanwick, Traprain Law and Eildon Hill North must have been considerable centres of power before the Roman conquest, and Holme House and Catcote seemed to be native sites wielding Roman opulence at an early date. Was a change in rim form in native wares just one small feature of Romanisation, and if so why did hand-made pottery continue alongside the competent Roman wares used on the same sites?

The western distribution of type/group VII has already been commented on and will be discussed in Part III (p. 44), similarly, type/group VIII has been discussed on p. 17. Type/group X is represented by five sherds with the northern distribution that might be expected from a type influenced by Broch pottery, the southernmost sherd (Bow) actually coming from a broch. The sherd from Mumrills, if indeed it is a product of Broch pottery, is interesting for its presence in a Roman fort.

The distribution of Housesteads type ware is limited to Hadrian's Wall, and a few further comments on it are made on p. 48

'Calcite gritted' wares show a wide distribution, the largest quantity being from Holme House. One possibility considered was that the early native calcite-gritted wares of north-east Yorkshire (e.g. Knapton; Corder and Kirk, 1932) might have influenced the spread and

use of calcite gritted wares, but in fact Holme House is the only site to produce fabrics looking like the Roman era Huntcliff type wares to which the early Knapton wares are ancestral.

Type/group XIII, XIV and XV (Map x) represent bowls of all sizes, the small bowls being popular apparently, particularly in the area around Traprain and the coastline to the north. It is tempting to see in these an imitation of the stone cups and lamps which are popular from central Scotland northward, a handled variety favouring the north-east coastline (Steer, 1956, fig. 7). One of the latter was found at West Plean, and stone lamps have also come from Kaimes and Meikle Reive. The round small bowls seem to copy the shape of the plainer stone ones, for example, compare Traprain 49 [443] with stone lamps found at Carlungie in Angus (Wainwright, 1963, Pl. XXXVI). Their distribution might suggest that they were fashionable in the limited area of the north-east coast of southern Scotland, though Table 16 suggests that they could have been in use over several centuries.

PART III

DISCUSSION

A moderate range of functions is represented within the group of vessels, though usually only by one or two examples. Some have already been mentioned - the cups of, or lamps of type/group XIII, and the platters of Mumrills and Holme House. Presumably these latter, together with the small beakers of Catcote 8 [57] and Traprain Law 53 [44], and the ?flask neck of Catcote 25 [74], may have been tableware.

It is hard to imagine the larger vessels of the type/groups I-IV as tableware, and storage is the function most often proposed for them. No lids are known, although it has been suggested that the bevelled rims of type/group III may have acted as lid-seatings. Rendering the mouths of the tapering rims of type/group IV airtight or dirtproof would have been difficult because of their shape, presumably they were used for more short term functions or for storing non-perishable goods. It has sometimes been thought that they were used for milk, the curved sides being to prevent spillage. Certainly the splayed walls of vessels like Hownam 9 [259] might serve the same function as the 19th century panchon in allowing a broad layer of cream to settle prior to skimming for butter and cheese making. It would be interesting to claim Catcote 22 [57] for a cheese press, but it may equally well be some other sort of strainer like a colander, it is debatable whether the rather softer native pottery would be a suitable fabric in which to make a cheese press, unlike the stronger Roman fabrics.

It is possible that the perforations of Walney, Luce etc., could have been to enable a cover to be tied over the vessels, though to do so the fabric or skin would have to be more or less sewn or laced on - perhaps they were used for some long term storage for perhaps a salted or 'potted' fish? At Walney, fabric H, the characteristic perforated pot fabric, is found used in vessels both with and without perforations, as though only a certain proportion of pots were required for whatever functions the perforations served. An argument against the perforations being functional is that in one or two vessels, in particular Luce 3 [303] and Largs 1 [294] the holes are not always pierced all the way through. Another possible argument against these holes being functional is their appearance on cremation urns like that from Garrocher - but who is to say what spiritual or even physical function a row of perforations might serve for a dead man's urn!

In the previous sections the origins of some of the pottery have been sought in the Covesea Flat-rimmed ware, and the pottery traditions of Scarborough and Staple Howe. What are the other contributing factors which may have influenced the development of the pottery as it is found from the Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age onwards?

The first step is to see what factors may possibly have an indigenous source, by looking at an earlier period. The finger-tipping and high shoulder and rims of type/groups I and II also have their relatives away from the Staple-Howe/Scarborough pottery, in the plastic ornament and bucket shapes of Ultimate Deverel-Rimbury (Cunliffe, 1974, 24) and in the shouldered forms of Food-Vessels (Burgess, 1974, 220). These latter may have a long history of devolution, in which the vessel from Doonfoot, Ayrshire (Simpson, 1965, fig. 2.10) found in a cist lying in an urn cemetery may represent the advancing process. Also in Ayrshire, fifteen urns were found together in a small oval cairn ^{at Ardeer} (Morrison, 1968, 105 and Figs. 4-5, 17-28) including five plain upright bucket-shaped urns with either flat or bevelled rims, the remainder having decoration of twisted string, or incised decoration and incipient cordons. Here rims of type iv and v have their origins in pottery of the Early Bronze Age (Burgess, 1974, 176) antedating Covesea by as much as a millenium. Similarly, the practice of cremation connected with the Largs urns, and those from West Hartlepool, Greta Bridge, Eggleston, Garrocher might suggest an early date of a long indigenous ancestry.

Another facet of these Bronze Age antecedents is to be found in the perforated pottery. While distinct from Flat-rimmed ware in decoration and fabric, it often shares the same rim forms - which might suggest for both a common origin in the Bronze Age. At Rathgall, Raftery (Raftery, 1976) claims an eighth-seventh century B.C. context for perforated pottery. It also occurs at three other inland Irish sites: Mullaghmore, Co. Down (with a cremation in a ring-barrow, Mogeay and Thompson, 1956); at Freestone Hill, Kilkenny (where it was considered to be 4th century A.D., Raftery, 1969, 91) and Knockadoon, Co. Limerick (where it occurs with plain bevelled rim pottery, and vessels decorated with incised lines or twisted cord, the group forming the type-pottery for Neolithic Lough Gur, Class II ware; O'Riordain, 1954 and Case, 1961). A first impulse is to see the western distribution of perforated ware as a product of Ireland (as suggested by Savory, 1970, 43), because the

western coastal distribution continues into Wales. The similar Welsh finds are from Culver Hole, Gower (in a cave containing other pottery decorated with incised chevrons and zig-zags and Dark Age and Roman material; Grimes, 1951, 220 no. 689); Crug-Coy barrow, Lanarth, Cardiganshire (in the same mound as an Overhanging rim urn - but the relationship between the two is not known; Grimes, 1951, 211 no. 645) and at Dyffryn Ardudwy, Merionethshire (where a perforated pot was found in the chamber and blocking of a Neolithic chambered tomb, Powell, 1963, and Lynch, 1969, 149-155). Another possible contender for the Irish Sea distribution is a perforated sherd from Ronaldsway, Isle of Man (information from Mr. W. Dodds), in addition to the pottery from sites already described in the catalogue (see Maps VII & XI). However, there is a definite inconsistency with regard to date for these finds, and perhaps the examination of pottery away from the Irish Sea area might be more profitable.

The first thing that stands out with the examination of English pottery for the use of perforations, is that they appear far more consistently with cremations and on urns with styles more reminiscent of conventional cinerary urns. At least three southern English sites have produced this ware in probable connection with cremations. At Vines Farm, Ardleigh, in Essex, parts of eighteen perforated urns, mostly containing cremations, were found in a barrow secondary to a single primary burial, which was a bucket urn of the Ardleigh group (Longworth, 1960, 188). The pottery generally from Ardleigh is considered to be conservative Deverel-Rimbury incorporating a strong earlier local tradition, and continuing into the Early Iron Age. The perforated urns show some of the features of the Ardleigh group, having finger-tipped cordons around their girth or below the rim and finger-tipping on top of the rim; some are plain, and one perforated urn is more like a globular urn in shape and having bosses (Colchester Archaeological Group, 1961). Abercrombie (1912, Pl. XCV, 470-470c) published four cinerary urns of Deverel-Rimbury type, from Mill Hill Park, Acton, Middlesex, which include a bucket urn with a slashed cordon and a row of perforations below the rim, similar to those from Vines Farm. A perforated urn is also recorded to have come from Creting St. Mary in Suffolk (Colchester Archaeological Group, 1961, 36).

In the North, two urns in a similar tradition have been found. At Flaxby in the West Riding of Yorkshire an ?inverted urn was excavated

under rescue conditions. It had a row of perforations below its rim and a plain cordon just beneath these. The circumstances of its deposition are not clear (Addyman et al., 1964). At Catfoss, near Hornsea (Yorks.) a ?flat cemetery containing seven cremation pits, surrounded by a penannular ditch was excavated (McInnes, 1968). A further ten burials were found outside it. The urns were mainly undecorated bucket urns with slight cordons. One had finger-tipping around its shoulder and another, two faint cordons. A third was a more pear-shaped bucket urn with a row of perforations. McInnes compares the pottery from the site with the Vincles Farm group and the Hilversum and Drakenstein urns from the Low Countries.

Whatever the origin of the perforated urns within the area of study, their form, decoration and use (in the case of Garrocher and Largs) link them at least with a tradition of Bronze Age Cinerary urns. It is not certain how they might be connected with the two Neolithic examples, but for the record, perforations are similarly used on pottery from the Swiss Late Neolithic Horgen culture (exhibited in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford - where the decoration is combined with a finger-tipped cordon) and on an urn from the ?Neolithic/Bronze Age site of Arysee in North Germany published by Munro (1890, fig. 99).

The curves and tapering rims of the larger vessels of type/group IV do not appear to be well represented in the Bronze Age cinerary urn tradition, unlike the flat or round rims. That they have an early date is shown by the possible sixth century context of Huckhoe 11 [279] with its radio-carbon date of c. 510 b.c. (see catalogue p. 193). This type of ware does seem to be consistent in appearing on sites outside the area in conjunction with other Iron Age wares (e.g. at Dinorben, Gardner and Savory, 1971, fig. 32; at Clickhimin, Hamilton, 1968, 42, in the Early Iron Age level etc.). It is thought to be Late Bronze Age at Loanhead of Daviot (Kilbride Jones, 1935). There are several possibilities. One is that type/group IV is a Late Bronze Age domestic pottery which becomes the dominant basic ware for the subsequent millenium. Another is that it may be a true Iron Age ware with a long life perhaps developing out of the flattened rim forms. The final alternative is that bevelled, tapered, rounded and flat rim forms accompanying a basic plain form, are the lowest common denominator of pottery, with perhaps even an ancestry from Neolithic pottery, and which should not in any way

be distinguished from each other. However, as discussed above, apart from any relationship to Covesea ware, there does seem to be a case for bevelled rims (Flat-rims) being related to a Bronze Age cinerary urn tradition. It is clear that type/group IV has a wide chronological range - it also has a wide distribution, for example Bristol City Museum displays two urns which parallel Hownam Rings 9 [260] excellently, from Timsbury and Brean Down, both in Somerset, and which have been given an Iron Age date.

The search for an identifiable native ware of the Roman period suggests that the everted rim may be typical, though in view of the Iron Age everted rim antecedents outside the area (see p. 36) it will never be a diagnostic factor. It seems likely that a number of sites (the wealthier perhaps? or in areas more receptive to new ideas) were developing their own own range of native wares. Hartburn, Catcote, Stanwick, Hetha Burn and Holme House all have one or two examples of atypical sherds, usually of smaller vessels than type/groups I-IV, a few of which they have in common with each other (e.g. for Hetha Burn 9 [190], cf. Holme House 12 [205]; for Holme House 7 [200] cf. Hartburn 9 [169], for Holme House 26 [219] cf. Stanwick 10 [348] etc.) None of the forms provide identical parallels to each other, but a characteristic is that they seem to be developing toward more finer wares. These may be internal developments in response to a particular demand, for example a large proportion of rim types from Catcote were flattened rims with small diameters, (see Table 11) suggesting that Catcote had its own speciality, similarly the sherds from Stanwick. Also symptomatic of this new Roman-native ?sub-culture are some of the sherds from Traprain, Gubeon, Hownam Rings and Old Durham.

It comes as a surprise to find native wares in use on so many Roman military sites, and one worrying aspect is that they are often in very small quantities. Does this mean they are residual? The answer is probably half a dozen of one and six of the other, because excavations at the Roman fort of Cardean by Dr. A. Robertson has shown that native pottery was used in considerable quantity (personal communication). Other Roman military sites producing native pottery include Carpow, Perth (Birley, 1962, 205-6); Pen Llystyn (Griffiths, 1959) and Brecon Gaer (Wheeler, 1926) both in Wales.

It seems that Housesteads ware may have had a long life in the Roman period. Its homogeneity as a class is confirmed by the thin-section report (see Appendix A p. 55f) where the sherds from Vindolanda and Birdoswald are found to be very similar. Its origins are obscure, Robin Birley feels that it may have been made in the locality of Vindolanda (personal communication via Professor Birley). John Gillam has commented on the similarity of Housesteads ware to some of the continental Frisian pottery (also via Professor Birley). Birdoswald 1 [11] and 2 [12] have been extremely elusive of parallel. Wheeler (1954) compared them with Belgic wares) but they have been elsewhere described as being without parallel in the British Iron Age. Professor Birley considers them to be Housesteads ware, though they lack some of its characteristic features. They are extremely similar to some of the wares displayed in Bonn Museum, which come from east of the Rhine in the period between the first and fourth centuries A.D. These are presumably related to Todd's Rhine-Weser and North Sea Coastal Groups of the early Roman Iron Age in North Germany (Todd, 1975, 53ff.), and in the light of John Gillam's comments may be of interest.

It is unfortunate that the classifiable pottery is too mean a sample to enable any meaningful interpretation of distribution to be made. One fact which still seems fairly certain is that the basic gritty pottery of type/group IV cannot be used as a cultural denominator as MacKie would wish for his Abernethy Culture, nor of a 'Votadinian' sub-culture as has sometimes been implied. If any such a distinction is to be made it must be on the basis of classification of structures and more specialised artefacts (see Ritchie, 1970 and MacKie, 1970).

To conclude there are many points which need following up. The approach made in this thesis is just one way of looking at the problem. It was done by way of an experiment, which had time permitted, not a few aspects of which should have been redesigned. For example, in the classification of rim forms, the assumption is made that various of the cruder forms are significant, and that others are not, while other forms are condensed into too large a class.

There are other avenues which have not been pursued. Little discussion has been made about possible foreign contacts with the area. The number of items found in the area which have a recognisable place in general British prehistory is not large, but of some interest

(e.g. the Bonchester Hill La Tene Ic brooch, a La Tene II brooch from Craig's Quarry, the sword guards from Ashkirkshiel and Castle Hill, Howrat; the terret from Torwoodlee, socketed iron axes from Archerfield and Bishop's Loch; and other items). Again, it would have been interesting to have plotted the occurrence of assemblages of material and pottery types; jet, lignite, bone and stone are fairly common on many of the sites, and add to these some of the commoner late Iron Age-Romano British artefacts such as glass bangles, melon beads and rotary querns, quite a range of objects are available for analysis.

Much further discussion, which could have been made about some of the larger sites, has been omitted - larger in that they have produced the largest pottery groups. Stanwick, for example, has some interesting items. Brian Hartley has identified samian ware from the site earlier than previously expected (Hartley, 1977) and Challis & Harding (1975, 114-15) suggest that the occupation of Stanwick could be considerably lengthened, which may also be suggested by the pottery. Wheeler (1954, 40) identifies Stanwick 12-17 [350-355] as 'situliform' though it is not clear if he means any chronological inference to be understood from this. Stanwick 7 [345] and 9 [347] are not dissimilar to some of the type/group III Flat rims, though they would have to be considered as residual in the context in which they were found. Stanwick 1 [339] and 2 [340] are interesting. They were the only distinctive rim-forms found on Stanwick Site B, and they seem to have more in common with the tradition of pottery described by Cunliffe as his Danes Graves - Staxton group, than some of the other Stanwick pottery, while Stanwick 28 [366] and 31 [369] are reminiscent of some of the southern British forms of La Tene pottery. At Catcote, there is room for much more discussion - already begun by Challis and Harding, and also at Holme House.

This thesis has been an experiment in a method of examining material. It must be concluded with the words of John Hodgson:

"Much curious material, and many views and illustrations of the subject that were presented to my mind during the many months that it has occupied my attention, have been suppressed."
(Birley, E., 1958, 42)

and it must be said that it only represents one approach to the subject, and that in the future, methods may yet throw light on a subject that, at the best, still remains obscure. Nevertheless, it is hoped that the collation of information may at least form a basis for future work.

Note to APPENDIX A

Professor Emeleus and Dr. Gilbert Larwood of the University of Durham Department of Geology submitted the following report on 36 sherds from six sites within the area of study. None of the sherds are those in the catalogue, as only nearly unprovenanced body sherds could be used in a destructive process of examination. Sherds from three other sites (Sheep Hill, Whitepark Bay and Culbin Sands were also sectioned because of their similarity to fabrics within the area).

The sherds selected for thin-sectioning appeared to belong to the following type/groups:

Perforated Pottery of type/group VII or similar type: Nos. 2-8,
13-19.

Housesteads Ware of type/group XI: Nos. 28-31.

Calcite Gritted sherds of 'Huntcliffe' type ware Nos. 32-33.

Other: Nos. 1 and 10 (?Dunagoil ware, see p. 31) 9 (from Bishop Loch, see p. 17), 20 (a vesicular fabric from Walney), 23 (fabric C?, see p. 28), 24 (fabric D?, see p. 29) 25 (fabric G?, see p. 29), 26 (fabric E?, see p. 29), 27 (fabric A?, see p. 28), 29 (fabric B?, see p. 28) and 28 (misc.)

I should like to record my thanks to Professor Emeleus and Dr. Larwood for this report.

APPENDIX AReport on the examination of thin sections
of pottery fragments

C. H. Emeleus and G. Larwood

General note

All fragments are strongly coloured brown or red-brown. In section this is seen to be due to the fine-grain matrix which consists of much opaque or deep brown ferruginous material, with numerous minute laths of a pale brown or yellow brown mineral too small for optical identification, and laths or needles of a pleochroic brown to deep brown mineral, length slow and with quite high polarisation colours when these are not masked by the colour of the mineral. This mineral, which has some of the properties of biotite mica, often shows good parallel alignment, the needles or laths of the other unidentified mineral may be parallel to this direction and the whole matrix may have a flow structure, with the direction of alignment of these minute minerals deflected about mineral and rock inclusions. Variable quantities of small mineral and rock fragments are embedded in this matrix, it is these fragments which give variety to the specimens and which may in some instance make it possible to tie down the source of raw material for the pottery.

Sheep Hill, Dunbartonshire

1. Dark matrix with good flow (?) alignment of laths and flakes of mica (?). There are numerous chips of quartz, plagioclase and brown augite, the latter to 0.5 mm. diam., and fragments of basalt characterised by the presence of normally zone plagioclase phenocrysts to 0.5 mm. long, less common brown augite phenocrysts and rare, oxidised olivines, and opaques. These are set in a fine-grain, seriate groundmass of plagioclase laths, granular augite and opaques.

Whitepark Bay, Co. Antrim

2. Chips of fine-grain basalt (plagioclase laths, granular augite and (?) pigeonite, and opaques) and ophitic olivine dolerite (with purple-brown augite) set in a fine-grain brown matrix which shows signs of flow.

3. Angular to sub-rounded chips of coarse ophitic olivine dolerite and fine-grain basalt in a fine-grain matrix.

In both of these specimens the ophitic olivine dolerite is closely comparable to that now exposed at Knocksoghey Quarry, about 1 mile E of the E end of Whitepark Bay, and the basalt matches some of the tholeiitic lava flows near the bay. The fragments are most probably of local origin.

(Refs: lavas. Patterson, E. M., 1955, Proc. Roy. Irish Acad., 57B, 79-122 Irish Nat. Jl. 9, 89-96.)

Culbin Sands, Morayshire

4. Fine-grain dark brown/yellow brown matrix with flow alignment of fibres and micas. Latter pleochroic. Fairly abundant quartz chips with almost equally common fragments of basalt and of plagioclase (labradorite) crystals. The basalt fragments are of a fine-grain rock with plagioclase laths (less than 1 mm.) granular clinopyroxene and anhedral opaques; there are also pieces of a basalt with small (to 2 mm. long) plagioclase phenocrysts in a fine-grain matrix, and pieces of an ophitic olivine basalt.

Shewalton Moor, Ayrshire

5. Dark brown matrix with flow not as obvious as in 4 above. Has a higher proportion of quartz chips and much plagioclase (plagioclase less than quartz fragments, though). There are common rock fragments, almost all of a feldsparphyric basalt in which the porphyritic plagioclase (cores of labradorite, An₆₇) shows normal and weak oscillatory zoning. The phenocrysts are up to 3 mm. in length. There is some sign of flow in the basalt matrix. This could probably be matched with some of the lavas of the Midland Valley area (Carboniferous age flows).

Largs, Ayrshire

6. Dense brown matrix with micaceous laths. In this are abundant chips of quartz and plagioclase, and rare pyroxene to 0.2 mm. diam. There are fragments of a badly-altered basalt with altered plagioclase phenocrysts and possibly olivines. The basalt matrix is made of plagioclase laths, granular opaques and altered pyroxene.
7. Similar to 6 but with fragments of relatively fresh feldsparphyric basalt in which the plagioclase phenocrysts are fresh, with

labradorite cores and normal and oscillatory marginal zoning. These crystals are from 1-2 mm. diam., in a fine matrix.

8. Matrix similar to 6, 7 but very friable. Fragments are of fresh porphyritic basalt with well-formed plagioclases (rather similar to those in 7) and occasional augite. The brown matrix contains plagioclase chips, some augite and probably also olivine fragments. Fresh olivine is not seen in the basalt fragments though there may be some altered olivine.

Bishop Loch crannog, Lanarkshire

9. Brown, flow-oriented matrix with abundant aligned minute laths of a brown pleochroic mineral (cf. biotite mica?). Embedded in the matrix are numerous angular quartz chips (to 0.05 mm. diam.) together with rare fragments of plagioclase and gabbro (plagioclase + augite) to 1-2 mm. diam. Also a few fragments of a siltstone.

Luce Sands, Wigtownshire

10. Small, angular rock chips to 5 mm.+ in a dark red-brown, fine-grain matrix with minute needles of a high birefringent mineral showing some flow parallelism. Quartz chips fairly common in matrix but small (less than 0.1 mm.). The rock fragments contain fritted quartz, turbid feldspar, epidote, possibly amphibole and pyroxene and a fairly high proportion of brown felsic material of indeterminate composition, and small biotite flakes. They are probably greywacke fragments which have been slightly altered during heating in making the pottery.

11. Similar to 10 except that the matrix is perhaps finger-grained and more strongly coloured (may be slightly thicker section).

12. Matrix similar to 10, fragments of greywacke (to 5 mm.+ in diam.) and some igneous material (doleritic - clinopyroxene and turbid plagioclase).

13. Similar matrix to above, some greywacke fragments but others from an igneous source. These include a basalt. Much of the material in the greywacke fragments is also of igneous origin - plagioclase and pyroxene in particular.

14. Similar. Matrix rather dense dark, brown. Fragments mainly

greywacke but also of an igneous rock with lath-like turbid plagioclase phenocrysts and smaller plagioclase laths in the matrix.

North end, Walney Island, Furness

15. Fairly scattered quartz chips (to 0.5 mm.) and rare plagioclase (to 1 mm.) in a dark, fine-grain matrix (usual). Fragments of an altered feldspathic basalt are present with large (1 mm.+) altered plagioclase phenocrysts in a fine, altered matrix in which feldspar laths are just visible. Also fragments of chert and a felsitic rock.

16. As 15 with a fragment of a quartz porphyry or porphyrite.

17. Matrix is as 15, but the fragments also include a fine-grain felsic rock with quartz and vague feldspar laths, also possible epidote and quartz areas.

18. Very high proportion of angular cleavage fragments of calcite to 4 mm. long, together with angular/sub-rounded quartz chips in a fine-grain red-brown matrix. Rare green amphibole (?) and colourless pyroxene fragments.

19. Few cleavage fragments of calcite, quartz and rock chips of porphyrite with altered plagioclase phenocrysts and areas of epidote.

20. Very porous matrix - brown, fibrous in places. The spaces are rather angular and could represent sites from which calcite has been selectively removed by solution though calcite is not seen elsewhere. Few quartz and sandstone fragments and many small (less than 0.05 mm.) quartz chips in the matrix.

Traprain Law, East Lothian

21. Dark red-brown matrix with indications of flow. Abundant quartz chips to 0.5 mm. diam. A few fragments of coarse olivine gabbro (pieces to 1 mm.+) with altered plagioclase, poikilitic-anhedral augite and fairly well formed olivine.

22. Similar to 21, but with a high proportion of quartz pieces and other mineral debris which includes plagioclase, altered olivine, augite and opaques. Also gabbroic fragments, from which much of the crystal material (except quartz) could have been derived.

23. Matrix as in 21 (but section thinner) with similar scatter of small quartz chips (to 0.5 mm.). Also fragments of zoned plagioclase, augite, olivine and opaques, pieces of fairly coarse gabbro or dolerite and of a porphyritic basalt with large normally and oscillatory zoned plagioclase crystals (to 1 mm.+). Other igneous fragments include a basic rock with small olivine crystals in a very dense black/dark brown matrix, and fragments of a feldspar-rich rock with long semi-parallel plagioclase laths.

24. Matrix as in 21, with strong orientation of length-slow laths or plates. Fragments of quartz, normally-zoned plagioclase, and pieces of olivine gabbro or dolerite with poikilitic augite, gabbro with biotite and (?) brown amphibole, apatite 1 piece with turbid plagioclase showing granophyric quartz-feldspar intergrowth (probably from one of Midland Valley quartz dolerite sills). Also pieces of fine-grain porphyritic basalt with small plagioclase phenocrysts.

25. Similar to 22 but with high proportion of quartz, etc. in the matrix. Fairly numerous pieces of gabbroic or coarse doleritic rock, some fresh, with olivine, augite, plagioclase, some opaque, and ?biotite or brown amphibole possibly present.

26. Vesicular. Matrix as 22, 25 but with fairly high proportion of coarse gabbroic fragments to 5 mm.

27. Many fairly coarse quartz chips (to 0.5 mm.) in fine-grain, dark, flow banded matrix. Rare augite fragments in matrix. Rock fragments include a fine-grain feldspar-rich flow aligned rock, rather turbid but somewhat similar to the phonolite which forms Traprain Law. Of the several specimens from this locality 27 is the only one in which gabbroic or doleritic fragments are absent.

Birdoswald

28. Consists of angular single and composite mineral fragments up to c. 0.2 mm. diam. set in a fine-grained groundmass which is made up of a colourless or pale brown acicular/prismatic mineral (non-pleochroic) which is heavily iron-stained. This mineral has RI's greater than Canada Balsam, shows 1st-2nd order polarisation colours, is length slow and has parallel extinction to the length. Some of these crystals appear to be colourless mica but others (with lower birefringence) are more

prismatic (?? sillimanite). The fragments are mainly of quartz, sometimes in aggregates suggesting derivation from a metamorphic rock, plagioclase is present and also scattered grains of bright polarising (2nd, 3rd order colours) ?pyroxene. The groundmass shows moderately good parallel alignment of the fibrous and prismatic crystals.

29. Groundmass similar to 28 above. The fragments are rather more numerous than in 28, and range in size up to about 1 mm. diam., although generally much smaller. They include quartz and plagioclase pieces, and fragments of metamorphic quartzite, fragments of fine-grained sandstone with typical quartz overgrowths on clastic quartz grains, and one large rounded quartz crystal similar to the rounded quartzes found in, for example, the Penrith Sandstone of the Vale of Eden.

Vindolanda

30. Similar to 28 and 31. Contains small shale fragments and a piece of igneous rock with well formed plagioclase laths and interstitial quartz.

31. Very similar to 28. Includes a few shale fragments and a well-rounded grain of metamorphic quartzite.

32. Contains relatively few mineral fragments. These are of quartz and chert. The groundmass is stained deep red-brown, it appears to be made up of irregular intergrown aggregate of fibrous crystals pleochroic from pale yellow brown to deep brown/red brown. These are length slow and have extinction parallel to the fibre lengths, and maximum pleochroism when the fibres are parallel to the polariser vibration direction. Appear to polarise in 1st/low 2nd order colours. Suggests biotite but an Fe-rich sillimanite more likely?

33. The specimen differs from 31 and 32 above in that the groundmass is very fine-grained, with minute, parallel laths and prisms of a brown stained mineral. The included fragments range in size up to almost 2 mm. diameter. They are mainly single grains of quartz, rare plagioclase, and quite common cleavage fragments of calcite. In addition, there are a few fragments of a calcite mudstone (with microfossils?) and of silty shale.

Catcote

34. The thin section is slightly thick in places and has a sprinkling of grinding powder over the surface. It is generally similar to the two below except that the recognisable rock fragments are of a sandstone with feldspar, and rounded quartz grains showing overgrowth features (quartz on quartz). There is also a fragment of a partially fused (?) igneous rock - fine-grained, with small feldspar laths. The matrix is similar to the two specimens above, i.e. difficult to do much with in normal thin section.

35. Similar to 36 except that the proportion of mineral and rock fragments is slightly higher and the fragments are not from an obvious igneous source material. The fragments include: quartz - strained and unstrained; quartzite - few aggregates of strained quartz xtals; opaques - non-transparent xtals (?) up to 2 mm. diameter; and fragments of micaceous sandstone and a grit, and of fine-grain shale and possibly of greywacke. Matrix contains small quartzes, brown iron oxide, and fairly abundant small flakes of mica (?biotite - pleochroic from dark to pale brown, straight extinction, length slow). Fragments all show slight marginal fritting. Cavities present in section, as in 36.

36. Consists of fragments of crystals and rocks up to 3 mm. across, set in a fine-grain, dark brown (Fe-stained) matrix. Fragments of crystals include: quartz - strained (in larger pieces); plagioclase - c. An 20-10; some zoned crystals seen; microcline - good grid twinning; biotite - deep brown, oxidised.

The above occur together in some rock fragments and have been derived from a granodioritic and/or granitic source. Comparable rocks exist in South Scotland, and in the N.E. of Scotland, in the Aberdeen area (and elsewhere). The matrix is too fine-grained to identify the majority of constituents but it includes small quartz chips, thin flakes of ?biotite and brown iron oxide. N.B. there are holes in the slide (original cavities and places where crystals have plucked out during grinding), these are now filled with fine dust from the grinding down of the specimen, and also with blue chips of carborundum powder.* Fragments all show slightly fritted edges.

*Applies to all sections to a greater or lesser degree.

General

In most instances the fragments could have been made from material found locally, though I cannot say if this is so for No. 4. Nos. 2 & 3 are definitely local, the specimens from Luce Sands are probably fairly local as are those from Walney Island, Furness. The several specimens from Traprain Law could be fairly local* in that they contain fragments of rocks which could almost certainly be matched from the Carboniferous lavas and intrusions of the Midland Valley; in this group, the gabbroic fragments are very common and may indicate a site close to one of the essexite or other alkali gabbroic minor intrusions of the Midland Valley. The other specimens from Ayrshire and Lanarkshire are probably also local in that the fragments could almost certainly be matched with Midland Valley types.

Thin sections

These are particularly difficult to make from this material as it is very friable and often porous. It has been necessary to impregnate the fragments, sometimes twice, and even so several of the sections are uneven and thick in places (red and blue colours [in X-polars] from quartz and plagioclase). It is probably fair to say that the production of one of these sections takes about the same time as that required for three normal well-indurated rocks.

*possibly one contains Traprain Law phonolite.

27.11.71.

Department of Geology,
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APPENDIX BSOME THOUGHTS ON "DUNAGOIL WARE"

E. W. MacKie

Preliminary description of the native pottery found from northern Renfrewshire up to Orkney from the 7th century B.C. (or earlier) to the 2nd century A.D. (or later) and sometimes known as 'Damnonian pottery' or 'Dunagoil ware' and which is part of the Abernethy culture, however defined.

General

The pottery consists of large bucket- or barrel-shaped vessels, thick-walled and unornamented, made of a fine-grained, hard-fired clay containing many pieces of gravel which often project through the surfaces giving the pottery a characteristic knobbly appearance.

The vessels have nearly vertical, plain rims, slightly inturning and rounded, tapered or - less commonly - flattened on top. The waist of the pot is usually a little larger than the rim and occurs about a quarter of the way down towards the base. The base is slightly footed at the edge but otherwise flat; the omphalos shape is never found. The diameter of the base is approximately two-thirds of that of the rim. The height of the vessels can be about twice their maximum radius in the larger forms.

Dimensions of some restorable vessels

Site	Number	Rim diameter	Base diameter	Height	Avg. wall thickness
VAUL	LT.4,5,6	14 ins.	?	?	
	285.FP	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	10 ins.	16 ins.	
	366.HP	14 ins.	10.4 ins.	20 ins.	
	JF.16,17	12 ins.	?	?	
	MA.9	9 ins.	?	?	
ORONSAY	B.1951.1855	10 ins.	?	?	10 mm.
LOCH ARD	--	8 ins.	?	?	9 mm.
BALEVULLIN	B.1951	9 ins.	?	?	10-11 mm.
BOSQUOY, ORK.	B.1914.586	13 ins.	9 ins.	?	12 mm.
Nr. PRESTWICK	A.1927.6	11 ins.	?	?	11-12 mm.
SHEEP HILL	A.1971	7 ins.			9-10 mm.

Vessel types

As mentioned, there are the barrel- and bucket-urns which are the commonest form. There is also a less common type of pot with a slightly out-turned rim which has a single row of finger impressions under it on the outside, in the shallow angle between rim and body. Examples of whole vessels in this style are Sheep Hill and Keiss Broch North.

In Orkney the rim form shows the influence of the Jarlshof Class I pottery of Shetland in being thinner and more tapered with a very slight outward turn just below the rim. The vessels are less barrel-shaped, with a more vertical wall (see Bosquoy, Harray, Orkney).

Wares

There seems to be two main types of wares, called for convenience A & B.

A ware is a fine-grained smooth clay with smooth surfaces; the exterior is fawn, buff or brown-red (latter only on Tiree I think) with a grey core. It contains large pieces of gravel up to 15 mm. long many of which protrude from the surfaces; the latter are often cracked and appear to have shrunken slightly away from the gravel pieces, presumably during the firing. Some vessels have only the gravel but others have smaller pieces of grit too but the smoothness of the clay itself is still clear.

In some examples the gravel protrudes from the smooth surface to give a knobbly appearance.

In other examples the gravel is all below the surface, though still large; the surfaces are carefully smoothed all over. Rarer.

B ware - a larger proportion of the clay is gritty and the sizes of the grits are smaller. Numerous small projections give the surfaces an overall rough appearance and there are no smoothed areas (e.g. Sheep Hill pot).

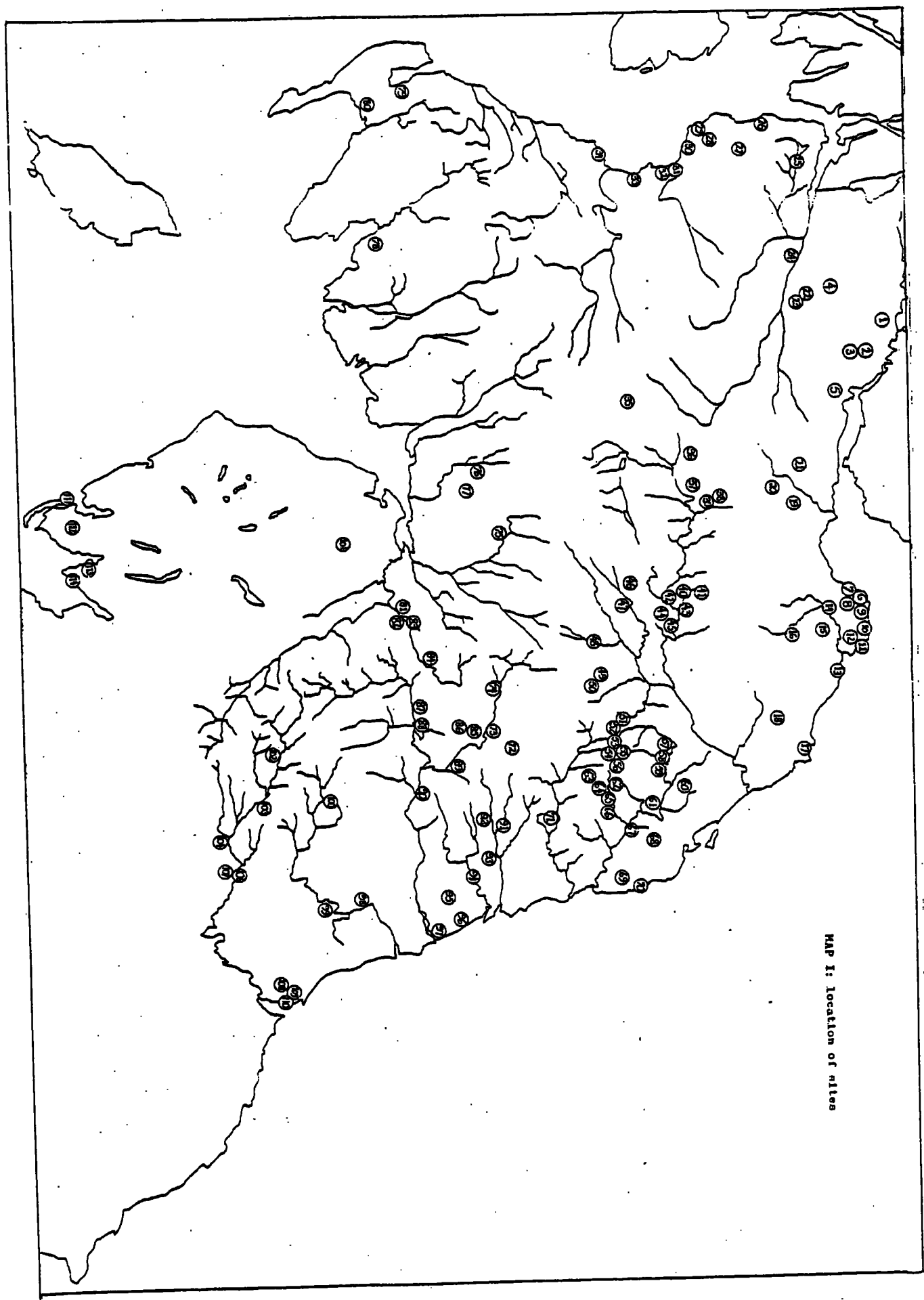
A general feature is the extreme rarity of visible joins between the rings of which the pots were built up, in marked contrast to the Hebridean and north Atlantic wares and also - it seems - to the contemporary Northumbrian wares.

20th August 1971
Hunterian Museum
University of Glasgow

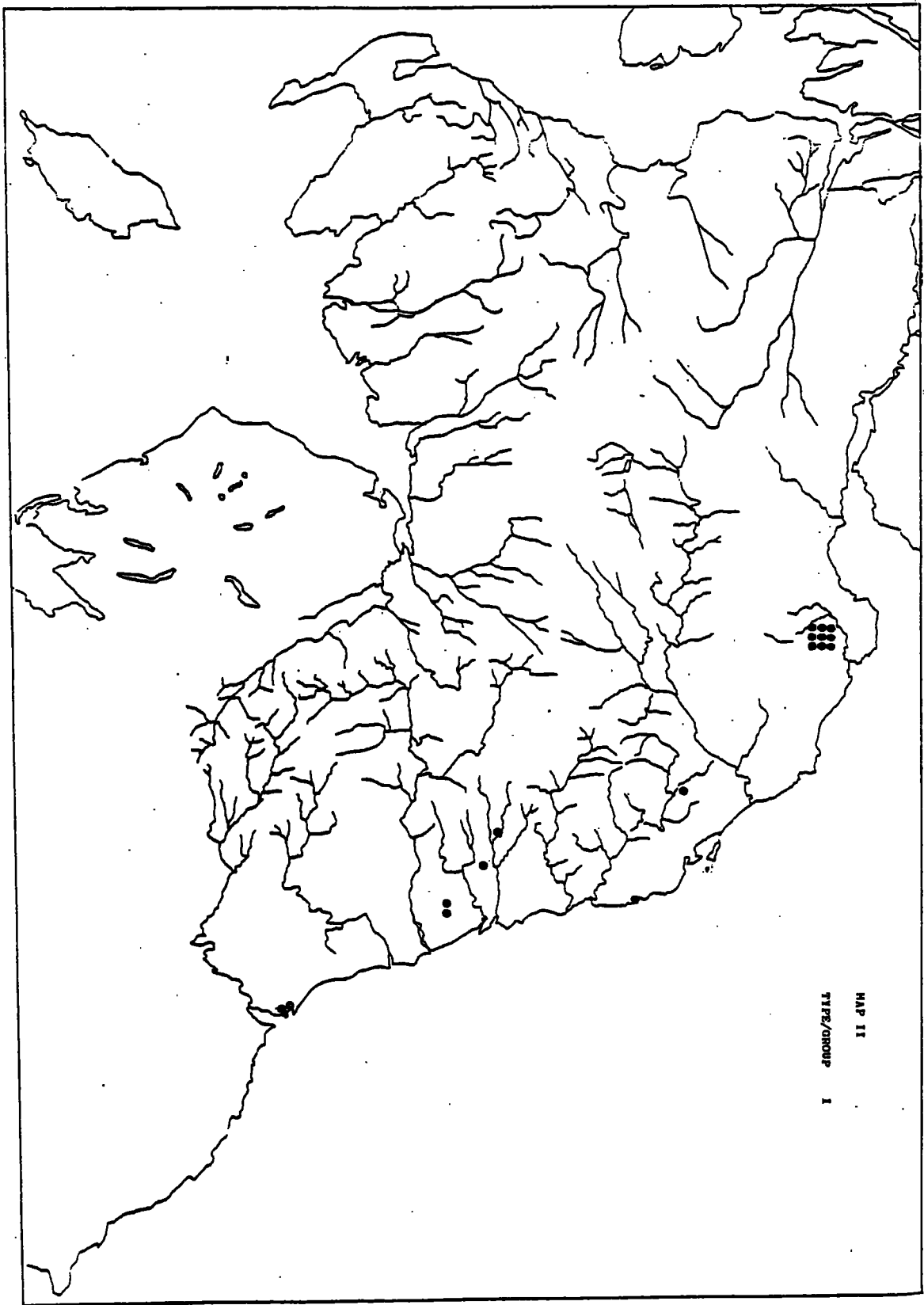
MAPS

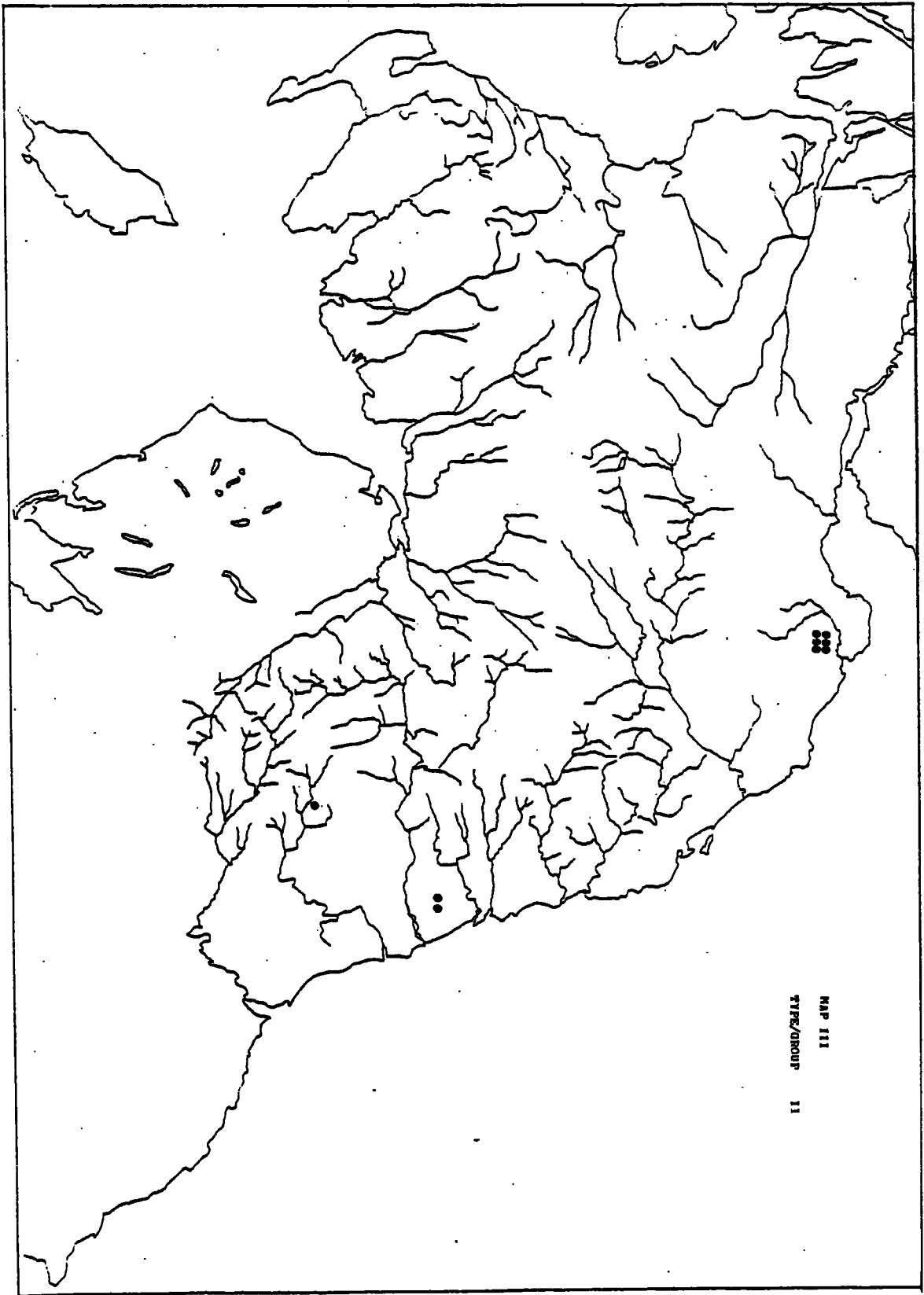
KEY TO MAP I : location of sites

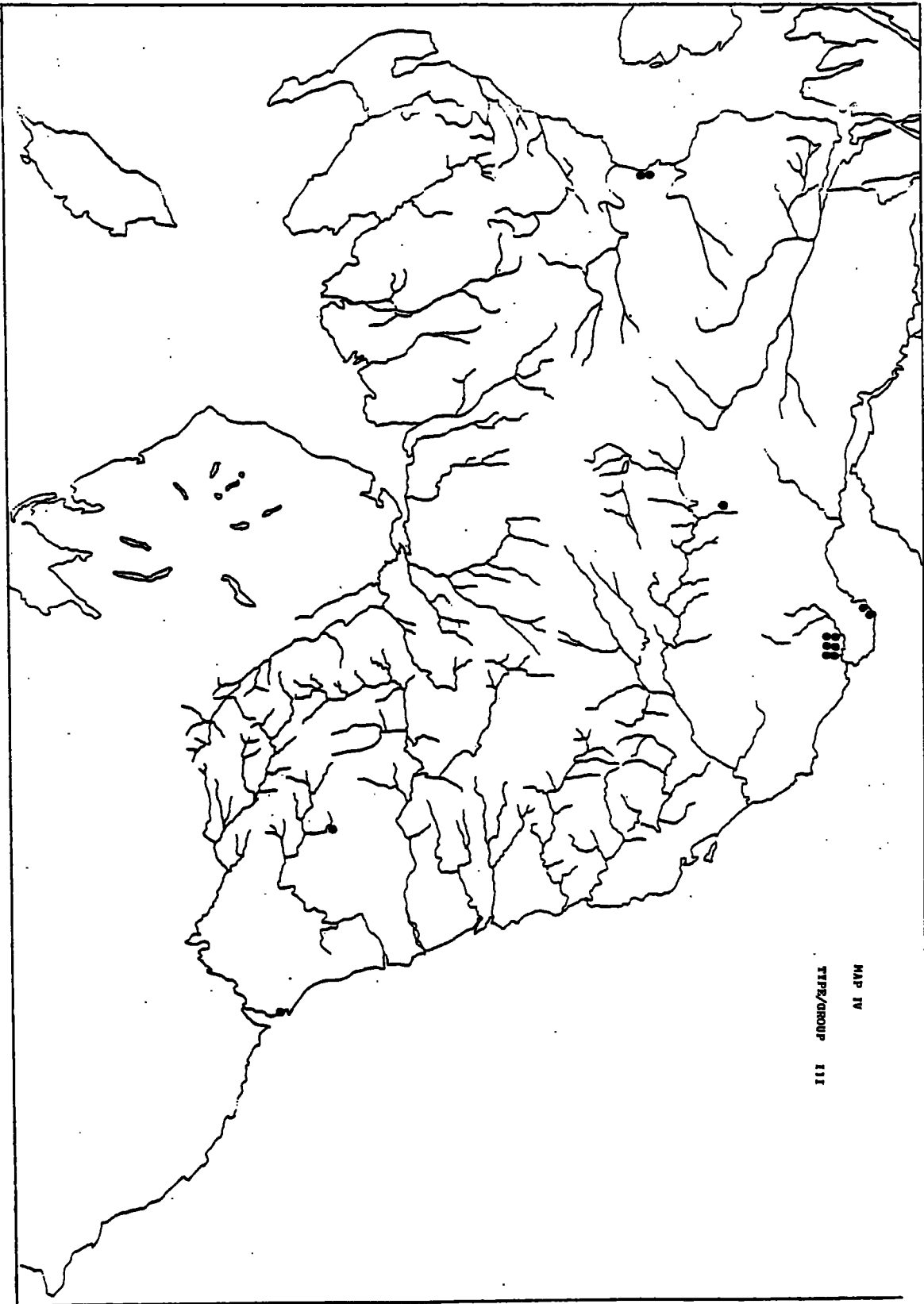
I	Castlehill Wood Dun	58	Hetha Burn
2	West Plean	59	Yeaverling Bell
3	Torwood Broch	60	Fenton Hill
4	Meikle Reive	61	West Lilburn
5	Mumrills	62	Greave's Ash
6	Gullane	63	High Knowes
7	Gala Law	64	Prendwick Chesters
8	Archerfield	65	Brough Law
9	Craig's Quarry	66	Ingram Hill
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I6	Green Castle	73	Riding Wood
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2I	Kaimes	78	Garrocher
22	Bishop Loch	79	Teroy Fort
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43	Easter Langlee	IO0	Heathery Burn
44	Eildon Hill North	IOI	Jacob's Gill
45	Newstead	IO2	Forcegarth Pasture
46	Cavers Hill	IO3	Egglesstone
47	Ashkirkshiel	IO4	Greta Bridge
48	Bonchester Hill	IO5	Stanwick
49	Edgerston	IO6	Holme House
50	Arks Farm	IO7	Bishop Middleham
5I	Hownam Rings	IO8	Catcote
52	Headshaw Law	IO9	West Hartlepool
53	Croch Cleuch	II0	Hartlepool
54	Kelsocleuch	III	North End Walney
55	Hayhope Knowe	II2	Skelmore Heads
56	Camp Tops	II3	Capeshead
57	Ell's Knowe	II4	Kirkhead

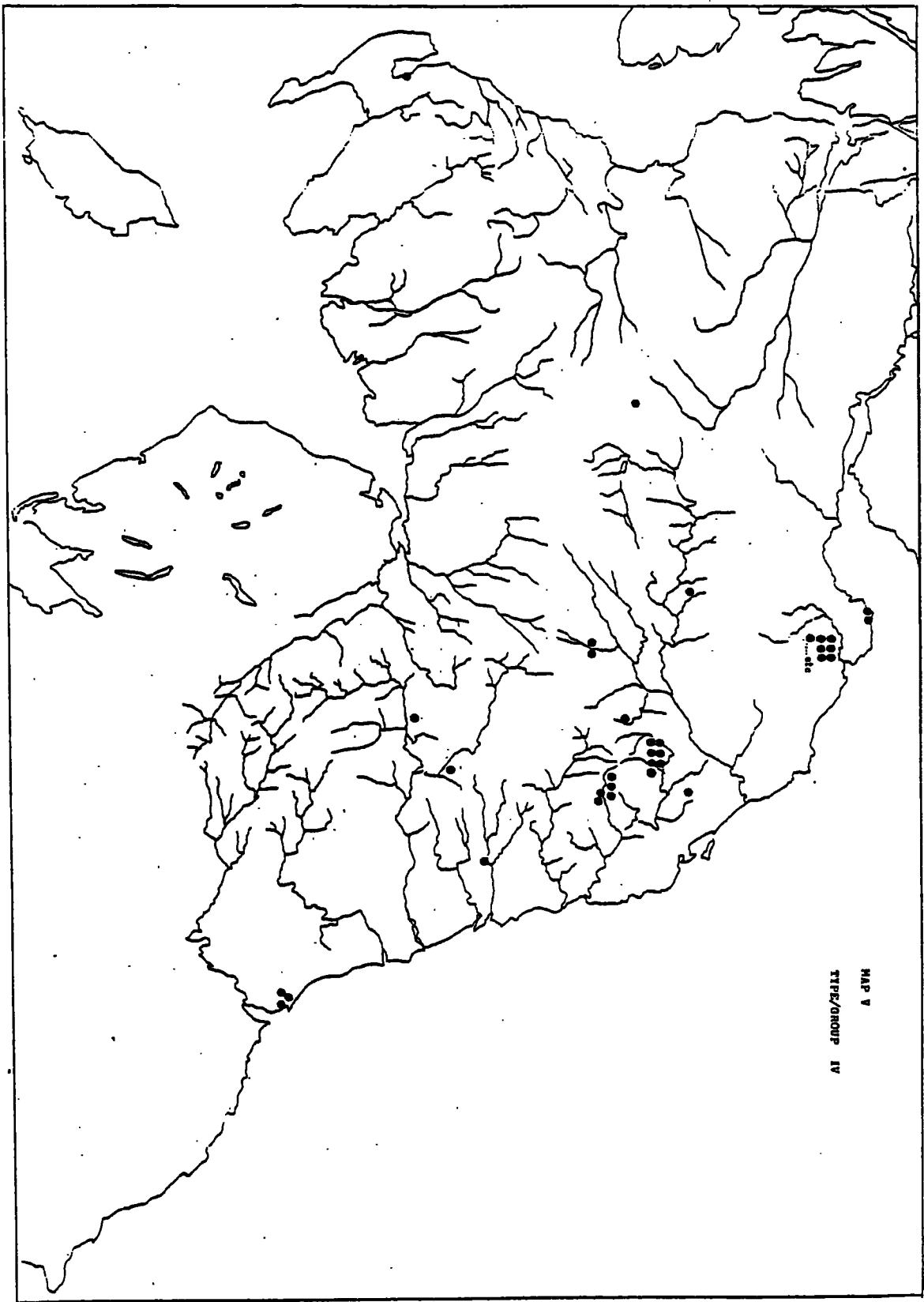


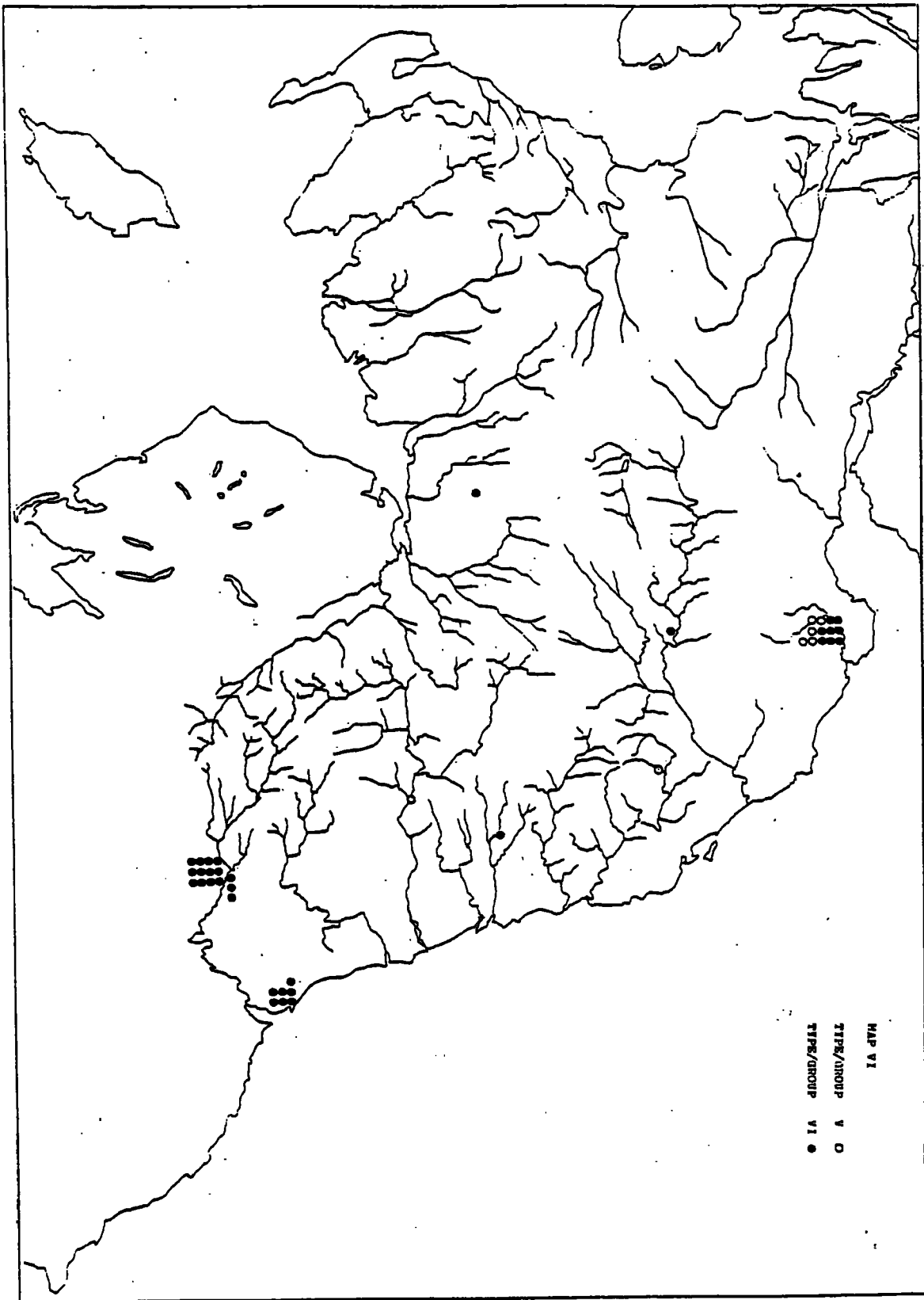
MAP I: location of sites

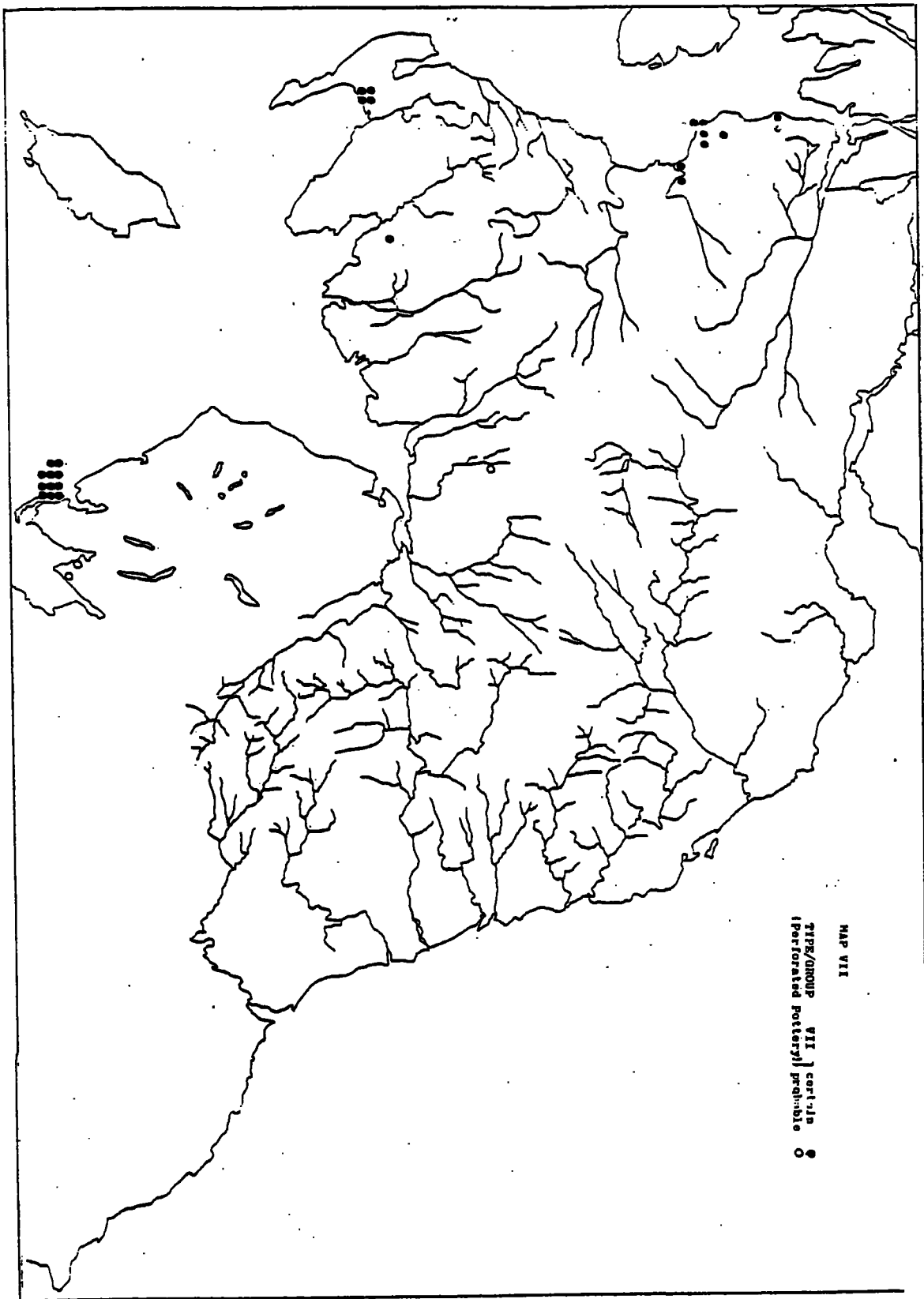


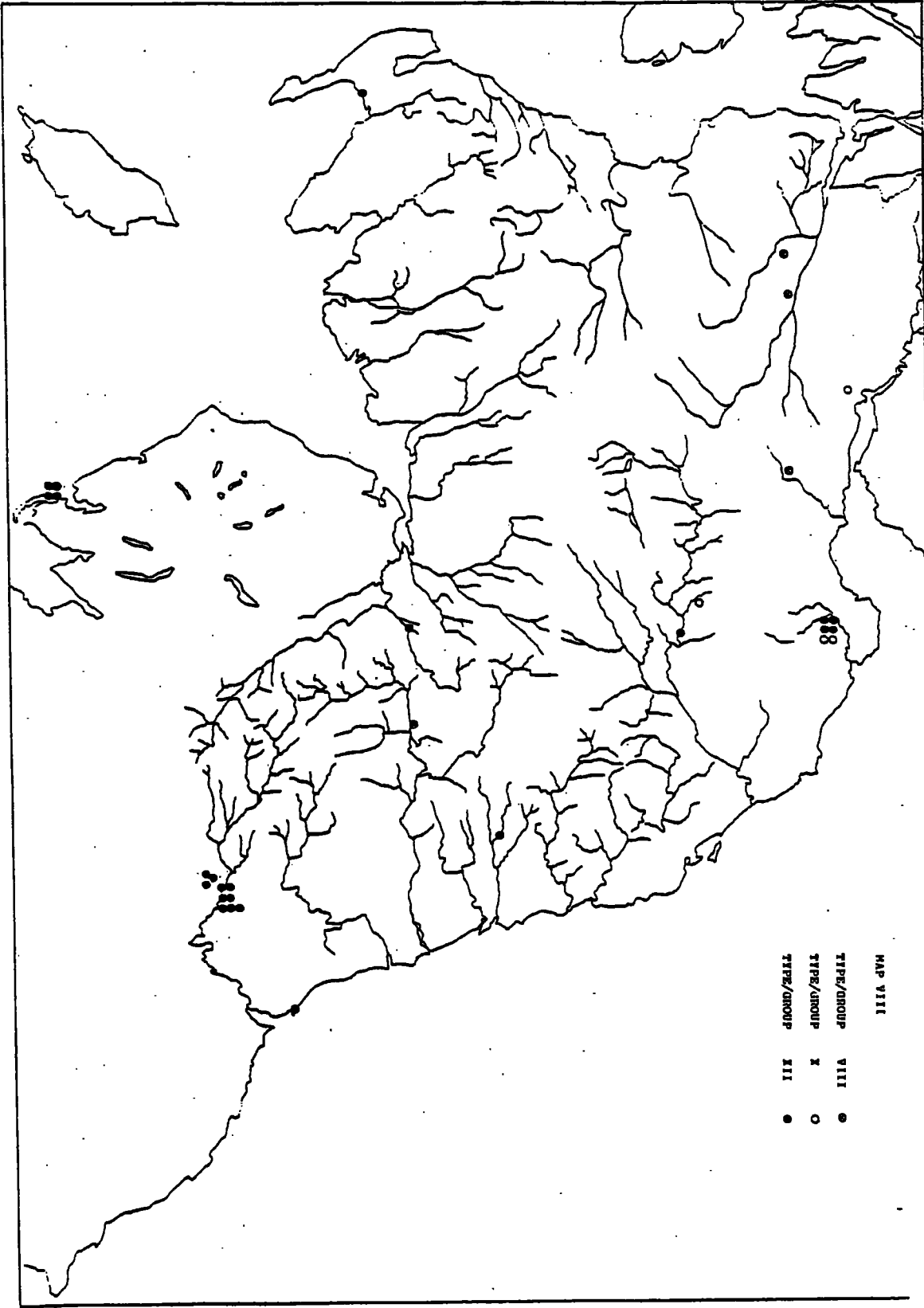


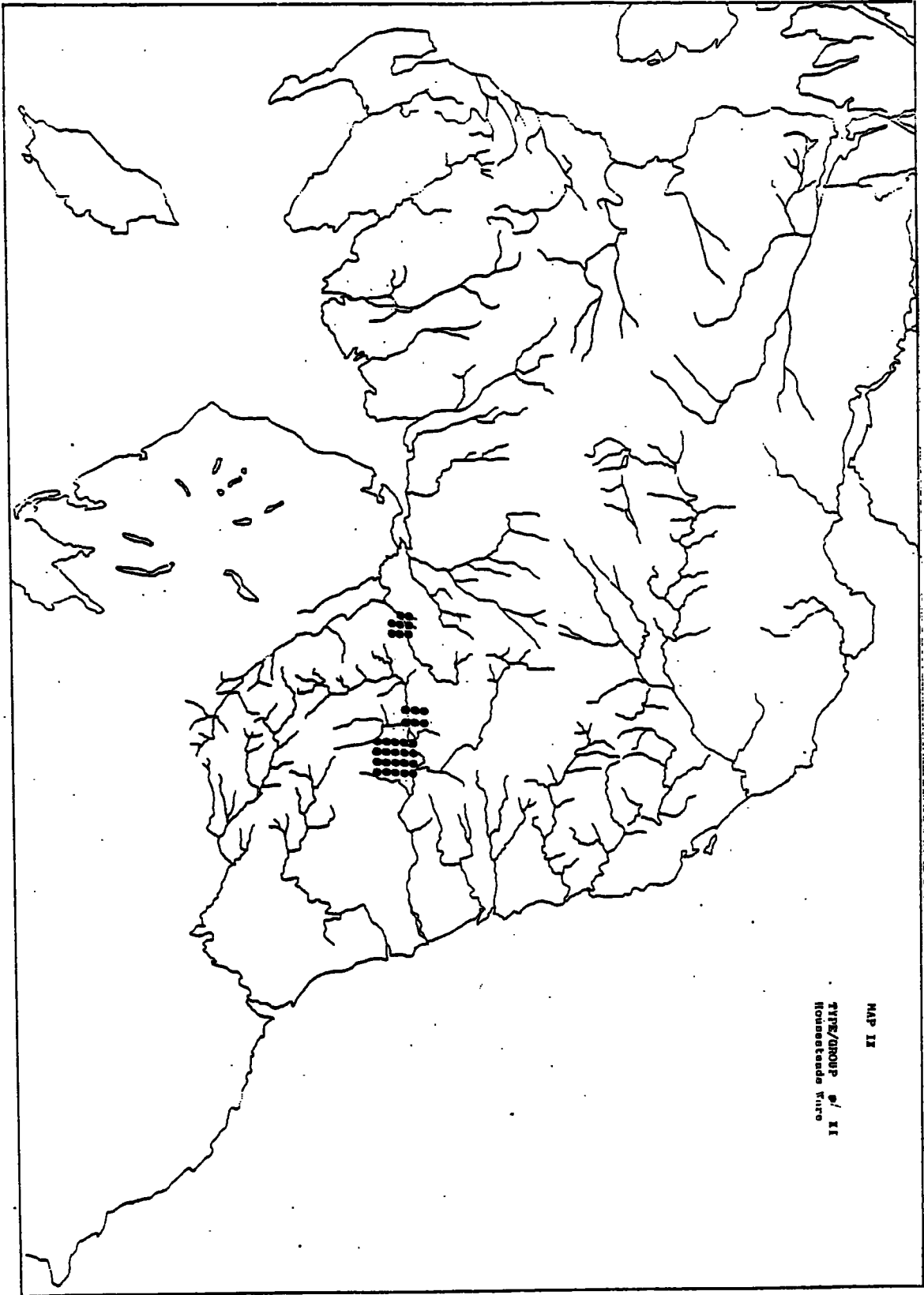


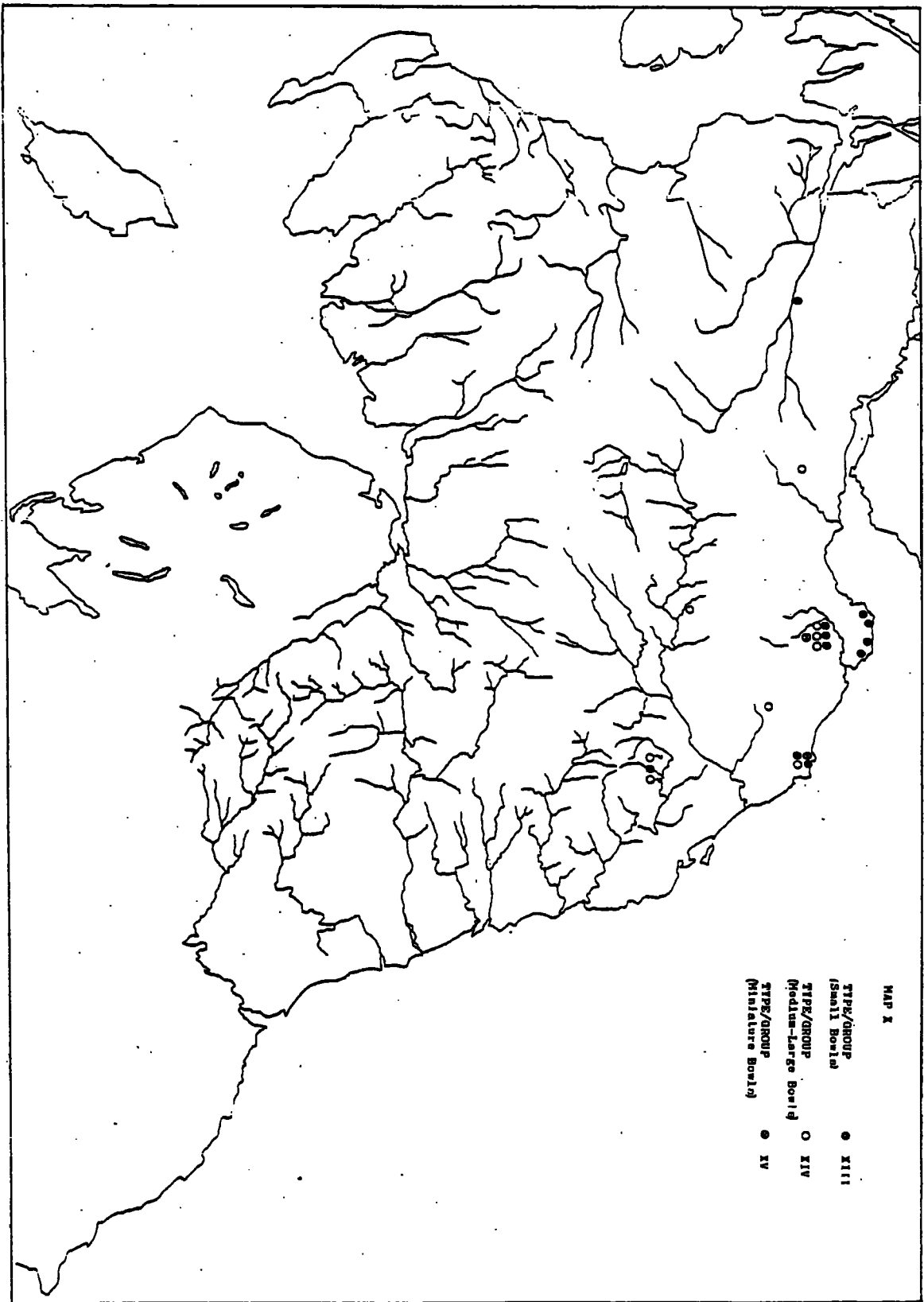


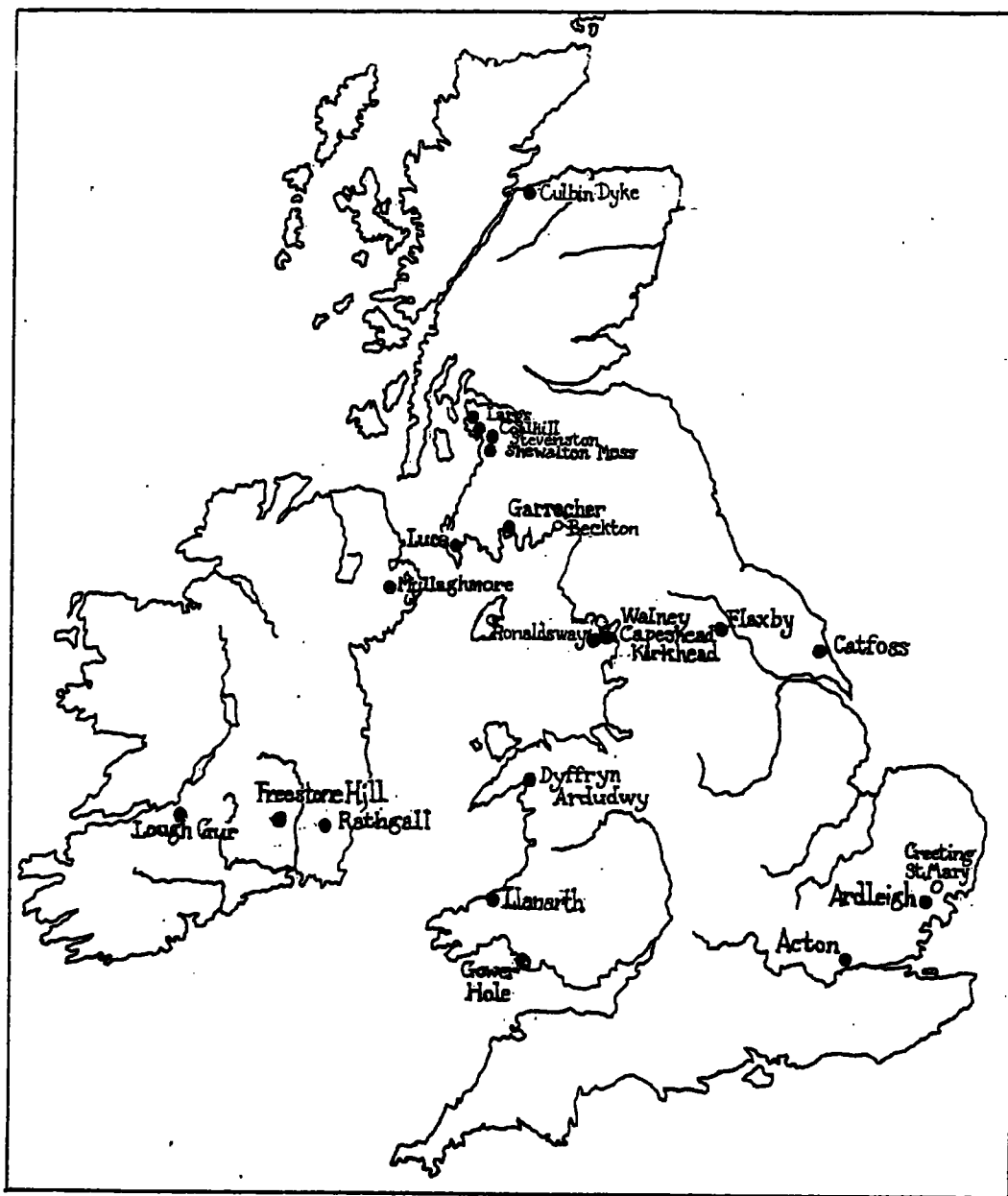












DISTRIBUTION OF PERFORATED POTTERY

- Certain
- Probable

CATALOGUE

CATALOGUE

Contents The Catalogue contains pottery from two sources. Firstly pottery seen and drawn in collections during 1970-71. Secondly, descriptions of pottery abstracted from published sources up to 1972. In both cases only a proportion of the material has been included because of the need to restrict space. The items have been selected for a number of reasons: their outstanding interest, because they represent a large number of other sherds from a site, their stratigraphic importance, or because they represent the only known pottery from a particular site, etc.

Arrangement Each entry is divided into sections as follows:

Site

The name of the site is given followed by its National Grid reference and height above Ordnance Datum. Where appropriate the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments number is given where a survey for the area has been published. This is followed by a brief summary of the known monuments on the site.

Context

Where known, the findspots of the pottery are given, or if not, any information relating generally to the site which may be relevant to the pottery.

Pottery

Information is given in the following order: form, decoration, fabric, colour (divided into surfaces, margins and core if the section is visible), size, findspot, museum number, present location, figure number or a source in which the item is illustrated. The final number in a squared bracket is the reference number assigned to the sherd (or group of sherds) to make handling material in table form easier.

References

The main book references at the end of each section are abbreviated to the author-date system, e.g., Cree, 1920:181, as these can be found in the Bibliography. Book references not included in the

Bibliography are given in full. In the case of periodicals the author, date, journal volume and page number only are given. If no author is listed it will be because the information has been abstracted from a section in a journal such as 'Museum Donations' or 'Society Activities'. Unless they are quoted in the text, references to articles are not repeated again in the bibliography.

N.B. WHEN A CATALOGUE ENTRY REFERS TO AN AUTHOR AND DATE, PLEASE CHECK REFERENCES AT BASE OF CATALOGUE ENTRY BEFORE USING BIBLIOGRAPHY, AS NOT ALL CATALOGUE REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED IN THE BIBLIOGRAPHY.

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ARCHERFIELD

Site Cave No. 1 (Smuggler's Cave) and Cave No. 2 on the Archerfield Estate, Dirleton, East Lothian.

NT: c.493858

50' O.D.

Two caves, of which one had a well protected entrance (Medieval or later?), the second which was ten feet from the first also had construction at the entrance. Both faced the sea occupying the two sides of the rocky bluff on which they were situated.

Context Cave No. 1. Finds from the occupation were considered by the excavator (Cree, 1908 from whom the quotations below are taken) to be of the same period - though this view was later modified - and so were not stratified. In fact the finds from any earlier period were probably disturbed by the latest occupation which may have been Medieval or later. Of the finds the most notable items were part of a rotary quern, an iron socketed spearhead, part of a pair of bronze tweezers, a lathe-turned antler spindle-whorl, a green glass armlet with blue and white twisted cable ornament, samian ware and part of a Romano-British flagon, pottery described as being "covered, or partially covered, with a rich greenish or orange coloured glaze" and presumed Medieval, objects of bone and antler and the pottery sherds described below.

Cave No. 2. All finds came from one stratum overlying a made stone and earth floor with a central hearth. Of note were the following: a bronze pin "4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length; the head, which is squared, is ornamented on the top with six transverse bars, while the sides have each five transverse bars. A ring which is slightly oval swings freely in sockets left at both ends of the squared head." As well there were an iron loop and nails, objects of bone and antler, part of a Roman platter or bowl sounding similar to Black-Burnished ware.

Pottery In Cave No. 1 the following pottery was found in addition to that described above, described as coarse rough ware, the paste containing numerous small stones.

1. A pot, the walls of which stood to at least 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches (29 cm.) in height with vertical sides and rim. The colour is described as brick-red with a bluish black fracture. The wall thickness was

c. nine sixteenths of an inch and measured "9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches (24 cm.) in inside diameter". [1]

2. A larger pot, with same wall-thickness as the above pot, the rim, however, turning inwards. Colour brownish-black throughout, with traces of soot on the exterior. The pot described as measuring sixteen and seven sixteenths inches in inside diameter (42 cm.). [2]

In the same category, from Cave No. 2 came the following:

3. Fragments of pottery, brick-red in colour with a bluish-black fracture, containing small stones, c. three eighths of an inch in thickness including part of a small bowl having an exterior surface: pale grey with soot encrustation, exterior margin: also pale grey, core and interior margin: black, interior surface: black-brown. Base diameter 10.5 cm. HM 32 N.M.A.S. (Fig. 1). [3]

Refs

Cree, 1908: P.S.A.S. (Fourth Series) VIII, 243-268.

Vessles 1 and 2 not seen, 3 in National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.

ARKS FARM

Site Arks Farm, or Wooplaw, Nr. Carter Bar, Roxburghshire.

(R.C.A.M.S. No. 470)

NT: 710089

c. 900' O.D.

Enclosure and settlement. Enclosure of bank and ditch, 215' x 185' may only be a large fold and is certainly not a fort. (R.C.A.M.S. 1956, 235) To its west, possibly associated, is a settlement of further enclosure walls with scooped hollows, plan now largely irretrievable.

Context However, of the above settlement:

"The most pronounced of these remains lies 130' west of the main enclosure and 100' north of Law Sike: it comprises a semi-oval scoop, measuring 60' by 40' and 2'6" deep, with a terrace on the west side and a roughly circular depression, 20' in diameter and partly enclosed by a bank, at its south east corner. In 1933 Mr. J. Renwick, Edgerston, made a trial excavation in the centre of this depression and discovered traces of drystone walling and three pieces of coarse pottery."

Pottery Under donations to the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, 1939-40 the above pottery is itemised as "Three sherds of large undecorated Pots found in the 'homestead' on Arksfarm, by Lawsyke, Roxburghshire...". They are wall sherds and R.C.A.M.S. describes them as being of the local Iron Age type and in a footnote refers to the "Votadinian" pottery described by Richmond (1942). [4]

Refs

P.S.A.S. LXXIV (1939-40), 149.

R.C.A.M.S. 1957:235.

Sherds in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.

ASHKIRKSHIEL

Site Ashkirkshiel, Selkirkshire. (R.C.A.H.M.S. No. 137)

NT: 480203

800' O.D.

Earthwork, single unrevetted bank and ditch forming three sides of semi-trapezoidal enclosure 245' x 210'. No sign of structures in the interior. The Royal Commission (R.C.A.H.M.S. 1957, 104) describes this as 'probably a Medieval or later farmstead'.

Context Details of the excavation are unpublished, but other finds from the site now in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland "are a bronze sword guard, probably Piggott's group III (illustrated in the Museum accession list for 1970 in P.S.A.S. forthcoming); three wall sherds of fabric similar to the rims below, but 0.9" thick; assorted stones used as whetstone, etc."¹

Pottery

1. Rim sherd with tapering rounded rim incurving slightly. Hard well-fired but coarse fabric with numerous small sharp grits of red rock with some larger grey grits, less of these on the interior. Exterior surface and margin: orange with surface patches of soot; core: grey; interior margin: orange; interior surface dark buff. Diameter uncertain, c. 25 cm. HH 729. 1970 200 N.M.A.S. (Fig. 1) [5]

1a. A second sherd (undrawn) probably also comes from the above pot: HH 730. 1970 201 N.M.A.S.

2. Plain rounded rim sherd of similar fabric to 1 above, but with smoother greyer surfaces which have been "washed". Exterior surface: dark brown black; exterior margin, core and interior margin: brownish grey; interior surface: dark brownish black. Diameter uncertain, c. 25 cm. HH 731. 1970 202 N.M.A.S. (Fig. 1) [6]

1 I am grateful to Dr. Joanna Close-Brooks of the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland for supplying me with this information in March, 1974. The reference has now been published: P.S.A.S. 103, 242 No. 19.

Refs

R.C.A.H.M.S. 1957: 104.

P.S.A.S. 102, 242, No. 19.

Finds: National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.

AYR, HEADS OF

Site Heads of Ayr, Ayrshire.

The above area lies c. two miles to the south west of Ayr.

A "castle" is marked by the Ordnance Survey at NS: 312194.

Context The pottery is from the "John Smith Collection 1931" (N.M.A.S.) and its context is uncertain.

Pottery One sherd from comparatively small handmade cooking pot or narrow mouthed jar with high slightly everted rim. Clay well levigated with sandy gritty temper including some small sharp red grits. Exterior surface coated with soot; both margins, the core and inner surface: buff-brown. Diameter c. 7-9 cm. HR 848 N.M.A.S. (Fig. 1) [7]

Refs

Sherd in National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.

BECKTON

Site Beckton, Dumfriesshire.

NY: c.130822(?)

c. 200' O.D.

A note from Mr. W. Dodds¹ about a sherd seen in Dumfries Museum, unpublished, reads "large dark brick vessel about ?12" diameter from Beckton, Dumfries, a site with stockade and hut", with this is a sketch of a sherd with four circular perforations (or impressions) beneath the rim. [8]

Refs

Dumfries Museum. Unpublished.

¹ I am grateful to Mr. Dodds for noting the sherd.

BERRIES BURN

Site "Berries Burn, Castle Mains, Crawford, Lanarkshire."

Crawford: 9520

Height above O.D. not known.

Pottery, described as being from the above site, is in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland. The grid reference is not known but reference to the National Museum accessions index may give further details. The pottery includes two body sherds similar to some of that from Northumbrian sites (for example see the pottery from Ell's Knowe p. 137) and rim sherd with a tapering rim, rather smoothed-over fabric giving a leathery brown exterior surface. HH 688.695. N.M.A.S. [9]

Refs

?Unpublished.

BIRDOSWALD

Site Birdoswald Roman Fort, Cumberland.

NY: 615654

515' O.D.

In the promontory area to the south of the stone Roman fort, Simpson and Richmond (1934) recognised three phases:

1. Polygonal stockaded enclosure with two outer ditches facing North and defending the promontory area. Within this a quadrangular enclosure. Its relationship to the polygonal enclosure uncertain.
2. Represented by the Vallum mound and ditches cutting both the previous features.
3. Rectangular wooden buildings.

All three of these phases are cut by the ditch of the stone fort and are therefore before it. While it is tempting to look for a native palisaded promontory settlement in the polygonal enclosure the excavators note the absence of native ware in the ditches and this, coupled with the presence of Roman ware, discourages that view somewhat.

Context Birdoswald 1 and 2 (below) came from a pit within the phase III wooden buildings. This contained debris from a nearby hearth which was earlier than phase III and thought by the excavators to be pre-vallum (though there is no necessary reason why this should be so). On the hearth were found fragments of "a dolium and a Roman jar".

Birdoswald 3-8 (below) were marked "1933 Birdoswald. Iron Age Depression" and it assumed that these may be the native sherds described by Simpson and Richmond (1934, 122) as being found in the following context. This was in an occupation layer within (but not necessarily related to) the quadrangular enclosure. It was pre-phase III but no further stratigraphical relationship could be established. This layer "led down into an extensive hollow covered with thin slime" in which the native sherds were associated with a "late Trajanic decorated samian vessel, shape 37, (and) a carinated bowl with deeply reeded rim".

Pottery

1. Almost complete wide-mouthed jar with short everted rim, bulbous shoulder, sloping down to a narrow base. It is possible that the rim/neck

was joined at the shoulder. Rim fairly sharply bevelled internally. Fabric moderately fine (not as fine as, e.g. Black-Burnished ware. More similar Housesteads type fabric). Temper: only a few small white grits visible and some few small yellowish intrusions of a calcite nature. Exterior surface: very worn. These areas buff, but dark brown-black where the burnishing remains visible. Margins and core not visible. Interior surface: dark grey brown. The main zone on the outer surface runs from just below the neck down through the upper two thirds of the pot. Interior surface, matt. Diameter at neck 17-18 cm., c. 8 at base. No Museum number. Carlisle (Fig. 2) [10]

2. Footed jar with concave rim and neck, giving slight carination at shoulder, bulbous body dropping down to expanded foot. Fairly fine fabric, only small temper visible and a few vesicular cavities, similar to 1 above. Exterior surface: dark brown grey; margins and core: where visible, brown; interior surface: light pink-brown. Exterior burnished from top (including c. 9 mm. of upper part of inside rim) to c. 25 mm. from base (after which too worn to see). Interior surface - except top 9 mm. mentioned - matt. The potting of the whole vessel has been unevenly done. Diameter: at rim c. 14 cm., at base c. 4 cm. No Museum number. Carlisle (Fig. 2) [11]

3. Rim and shoulder of wide-mouthed jar with flaring rim and carinated shoulder. Comparatively fine clay with small sandy temper. Exterior surface nearly black and burnished, inside of rim to neck also burnished. Remainder of sherd grey and smoothed matt. Described by Professor Birley as Housesteads ware. Diameter: c. 20-22 cm. "1933 Birdoswald. Iron Age Depression." Newcastle (Fig. 2) [12]

4. Two sherds from the rim, neck and shoulder of a wide-mouthed jar with everted rim and decoration of small finger-nail impressions on outermost extremity of rim. Fabric dark grey throughout except on the exterior surface which as well as being oxidised is either haematite-coated or red-painted. This colouring continues over the rim to c. 3 mm. below internal collar, burnishing follows the same extent. Described by Professor Birley as Housesteads ware. Diameter: c. 20-25 cm. "1933 Birdoswald. Iron Age Depression." Newcastle (Fig. 3) [13]

5. Two sherds from rim and neck of vessel with slightly out-turned squared rim with internal bevel. Fairly smooth fabric with no large

temper. Sherd may have suffered so that any burnishing no longer visible, a few fragments of red pigment (as on 4 above) survive. Exterior surface (apart from red pigment) and exterior margin: mainly dull orange; core, interior margin and surface: brown-grey. Described by Professor Birley as Housesteads ware. Diameter c. 20-25 cm. "1933 Birdoswald. Iron Age Depression." Newcastle (Fig. 3) [14]

6. Fragment of out-turned rim with internal bevel. Fine fabric (similar to Romano-British), no temper visible. Burnishing on exterior to inside ending immediately below rim bevel. Exterior surface: dark brown-grey; exterior margin: brown buff; core, interior margin and surface: dark grey. Described by Professor Birley as Housesteads ware. Diameter: c. 25-30 cm. "1933 Birdoswald. Iron Age Depression." Newcastle (Fig. 3) [15]

7. Rim sherd from vessel with small out-turned rim and internal bevel. Small grits. Exterior surface: dark grey; exterior margin: dark grey-brown; core and interior margin: dark grey; interior surface: dark grey-brown. Exterior surface and top of rim burnished including possibly inside bevel. Described by Professor Birley as Housesteads ware. This sherd was thin sectioned, see Appendix A No. 31. Diameter: c. 20-30 cm. "1933 Birdoswald. Iron Age Depression." Newcastle (Fig. 3) [16]

8. Body sherd with carinated shoulder. Small grits. Exterior surface: dark brown; exterior margin (very narrow): buff-orange; core and interior margin: dark grey; interior surface: dark brown-grey. Exterior surface well burnished, interior surface merely smoothed. This sherd thin sectioned, see Appendix No. 30. Diameter at carination: c. 25 cm. "1933 Birdoswald. Iron Age Depression." Newcastle (Fig. 3) [17]

Refs

Simpson and Richmond, 1934: C.W.₂, XXXIV, 120-130. Finds in Tullie House Museum, Carlisle; and in the Classics Department of the University of Newcastle upon Tyne.

BISHOP MIDDLEHAM

Site Formerly near Farnless, Bishop Middleham, Co. Durham.

NZ: c.332324

350' O.D.

Cave, now destroyed by quarrying. The lower levels of the cave were water deposited. Higher levels produced disarticulated human bones of several individuals until finally in the upper levels were found three crouched burials both articulated and partially disarticulated. The heads were orientated east, and the burials were each covered by a slab. These burials were distinct from any lower levels in the cave and were buried from the upper fissure opening into the cave. It is possible there may have been many more which had been disturbed by water-action.

Context A few sherds of pottery occurred in the lower layer (possibly water-borne) containing the disarticulated and fragmentary bone remains, the others were associated with the burials. Also associated with the burials were a bone point and two small rectangular plates of bronze joined by rivets, perhaps as some sort of mount.

Pottery Mr. Reginald Smith of the British Museum in making his contribution to the report (Raistrick, 1933) on the subject of the pottery has to say:

"The relics submitted to the British Museum are probably not of one date, as the thick coarse pottery fragment resembles the ware of late Bronze Age cinerary urns. The interior seems to retain some charcoal, which may be due to domestic cooking or the cremation of the dead. On its own merits this would date 1000-700 B.C. but the two smooth fragments are early Iron Age, probably La Tene II (second century B.C.)."

Raistrick adds the following comment:

"The pottery submitted to Mr. Smith, and that obtained later in the excavations, is almost identical with that obtained in quantity in the early Iron Age camps and cave shelters in West Yorkshire, and dated by numerous other finds as about La Tene II ... In West Yorkshire, bone objects are very commonly associated with this pottery, and few points comparable with that from the cave have been found." [18]

Refs

Raistrick, 1933:A.A₁, X, 111-122.

Finds in The Hancock Museum, Newcastle upon Tyne (not seen).

BISHOP'S LOCH

Site Bishop's Loch, Lanarkshire.

NS: 687667

c. 300' O.D.

Context This pottery is thought to be from a crannog site (or sites), but has never been published; dug c. 1905, excavator uncertain. In 1911 a socketed iron axehead (now lost) with no loop was exhibited in Glasgow from a crannog which was near the south-eastern shore of the south end of the loch. The pottery from the site, probably including the sherd described, is mentioned in P.S.A.S. LXIV (1929-30), and in the volume for the following year it is stated that a "few small lumps of red pigment were found in one of the crannogs in Bishop Loch, Glasgow, a few miles east of Glasgow, which also yielded a socketed iron axe". Also from the site, not mentioned previously, described by Mr. J. G. Scott, there is "a metalworker's crucible and the base of a bucket-shaped pottery vessel of rather better quality" than the sherd described below.¹

Pottery Rim sherd from large vessel with inturned tapering rim. Coarsely made with ring joins still showing, the surfaces present a "sloppy" leathery appearance, the large grits (up to 2 cm. long) being covered giving a lumpy texture. Exterior surface and margin: pink-grey; core: light blue-grey; interior margin and surface: light brown-grey. Diameter: at least 35 cm. Un-numbered. Kelvingrove (Fig. 4) [19]

This sherd comes from a box of sherds from Bishop's Loch of similar fabric and rim type. All have the following in common. The exterior and interior surface are generally of a pale-grey colour (or buff-grey or pink-grey) over a dark (sometimes blue-grey) core. The surfaces are "washed" and present a smooth leathery but sloppy appearance over the large grits which do not protrude through the surfaces, hence lumpy look. It could be that the pottery was made very wet while being made. The breaks are frequently along the ring-joins. These sherds are thinner generally than their counterparts in vessel form in, for example, Northumberland; this might be due to the wet-handling. A sherd from Bishop's Loch was thin sectioned, see Appendix A No. 9.

1 I am grateful to Mr. J. G. Scott, Keeper of Archaeology, Glasgow City Museum and Art Gallery, for the above description of the context of the pottery.

Refs

Cree & Curle, 1921: P.S.A.S. LVI, 217.

Callander, 1929: P.S.A.S. LXIV, 195.

Callander, 1930: P.S.A.S. LXV, 110.

J. G. Scott: South West Scotland (Regional Archaeologies series) 1966.

The pottery described by the writer and the crucible and pottery described by Mr. Scott are in the Glasgow City Museum and Art Gallery.

BONCHESTER HILL

Site Bonchester Hill Fort, Roxburghshire (R.C.A.H.M.S. No. 277)

NT: 595117

1030' O.D.

Multi-period hill-fort/settlement site. A series of enlargements make the history of this site confusing. The clearest period is the earliest phase consisting of a stone wall with two additional partial outworks of a stone wall and a revetted rampart on the weaker north side. A second enlargement is envisaged by the excavator (Piggott, C. M., 1950) in the post-Agricolan period. A third (or more) period is represented by continuing expansion of varying earthworks around the site including two ramparts with internal ditches, one bearing a double stockade on its top and some showing two construction periods. It is probable that the later phases of this site represent a more open settlement site.

Context The three main finds from the site consist of part of a La Tene 1(c) brooch, an iron ring-headed pin and a beehive rotary quern, which the excavator consigns to the earliest phase of the fort, although the positions of these finds are all ambiguous. The only other datable find was a bead considered to resemble those of the Dark Age rather than any other period and which was later than the first phase on the site. The main pottery came from the earlier excavations by Curle (1909), its exact location is stratigraphically uncertain.

Pottery Three sherds described by Piggott from Curle's excavations are redescribed below, also two body sherds. For illustrations see Piggott, 1950. (and Fig 4).

1. Small straight sided cup with flat bottom and upright tapering rim. Fabric appeared to have been burnt. Exterior surface: pink orange; margins, core and interior surface: light grey. It stands 5 cm. high, is 6 cm. diameter at rim and 7 cm. at the base (Piggott 1950, Fig. 6, No. 8). (Fig 4). [20]

2. Rim sherd of a pot with a straight upright tapering rim. Heavy dense fabric with some large temper, white grits protruding through interior surface. Exterior surface: soot blackened and remainder of sherd black except for the top of both the surfaces being rust red (burnt?). 4 mm. perforation made through sherd c. 3 cm. below rim.

Described as nearly 12 inches (30 cm.) in diameter (Piggott, 1950, Fig. 6, No. 9). [21]

3. Rim sherd from a vessel with (probably) fairly straight sides, upright rim with top slightly pinched inwards. Heavy dense fabric with large grey grits, surfaces, however, smoothed. Colour: black throughout. Diameter described as 12 inches (30 cm.) also (Piggott, 1950, Fig. 6, No. 10). [22]

4. Two body sherds of coarsely levigated clay from thick walls. Tempers not visible, except for some small white grits, but from weight could well contain large covered grits. Exterior surface: buff orange; exterior margin: pink orange; core: dark grey leading straight into the mud buff interior surface. Diameter unascertainable. GP 329 and 330. N.M.A.S. [23]

Refs

Curle, 1909: P.S.A.S. XLIV, 225-36.

Piggott, C. M., 1950: P.S.A.S. LXXXIV, 113-137.

Finds in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.

BOONIES

Site Boonies, Bentpath, Dumfriesshire.

NY: 306900

c. 450' O.D.

"This small ditched embanked enclosure situated on a river terrace above the Esk is typical of many in E. Dumfriesshire (T.D.G.N.H.A.S. 1971). Excavation disclosed the remains of eleven timber-built round houses in the rear half of the site, representing several replacement phases. The latest phase consisted of three or four houses fronting on to a small yard crossed by paved causeways. One house had been fitted in only by pushing the enclosure bank out over the river scarp. There were two replacement phases in the entrance ... Settlements such as this and scooped settlements with timber-built houses in Peeblesshire may correspond to the series of stone-built Romano-British settlements in the Tyne/Forth Province."

Context and Pottery "Finds included native pottery, one sherd of Roman pottery, a fragment of opaque white glass pendant from the first phase in the gateway, a rotary quern from within the material of the enclosure bank and a fragment from another used as a packing stone in one of the house-trenches." [24]

Refs

'Discovery and Excavation in Scotland in 1973'. C.B.A. 22-23, from which the above is entirely quoted. The T.D.G.N.H.A.S. reference referred to is T.D. and G.₃ XLVIII, 78-105.

The excavation was directed by Mr. G. Jobey and the finds are in the Department of Archaeology, University of Newcastle upon Tyne.

BOW BROCH

Site Bow Castle, Midlothian. (R.C.A.H.M.S. No. 233)

NT: 461416

1,000' O.D.

Broch, internal diameter 31' with traces of external buildings. Protected by a stone wall on the north side. A possibly cup-marked stone is built into the broch wall.

Context "The Broch was excavated in 1890, and among the few relics found was a single small fragment of typical broch pottery, ornamented with incised lines to form a sort of herring-bone pattern, and several fragments of thick wheel-made pottery, the latter apparently of Roman origin. In 1922 also a fine late-Celtic enamelled brooch of bronze, in the form of a cock, found on the same site, was acquired for the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland." (R.C.A.H.M.S. 1929)

Pottery Body sherd (the same described above) of fairly thin granular fabric with medium temper (under 3 mm.) and small grits of which some are rusted, colour: black throughout. Decoration: apparently filled in triangles of hatched (incised) lines c. 1 mm. thick. Diameter unascertainable. GA 38 2A N.M.A.S. (Fig. 4) [25]

Refs

P.S.A.S. XXVI (1891-2), 68.

P.S.A.S. LVII (1922-3), 14. (Museum Donations)

R.C.A.H.M.S. 1929: 169.

Finds as above.

BRAIDWOOD

Site Braidwood Fort, Midlothian.

NT: 193596

1050' O.D.

Defended settlement of at least two periods with probably little interruption between them (see below).

Phase I: Double palisade - 45' apart joined at S.W. gateway to which some of the twelve or more timber-hut emplacements belong (one cut by later ditch).

Phase II: Two earth and stone banks with internal ditches replace palisades - the inner bank using the outer palisade as an external revetment (hence continuity between phases). Piggott (1958b) suggests the banks were not quite completed. More timber huts may have been built including one which lay on top of the inner palisade trench.

Pottery and Context

1. Stevenson's excavations in 1947 produced base sherds of a pot from a hollow in the ditch north-east of PH⁴ hut 1, which he says 'resemble cinerary urns in fabric in that they lack the sandy temper of characteristic of much Iron Age pottery. This fabric was, however, the most common in the earlier levels of Traprain Law ...' He considered this pottery to have been deposited early in the existence of the hut,¹ though it is not possible to assign the hut within a particular phase of the settlement's life. Both Stevenson and Piggott are willing to associate a multi-coloured glass bangle (c. 50-100 A.D.) with the occupation of Hut 1. The base sherds were in poor condition, the internal surfaces have suffered badly. The external surface: buff, with temper bursting through the surface; external margin: pink orange; core: dark grey, very coarse with tempers of 2 cms. plus, mainly white, some multi-coloured. Diameter uncertain. HH 487 N.M.A.S. (Fig. 4. One sherd only drawn).

[26]

2. From Piggott's excavations came (a similar) "scrap of featureless pottery from Cutting IV", the area of the gateway excavations, no further provenance given. [27]

Also from this site came an Iron Age gold torc, now lost.

1 I am grateful to Mr. Stevenson for confirming this in recent correspondence.

Refs

Stevenson, 1948: P.S.A.S. LXXXIII, 1-11

Piggott, 1958b: P.S.A.S. XCI, 61-77.

Finds: National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.

BRIDGE HOUSE

Site Bridge House, Wark, Northumberland.

NY: 824790

c. 400' O.D.

Palisaded enclosure, probably with timber houses, followed by a rectilinear settlement with perimeter wall of stone orthostatic construction and internal stone-walled houses, with later expansion.

Context Near the two fragments of pottery mentioned below (though not associated directly with them) came a coin of Faustina dated A.D. 138 plus. Other finds included iron nails, a lead disc, a green glass bangle with white cable ornament, a melon bead and the bottom stone of a bun-shaped rotary quern, consistent with a late first to second century A.D. date.

Pottery The pottery from this site and from the other two sites of West Longlee and Riding Wood is not illustrated by Jobey (1960) but described as follows:

"It is coarse, hand-made pottery, undecorated, and up to one inch in thickness in the case of the larger vessels. This class of pottery is not closely dateable and is far from being out of context in the Roman period in the Tyne-Forth province. As it is similar in both forms and fabrics to that from the settlement at Huckhoe, Northumberland¹ already commented upon in A.A.₄ XXXVII, 263 ff., it is not reproduced here. The slightly incurving rim is common, but other forms are also represented.

"On these three sites no sherds were found in a context earlier than the visible settlements. Two fragments came from inside the core of the wall of hut 2 at Bridge House, but these had been incorporated into the earth and rubble sweepings used in the construction of this secondary hut." [28]

Refs

Jobey, 1960:A.A.₄ XXXVIII, 1-38.

Charlton & Day, 1974:A.A.₅ II, 33-40.

Finds in Department of Archaeology, University of Newcastle upon Tyne.

1 See p.

BROUGH LAW

Site Brough Law, Northumberland.

NT: 998164

951' O.D.

Bi-vallate hill-fort with primary inner stone rampart and a secondary outer stone rampart. Two periods (or extended occupation) are indicated by both timber and stone house foundations including probable occupation in the Roman period.

A radiocarbon date of 245 b.c. \pm 90 (I-5315) on the old half life (310 b.c. on the new) gives a probable date near the building of the first rampart, or a terminus post quem for it (Jobey, 1971a).

Pottery and Context

1. A rim sherd from a vessel with a slightly incurving top and flattish round-topped rim, with a soot-blackened exterior surface; grey-black core and brick-red interior surface (showing 'traces of horizontal smoothing') is described from Brough Law by I. A. Richmond (1942). It was found during George Tate's 1861 excavations but its context is not known. Illustrated Richmond, 1942, 125. Alnwick. (Fig 5). [29]

2. Sixteen body sherds described as coarse hand-built pottery were found during Jobey's excavations at the site (1971, 81). Of these, four came from the level which gave the radiocarbon date given above and four from the surface of the entrance passage, the remainder unstratified. They are described as being "from coil-built vessels of some stature, with walls up to 17 mm. thick and containing large grits", with grass, sedge and (one) birch leaf impressions. The similarity of this pottery to pottery found on palisaded sites and hill-forts in the north is noted. Newcastle. [30]

Refs

B.N.F.C. IV (1856-62), 304 ff.

Richmond, 1942: A.A.₄ XX, 121-133.

Jobey, 1971^a: A.A.₄ XLIX, 71-93.

Finds in Alnwick Castle Museum and the Department of Adult Education, University of Newcastle upon Tyne.

BROUGHTON KNOWE

Site Broughton Knowe, Peebles (R.C.A.H.M.S. No. 4)

NT: 098396

c. 950' O.D.

Pottery and Context Round barrow. "Several chert artefacts and six scraps of pottery" (R.C.A.H.M.S. 1967, 31) were discovered in a disturbed context during excavation. Sufficient remained to show the remains of a cremation scattered over the old ground surface. Over this had been erected a "tent-like" wooden structure with its base pinned in the ditch which had been refilled with heavy stones soon after having been dug. The pottery was considered to be Iron Age and the barrow structure compared to High Knowes, Northumberland (see p. 175). [31]

Refs

R.C.A.H.M.S. 1967: 30-31 and 51 (Monument No. 4).

BURNSWARK

Site Burnswark (Birrenswark) Hill fort, Dumfriesshire.

NY: 185786

920' O.D.

Hill fort, with small oval enclosure c. 900' x 650' probably superseded by a partially bi-vallate defended area of 17 acres, of which the gateways have two phases. The outer rampart may be secondary. Radiocarbon dates appropriate to the first phase of the ramparts are 500 ± 40 b.c. and 525 ± 90 b.c. (half-life 5570).¹ Part of a palisade was discovered independent of the rampart at the east end of the site and may precede the rampart.

Context and Pottery

1. In the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland is the following sherd, of which the context is not known. Rim-shoulder sherd with part of handle (c. 1.05 cm. x 0.55 cm. in section) protruding from 0.8 cm. below the rim. Hard fabric with sandy temper. Colour throughout is black except for intermittent red-brown patches. Sherd much abraded, appears to have been smoothed on exterior surface. Diameter 10-12 cm. (uncertain). GP 99E. N.M.A.S. (Fig. 5) [32]

2. The pottery from the recent excavations by Mr. Jobey at Burnswark has not yet been published. However, the most interesting of the sherds he recovered is a small sherd with an incurving rim either contemporary with the building of the rampart, or preceding it and which can be linked with the radiocarbon dates above. The form is similar to that from Huckhoe (see p.193) radiocarbon dated to 510 ± 40 b.c. (half-life 5570).² Sherd in Department of Archaeology, Newcastle University [33].³

Refs

For plan P.S.A.S. 1899.

Archaeological Newsbulletin (C.B.A. III) 1970-2.

1 GaK-2203b and I-5314 respectively.

2 GaK-1388.

3 I am grateful to Mr. Jobey for information regarding this sherd and for general help with this site.

BURRADON

Site Burradon, Northumberland. (Site 1. See McCord and Jobey, 1968.)

NZ: 269729

220' O.D.

Rectilinear enclosed settlement site succeeded by rectilinear enclosed homestead site.

Phase I (settlement). Square embanked enclosure, external ditch. One entrance with timber gateway. Contained some 8-11 timber hut emplacements of which no more than three could have been in use at any one time, hence probably a fairly extended period of occupation. A possible terminus ante quem for one of these houses is given by later second century Roman pottery in the upper silt of its ditch.

Phase II (Homestead). Also almost square smaller enclosure set inside and aligned with phase I enclosure, consisting of ditch and internal bank and timber gateway. It contained one central circular timber house either renewed or used over a fairly long period and built when the foundations of one of the houses of phase I were still evident, though time gap uncertain. On Roman pottery evidence the period of occupation could be circa second century A.D. for phase II.

Context 170 sherds of native ware were found on the site, sixteen are described by Jobey (1970) of which seven are described here.

Pits A and B were sunk to accommodate clearance of the site and contain mixed material including 13th century pottery in pit A and therefore of no value contextually. Gully 1 is part of one of the settlement (phase I) houses, though not the earliest. In phase II, the enclosure ditch and homestead ditch could presumably be considered as possibly broadly contemporary, though not necessarily. A late first - early second century Roman sherd was embedded in the clay surface within the phase II homestead house. The pit-hearth north of ditch 4b was filled during the site's occupation but cannot be assigned to a phase.

Pottery

1. Rim and wall sherds from a wide-mouthed jar with a short upright rim with slight internal bevel and an abrupt fairly 'sharp' shoulder. A series of regularly spaced finger impressions lie below the shoulder. Surfaces dark grey to buff, core dark grey, exterior surface soot

blackened. Temper up to 10 mm. occasionally breaking the surfaces. Diameter 12.9 cm. From pit A. Jobey, 1970, 75 No. 1 (Fig. 5) [34]

2. Two wall sherds showing 'slight' shoulder from a vessel presumably similar to 1 above, with closely set finger impressions below shoulder level. Fabric similar to the above. From gully 1 of settlement (phase I). Jobey, 1970, 75 No. 2 (Fig. 5) [35]

3. Fragment of 'shouldered' vessel perhaps similar to above two, lacking finger impressions. Carbon encrustation on exterior surface, fabric more sandy than above, same large sandstone grits. From pit-hearth north of ditch 4b, mentioned above. Jobey, 1970, 75 No. 3 (Fig. 5) [36]

4. Rim and wall sherds from bucket-shaped vessel with closely spaced finger-nail and tip impressions on the flat rim. Coil built; surfaces: buff to dark grey; core: grey containing large sandstone grits. Diameter 10.5 cm. From lower reaches of pit A. Jobey, 1970, 75 No. 4 (Fig. 5) [37]

5. Rim-herd from vessel with incurving profile. Sandy fabric with large grits. Surfaces: light coloured; core: grey. No diameter given. Found in the bottom silt of the enclosure ditch of homestead (phase II). Jobey, 1970, 75 No. 5 (Fig. 5) [38]

6. Rim-sherds from vessel with incurving profile. Simple finger-nail impressions on the rim and a heavy carbon encrustation on exterior. No diameter given. From pits A and B. Jobey, 1970, 77 No. 6 (Fig. 5) [39]

7. Rim sherd from thin-walled vessel, poorly made. Rim flat and slightly thickened. Surfaces: buff; core: grey; grits: small. No diameter given. Found on the bottom silt in the ditch of the homestead house of phase II removed from any later disturbance. Jobey, 1970, 78 No. 13 (Fig. 5) [40]

Refs

Above information extracted from Jobey, 1970: A.A.₄ XLVIII, 51-95.

Finds in Department of Adult Education, University of Newcastle upon Tyne.

CAMP TOPS

Site Camp Tops, Morebattle, Roxburghshire. (R.C.A.H.M.S. No. 653)

NT: 860180

1,223' O.D.

Small fort of earthen rampart of dump construction, bi-vallate on the south and west, tri-vallate on the north and east. Two entrances, six internal huts presumably of timber construction indicated by their shallow trenches.

Context The Royal Commission (R.C.A.H.M.S. 1956) draw attention to the similarity between this site and the site at Hayhope Knowe which has been dated by excavation to the Early Iron Age (P.S.A.S., LXXXIII (1948-9), 45 ff.). A trial pit was made across a hollow running inside the edge of the innermost rampart on the north side in search of a palisade. None was found and the hollow assumed a possible quarry pit. Washed down into this hollow were the two sherds of pottery described below.

Pottery

1. Fragment of wall sherd. [41]
2. Rim sherd with "plain roll-rim and slightly curved wall that characterise fragments of the same ware found at Greaves Ash and Crock Cleuch" (see p. 149 and p. 126 respectively). [42]

Refs

R.C.A.H.M.S. 1956: 336-337.

Finds in National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland (not seen).

CAMPTOUN

Site Camptoun, East Lothian.

NT: 503778

250' O.D.

Three long cists lying together orientated NE-SW.

Context . From the first cist (destroyed) came a rotary bun quern. In the second cist (c. 6' x 1') was the articulated skeleton of an elderly man lying on his back together with the skull of a young woman placed below and to one side of the man. The sherd described below was recovered from the filling of the grave. The third cist was only partially examined, it contained the remains of a child of about 12 years old.

Pottery

"The sherd is from a vessel with a rim diameter of about $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches (c. 24 cm.), the rim having a slight rounded internal bevel. The walls are $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick, the ware is hard with large grits partly masked by a fine slip. In general character it is comparable with Early Iron Age sherds from S.E. Scotland from sites such as Traprain Law." (Henshall, 1955) [43]

Refs

Henshall, 1955: P.S.A.S. LXXXIX, 252-283.

Finds National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.

CAPEHEAD

Site Capeshead Cave, near Ulverston, Cumberland.

SD: c.330780?

?50' O.D.

Context and Pottery The cave was disturbed during the building of the railway from Ulverston to Lancaster and "subsequently cleared to a great extent at the expense of his Grace the late Duke of Devonshire; but, strange to say, nothing of importance was discovered ..." owing to, it was felt, lack of "proper vigilance" (Barber, 1894, 29. This account of Capeshead, note, follows his description of the far more prolific discoveries at Kirkhead).

However, "Mr. Morris found a portion of a human humerus, a human molar, and several pieces of charcoal adhering to the wall and embedded in stalagmite, showing that man had either inhabited the place or used it for burial purposes. In the drift in front of the cave were some fragments of pottery similar to that found at Kirkhead" (Barber, 1894, 29. For Barber's description of the finds at Kirkhead see below p.203) [44]

Refs

Barber, 1894: 29-30.

Present whereabouts of the pottery not known.

CASTLEHILL, HOWRAT

Site Castlehill Fort, South Howrat, Dalry, Ayrshire.

NS: c.288537

600' O.D.

The scanty remains of a dry-stone built fort, broch or dun¹ built on the summit of a rock rising to 60' and of which the upper part measures "37 yards and its greatest breadth 15 yards" (Smith, 1918). Here the coursed foundations of a stone wall enclosed an oval area within which were found traces of stone walls and pavement.

Context Described as "connected" with an internal structure were an iron axe, an iron spear-head and samian ware. Elsewhere it is stated that the finds occurred mainly in a dark layer overlying the pavement. It was stressed that no finds were made underlying this pavement and that the fort seemed to be the first occupation on the rock. Among the finds itemised, but not provenanced were the following. Cannel coal (? jet); ring and bracelet; parts of rotary querns; samian; sherd of Dragendorff type 18; glass; reeded handle from square bottle, yellow (and yellow slag), blue, melon and bugle beads. The metalwork included an enamelled dragonesque brooch and a first century A.D. tri-lobed sword hilt-guard (cf. Brailsford, 1962, 1, No. A1). There were also items of bone and stone. Also of note, three fragments of glass similar to those found on the Mote of Mark and given an eighth-ninth century date by the excavator, and a penannular brooch given the same date (moulds for casting this type were also found at the Mote of Mark).

Pottery

1. "Two fragments of coarse hand-made urn, resembling pieces found on the Ayrshire raised beach sands. These had evidently been thrown over the side of a rock on to a ledge" (Smith, 1918, 127).

It is not certain if the sherd described below represents one of these sherds. [45]

2. Rim-sherd from medium size 'urn-shaped' vessel with incurving rounded rim, heavy well gritted fabric. Exterior surface and margin: orange-brown; core: dark brown; interior margin and surface: orange brown.

1 Feachem calls this site a dun. See Feachem, 1956, 32.

The surfaces appear to have been "washed". Diameter c. 21 cm.
1931 721.HH 346 N.M.A.S. (Fig. 6) [46]

Refs

Smith, 1918: P.S.A.S. LIII, 123-134.

Sherd No. 2 in National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.

CASTLEHILL WOOD DUN

Site Castlehill Wood, Stirlingshire. (R.C.A.H.M.S. No. 86)

NS: 751908

650' O.D.

Dun. 75' NE-SW, 50' transversely, oval shape, of dry-stone walling 16' thick. Entrance passage with possible inner stair, no mural stairs or galleries, but two sets of mural chambers. Otherwise no other internal structures.

Context The native pottery was found in the material of an informal hearth which was exposed in the north sector of the interior. Other finds, generally, included a dragonesque brooch, Roman pottery and glass dated to first and second centuries A.D. Also various bun rotary querns were found and a saddle quern. In the same level as the native pottery was an iron ring.

Pottery The pottery is described thus (Feachem, 1956):

1. Native Pottery: "Two sherds ... they are small and include no rim or base portions, but the coarse and impure paste, with large grits, is typical of native wares from a great number of Early Iron Age sites such, for example, as the dun at Castlehill, Dalry, Ayrshire." [47]

Refs

Feachem, 1956: P.S.A.S. XC, 24-51.

R.C.A.H.M.S., 1963: 81

CASTLE LAW FORT

Site Castle Law Fort, Glencorse, Midlothian.

NT: 229638

900' O.D.

Fort and souterrain with the following phases of construction:

- a. Single palisaded enclosure.
- b. Single rampart with timber lacing near its entrance.
- c. Multi-vallate - two more ramparts added.
- d. Souterrain built in innermost fort ditch.

Context From the souterrain comes the rim sherd described, body sherds and a piece of metalwork (a mount or a stud?) dated by Childe (1933) to the second century A.D., and described as 'probably associated'.

Pottery

1. Rim sherd with slight eversion (damaged at the top) in a fabric fairly like the normal Romano-British fabrics. (No further description available.) Illustrated Childe 1933. N.M.A.S. [48]

Refs

Childe, 1933b: P.S.A.S. LXVII, 362-388.

P.S.A.S. LXXXVI, 191-4 (Museum Donations).

Ritchie and Ritchie, 1972: 82.

Finds: National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.

CASTLESTEADS

Site Castlesteads, Near Carlisle, Cumberland.

NY: 512636

177' O.D.

Context In or near vicinity of the Roman fort. Unstratified, accessed as "Castlesteads 1934".

Pottery Three conjoining sherds of rim, neck and shoulder of hard, fairly fine fabric (as for rather coarse black-burnished ware). Exterior surface: black, well burnished (including the top of the rim); core and margins also black; internal surface: very dark brown-black, smoothed horizontally but not burnished. (Hand made, described by Eric Birley as of Housesteads Ware type fabric.) Diameter c. 10-16 cm. Accession No. 6.1946.1. Carlisle (Fig. 6) [49]

Refs

Sherd in Tullie House Museum, Carlisle. No published references.

CATCOTE

Site Catcote, West Hartlepool, Co. Durham.

NZ: c.491315

c. 150' O.D.

Romano-British settlement site. Excavated, after bulldozing, in 1963-1964 in appallingly bad condition, much of the site is inexplicable and probably will remain so even after the final report is published by Mr. Clifford Long. Lacking a published report and because "stratification on the site was notoriously poor" (Long, 1965) only a limited description of the site is possible and mention of some of the small finds.

The site consisted of intermittent occupation levels, fragmentary wall foundations or cobbling and ditches or middens. Many ditches and gullies were impossible to interpret, but one was recognised as a possible boundary ditch. To the north of this the gully of a house 32' in diameter was identified containing an ?earlier storage pit as well as two burials and the remains of a furnace. The foundations of possibly a second house were uncovered and also ?a watering hole for animals.

It was noted that fourth century Roman pottery tended to predominate on the lower slopes of the site, early Roman pottery further up.

Context As will be understood from the above, the site is complex and multiperiod and with no final report it is not possible to give any context to the native pottery. However, Mr. Long has said in conversation that the only feature he could really regard as giving a stratified context was Ditch 12 from which some of the pottery below comes, and from which "mainly early" Roman pottery also came¹. Other datable finds from the site, apart from the Roman pottery included a third century Roman coin, flints, part of a Neolithic stone axe, a sherd of beaker pottery and a sherd of pottery that could be Neolithic in the Peterborough tradition (or possibly Food Vessel). It is also possible that a fine-ware cup may be Belgic, which could support the distinct possibility (Neolithic and Bronze Age material apart) that the native occupation of the site began before the Roman conquest, as well as continuing during it.

1 I am grateful to Clifford Long for discussing this problem with me and I should stress that his comments above were more in the nature of suggestions than statements.

Pottery At the end of description of the pottery, after the source of each sherd has been given, the number referred to (e.g. No. 12) is the number Clifford Long gave to each sherd; this system may not have been retained by the Gray Museum and Art Gallery.

1. At least two-thirds of a medium size pot with a flat bottom, small kick at the base from which the sides slope gently outwards and upwards until they turn inwards at a point about five-sixths of the total vessel height to give a plain, rounded incurving rim. The fabric is coarse, hard, roughly worked, both surfaces showing signs of tooling. Temper of numerous crystalline grits. Exterior surface: grey-buff to orange-buff; interior surface: light orange-buff. Rim diameter 14.7 cm., base diameter 8.5 cm., height 14.5 cm. No number. Hartlepool (Fig. 6 see also Challis, 1972, Fig. 44, 16; from which part of the above description has been derived.) [50]

2. Rim sherd from vessel perhaps of similar shape to the above only rather larger, rim also slightly more tapered. Fabric coarse, cracked, containing large angular grits (9 mm. and under, ?granite). Both surfaces have been smoothed. Exterior surface (with some soot covering): dark brown-grey; exterior margin: similar, in places orange buff; core, interior margin and surface: dark brown-grey. Diameter uncertain, c. 18 cm. 'CT64 P9. Trench P. Deep, sealed occupation layer' No. 5 Hartlepool (Fig. 7) [51]

3. Rim sherd, angle uncertain, from pot with plain tapering rim probably curving slightly inwards. Rough fabric with large (8mm. or under) reddish-grey grits. Orange-pink surfaces and margins and blue-grey core. Diameter between 20-30 cm. 'CT64 L6. Trench 11. Filling of silted hollow'. No. 10 Hartlepool (Fig. 7) [52]

4. Plain round-topped rim sherd, angle uncertain, with one nearly horizontal row of twisted-cord decoration 3 cm. from the rim top and 1 cm. from the broken bottom of the sherd. Fabric fairly fine sandy/granular, with a small temper of quartz and other grits. Exterior surface: russet colour with a little soot near the rim; exterior margin, core and interior margin: brown grey; interior surface: russet colour. Diameter uncertain, between 15 and 25 cm. 'CT64 nG/mq3. Trench G. Occupation layer'. No. 18 Hartlepool (Fig. 7) [53]

5. Rim and shoulder sherd from ?barrel shaped vessel with comparatively thin walls in fairly fine granular fabric with white (?quartz) grits. The rim has been rounded and rendered somewhat bead-like by a furrow made 5 mm. under the top of the rim, horizontal, probably made with a finger tip. Exterior surface and margin: reddish brown-grey; core, interior margin and surface: dark grey. The interior surface has been heavily smoothed with the fingers. Diameter c. 20 cm. 'CT63 Unstratified'. No. 22 Hartlepool (Fig. 7) [54]

6. Rim sherd, similar form to 5 above, rather more expanded on the exterior, also with shallow groove immediately under rim. Coarse fabric (unevenly handled) with large grey grits as temper. The surfaces and margins: orange-yellow; core: grey. Bottom inside of sherd also tending to grey. Diameter uncertain, c. 30 cm. or more? 'CT63 Unstratified.' No. 24 Hartlepool (Fig. 7) [55]

7. Rim sherd from barrel-shaped jar vessel with short, flat, out-turned rim. The fabric is leathery with a smoothed exterior surface, part of which is now damaged; a small sandy temper is visible in the section. The surfaces and narrow margins are dark grey-brown; the core: dark-grey. Diameter c. 23 cm. 'CT63. Unstratified.' No. 25 Hartlepool (Fig. 7) [56]

8. Rim and shoulder sherd in fine fabric from a small jar or beaker in soft, fine sandy fabric with small quartz temper giving a granular appearance. Narrow mouth with simple upright round rim. Exterior surface: dark grey buff; exterior margin: buff; core: dark grey; interior margin: dark orange; interior surface: buff. Diameter c. 7.5 cm. '63/64. Ditch 12.' No. 30 Hartlepool (Fig. 7) [57]

9. Rim sherd with a rounded slightly out-turned lip, could either be from a shouldered vessel with a high rim or from a vessel with straight flaring sides. Fairly thin fabric with large black and white grits, the outside surface has a slightly leathery feel to it. Exterior surface: orange-brown; exterior margin: light orange brown; core, interior margin and surface: dark grey, with soot on the inner surface. Diameter uncertain, possibly 30 cm. or more. 'CT63. Unstratified.' No. 31 Hartlepool (Fig. 7) [58]

10. Rim and shoulder from a cooking-pot-shaped jar in a vesicular, calcite-gritted fabric, but with a slacker form to it than the more

familiar forms of the Huntcliff type jars of the late Roman period. The vesicular cavities also include distinct grass impressions. Where some of the grits remain they burst out of the fabric which does not seem to have had much attention in the way of smoothing. Colour throughout is black except on the inner surface which is dark buff grey.

Diameter 17 cm. 'CT63. Unstratified.' No. 44 Hartlepool (Fig. 8) [59]

11. Rim and shoulder sherd from large narrow-mouthed jar with everted rather squared rim. Heavy dense fabric with small quartz and mica grits, and both surfaces smoothed with a leathery feel to them. Colour black throughout, slight grey-brown tinge to surfaces. Diameter 24 cm. 'CT63. Unstratified.' No. 49 Hartlepool (Fig. 8) [60]

12. Rim and shoulder sherd from narrow-mouthed jar with relaxed shoulder and plain rounded rim rising up from it. Fairly fine smoothed fabric. In the section a ring join can be seen where the join shows as a concave break (with the inside of the arc facing upwards) running from upper exterior to lower interior. Surfaces: dark grey-buff; margins and core: dark grey. Diameter uncertain, between 15-20 cm.? '63-4. Ditch 12.' No. 54 Hartlepool (Fig. 8) [61]

13. Rim and shoulder sherd from a vessel with medium high everted rim, smooth fairly well levigated clay with medium size quartz and grog temper, smoothed surfaces. Exterior surface, margin and core: dark grey; interior margin: orange; interior surface: dark buff. Diameter c. 15 cm. '63/4. Ditch 12.' No. 63 Hartlepool (Fig. 8) [62]

14. Rim and part of the shoulder from a vessel with a high (c. 3 cm. above neck) flaring everted rim in a similar fabric to 13 above, medium temper. Dark grey throughout with occasional buff patches. Diameter c. 20-30 cm. '63/4. Ditch 12.' No. 64 Hartlepool (Fig. 8) [63]

15. Plain flat-topped rim sherd with very faint internal expansion with ?scored decoration, the sherd is so fragmentary that it is impossible to determine whether the two scored lines are deliberate. Smooth, sandy fabric, with small quartz temper. Exterior surface: dark brown; exterior margin: brown; core and interior margin: dark grey; interior surface: buff. Diameter c. 20-30 cm. 'CT63. Unstratified 1963 excavations.' No. 96 Hartlepool (Fig. 8) [64]

16. Rim sherd similar in shape to the above with scored decoration on the exterior and top of the rim. The decoration on the rim top takes the form of simple diagonal strokes at c. 1 cm. intervals. The whole of the existing outside of the surface of the sherd (max. area 3.5 x 4.0 cm.) is decorated with parts of some eight lines approximately at similar intervals apart running in two diagonal directions and perhaps forming part of a general diamond or lozenge pattern. Quite fine hard fabric with leathery surfaces; fine dark temper; orange brown throughout except for the thin blue-grey core. Diameter 15-20 cm. 'CT64 H3. Trench H. Occupation layer' (originally listed as small find 23). No. 101 Hartlepool (Fig. 8) [65]

17. Two rim and five conjoining body sherds (and others) from a barrel-shaped vessel with narrow mouth with flattened and bevelled rim with interior expansion. Fabric coarse to granular with medium speckled grits. Exterior surface: orange, soot-blackened towards the top of the rim and on the interior; exterior margin: buff; core: dark grey; interior margin and surface: brown-orange and very soot-coated. Diameter c. 24 cm. 'CT64. U.3. Trench U. Occupation layer.' No. 102 Hartlepool (Fig. 9) [66]

18. Rim sherd from vessel with splayed walls and horizontally flattened rim giving it an internal expansion. Fabric medium coarse granular with leathery feel to the surfaces. Such temper as is visible seems to be grey. The colour is dark grey throughout. Diameter c. 20-30 cm. 'CT64. P3. Trench P. Occupation layer.' No. 106 Hartlepool (Fig. 9) [67]

19. Rim sherd from a vessel with a slightly constricted mouth. The rim has been firmly flattened to give an outward projecting rim and fluted along the top so giving an internal expansion as well. A single row of finger-tipping decorates the edge of the outside of the rim and much lighter finger-tipping decorates the inside rim expansion. There is no finger-tipping on the top of the rim. Fabric sandy and a bit leathery to touch, temper small quartzes. Exterior surface: buff-brown and smoothed; exterior margin: orange; core: dark blue grey; interior margin: light buff-pink; interior surface: dark buff and smoothed. Breaks due to coil manufacture to be seen in the section. Diameter c. 30 cm. '63/64 CT64. H/Gq3. Trench H. Occupation surface.'¹

1 I understand from Mr. C. Long that this sherd was not significantly stratified.

No. 118 Hartlepool (Fig. 9) [68]

20. Rim sherd with horizontally flattened top with the remains of three finger impressions c. 1 cm. apart. Medium fabric with medium-large quartz temper (up to 2 cm.). Some grass impressions. Colour black throughout except for the interior surface which is dark brown-buff. Diameter uncertain c. 15-20 cm. 'CT64. S2. Trench S. Upper occupation layer.' No. 120 Hartlepool (Fig. 9) [69]

21. Rim sherd with arched out-turned rim, and hint of an internal chamfer, either from a very large bowl, but more likely from some form of platter. Granular fabric with small crystalline (?quartz) grits giving it a rough feel. Buff-pink surfaces and margins with a blue-grey core. The diameter appears to be c. 24 cm. 'CT63. Unstratified.' No. 129 Hartlepool (Fig. 9) [70]

22. Part of a base (?) with the remains of a hole 7-9 mm. wide pierced through it and with the remains of some three others also showing at the edges of the sherd (which is 6.6 x 4.4 cm.). Possibly part of a strainer or press of some sort. Orange-brown surfaces, narrow orange margins and a dark blue-grey core. 'CT63. Unstratified.' No. 134 Hartlepool (Fig. 10)

23. Two body fragments from which project the stumps of what was presumably a handle with an approximately oval section. The inside of the handle seems to have been about 2.3 cm. It is not possible to know how far out it projected. The fabric is vesicular with a sort of yellow/orange lining to the cavities (no traces of any calcite substance remains, however). Colour blue-grey but with surfaces tending toward orange. 'AG. CT63. "near stone spread of 1963 excavations - disturbed by bulldozer".' No. 137 Hartlepool (Fig. 10)

24. Base sherd from pot with a slight kick at the base, from which the walls splay outwards, flat bottom, interior gently rounded. Fairly coarse sandy fabric with a brittle feel to it, temper of dark grey grits and white ?quartz mainly protruding through the surfaces, though on the exterior some have been smoothed over. The base shows striations made by a bone or wood implement c. 6 mm. wide. Exterior surface: dark buff; exterior margin (thin): same only redder; core and interior margin: dark grey; interior surface: dark buff. Diameter at base 10 cm. '63/64. Ditch 12.' No. 177 Hartlepool (Fig. 10) [73]

25. 'Two rim pieces and three body sherds from a small bottle or flask, or perhaps a funnel of specialised function.'¹ Plain rim with a diameter of 3 cm., slightly funnel-shaped leading into the neck. Soft fine untempered fabric, the surfaces and thin margins are orange, the core blue-grey. It does not appear to be wheel-made. '63/64. Ditch 12.' No. 190 Hartlepool (Fig. 10) [74]

Refs

Long, C. D., 1964: Excavations at Catcote, West Hartlepool, Co. Durham Preliminary Report. Unpublished typescript (not seen).

Long, C. D., 1965: 'A Romano-British site at West Hartlepool'. Archaeological Newsbulletin. March 1965, 1-2.

The sherds described above are all housed in the Gray Museum and Art Gallery, Hartlepool. Stored with the above material are the small finds, the Romano-British coarse pottery, as well as the other native material not described above. In addition, eight rim-sherds are housed at The Public Museum and Art Gallery, Sunderland; and four native rim-sherds and fifty-four body sherds are in the teaching collection of the Department of Archaeology, University of Durham.²

1 From note with sherds by ?Cliff Long.

2 From notes supplied to the Gray Art Gallery and Museum by Cliff Long.

CAVERS HILL

Site Cavers Hill, Ettrick, Selkirkshire. (R.C.A.M.S. No. 134)

NT: 3921

Height above O.D. uncertain.

On 13th May, 1912, Mr. Allun Sulley, of Briarbank, Galashiels exhibited a large number of items to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland amongst which was included "a fragment of a rude clay pot with a very outstanding lip, found in the remains of a hut circle, Cavers Hill, Ettrick;". The site could not be found when the Royal Commission looked for it in March 1953. [75]

Refs

P.S.A.S. XLVI, 378.

R.C.A.M.S. 1957: 103

Above sherd presumed to be in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.

CHATTON SANDYFORD

Site The Large Cairn (see Jobey, 1968) Chatton Sandyford, Cairnfield, Northumberland.

NU: 100267

700' O.D.

"The large cairn yielded three Beaker inhumations and two cremations, one in an Enlarged Food Vessel the other not accompanied by any grave goods. A final burial may have been inserted into the cairn during the third century A.D."

(Jobey, 1968, 5)

Context Seven fragments of flagon were recovered from a disturbed area in the south east quadrant of the excavated cairn, to which a possible mid-third-century date was given. This and a sliver of glass were thought appropriate to a possible Roman burial that had been disturbed. From the same situation came the pottery described below and which might also have accompanied the Roman burial.

Pottery

"There are only four small sherds, none of them rim sections, but all from the same vessel ... The sherds are grey/black in colour throughout and contain small quartz grits. The fabric is not Bronze Age in character nor would it seem to belong to any regional variety of the so-called Flat Rimmed Ware. Rather it has similarities with some of the thinner walled native pottery from Romano-British native settlements in the area."

(Jobey, 1968, 25) [76]

Refs

Jobey, 1968a: A.A.₄ XLVI, 5-50.

CHESTERS

Site Chesters (or Prendwick Chesters), Northumberland.

NT: 984149

918' O.D.

Small univallate fort with overlying settlement of round stone huts (Jobey, 1965, 63).

Context Excavated 1861 by George Tate of the Berwickshire Naturalists Club, and described by Richmond (1942). Context unknown?

Pottery The following sherds are described by Richmond:

1. "Roll rim from a lumpy irregular, straight sided vessel, about 10 inches diameter (25 cm.) at the rim, all much begrimed but once biscuit-coloured. Horizontal smoothing with the finger tips is very clear on the inner surface, with some grass-stalk impressions running entirely horizontal." (Hogg, 1942a, Fig. 5, 5.) Alnwick (Fig.10) [77]
2. "A roll rim, incurved from a low bowl with bright red surface and black core split by large pebbles. The action of small fingers in shaping the incurved rim is very evident, and it is also clear that the exterior has been wiped over with a shaping-cloth." No diameter given. (Hogg, 1942a, Fig. 5, 6.) Alnwick (Fig.10) [78]
3. "A fragment of wall, from near the base, of a vessel with everted sides. The technique of forming the sides is very evident. They have been built up in long rolls, the uppermost of rather fine clay, marred by two big pebbles measuring half an inch and three-quarters of an inch across, the lower of coarser clay. The fine clay has fired brick red, the coarse clay dirty biscuit-grey. Much finger-patting is visible on the exterior, while the interior has been wiped smooth." (Hogg, 1942a, Fig. 6, 9.) Alnwick (Fig.10) [79]
4. "The base of a small pot, so pinched at the lowest edge by small fingers as almost to form a pedestal. The touch of the fingers on the inside at the base of the vessel is also visible. The vessel is much blackened around the edge of the base, but is brick-red elsewhere. This base is figured by Tate (Proc. Berwickshire Nat. Club. 1952-6, 316, Pl. 8, no. 2)." (Fig.10) [80]

From Richmond's drawing of No. 1 (Richmond 1942, Fig. 5, 5) a gently tapering rim, very slightly rounded, would seem a rather better description than that of a "roll rim".

Refs

- P.B.N.F.C. 1952-6 (sic. See Richmond, 1942 below. Presumably 1852?).
 Richmond, 1942: A.A.₄ XX, 121-133 (In Hogg 1942a).
 Jobey, 1965: A.A.₄ XLIII, 63.
 Finds in Alnwick Castle Museum.

COALHILL

Site Coalhill Fort, near Dalry, Ayrshire.

NS: 243467 (Coalhill Farm)

450' O.D.

Fort (or dun?) situated on the ridge of a small hill. Oval area, 33' x 24', enclosed by stone wall; defended by four ditches, two on each side of the ridge. Possibly deliberately destroyed.

Context A thin dark layer in the interior of the fort was presumed a floor level and it was on or above this that the finds were made, these consisting of a variety of utilised stones (including a possible ballista ball), three querns (no type given) and an unidentified piece of iron (Smith, 1918). The sherds described below are presumably subsequent discoveries and beyond their connection with the site, their context unknown.

Pottery

1. Rim sherd from a vessel with a rather heavy rim internally flattened with slight bevel; c. 16 mm. below the rim is a perforation made from the outside, where it is 5 mm. diameter, it does not quite penetrate to the inner surface. Fabric dense and heavily gritted with sharp angular grits giving a lumpy surface texture as they are partially covered, partially protruding from the clay. Exterior surface and margin: light brown-grey; core: light greyer brown than margins; interior margin: light brown grey; interior surface: black due to soot, smoother than the exterior surface. Diameter uncertain c. 35-45 cm.? 1931 712B. HH 337B. N.M.A.S. (Fig. 11) [81]

2. Rim sherd with slight internal bevel, with two perforations made from the exterior c. 1.5 cm. below the rim. Fabric heavily gritted with small grits light to dark grey in colour (a few cream) of which the larger protrude through the surface. Exterior surface and margin: rust/yellow/grey; core and interior margin: dark grey-brown; interior surface: mud coloured. Toward the top of the rim the exterior surface is soot blackened. Probably not from same vessel as 1 above. Diameter c. 30 cm. 1931 712A. HH 337A. N.M.A.S. (Fig. 11) [82]

Refs

Smith 1918: P.S.A.S. LIII, 123-134.

Above finds in National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.

CORBRIDGE

Site Roman site of Corstopitum, near Hexham, Northumberland.

NY: 982649

150' O.D.

Context and Pottery The main recognisably pre-Roman feature on the site is the palisaded enclosure, found beneath Roman later Flavian levels destroyed in A.D.98, on Site XI. At the time of reporting (Richmond and Gillam, 1955) no associated finds were made with it. In 1966 Jobey recorded that "in addition fragments of Bronze Age pottery have been recovered in the last few years" (Jobey, 1966. 47.fn.) Mr. W. Dodds¹ describes some featureless pottery, perhaps the same as the above, from a pit. In this there was some early samian and four or five sherds, less than two inches square, with no rims surviving. It might be possible that these could be immediately pre-Roman. [83]

A different vessel from another context is described by Professor Birley as coming from the Antonine II level below Site XXXIX south:

"Native type cooking-pot, with rudimentary bead-rim, in hard, coarse ware embodying white grit. A somewhat similar vessel, as yet unpublished, comes from a second century deposit at Housesteads Milecastle." Both vessels are now, unfortunately, lost.

(A.A.₄ XV, 1938, 272 and Fig. 8, no. 13). (Fig. 11) [84]²

Finally, in the excavations on the Corbridge by-pass in 1974, I gather Mr. Jobey has recovered a sherd (or sherds) of pottery from a ?pre-Roman ditched enclosure, which may come into the range of pottery under study (Archaeology Department, University of Newcastle) [85]

Refs

Birley, E., 1938: A.A.₄ XV, 272 and Fig. 8.

Richmond and Gillam, 1955: A.A.₄ XXXIII, 218-252.

Jobey, 1966: A.A.₄ XLIV, 47.

1 I am grateful to Mr. W. Dodds of the Department of Archaeology of the University of Durham for writing to me about this pottery.

2 I am grateful to Professor Birley for sending me this reference.

CORKERHILL

Site Corkerhill, Glasgow, Renfrewshire.

NS: 540620 (for the Corkerhill area only, not the site) c. 100' O.D.

The site was discovered during the construction of a brickworks and was reported in the Glasgow Herald (27.1.1933) and the Evening Dispatch (24.XII.1932).¹ Apart from this there has been no publication of the find. Some timber was accessed at the same time in the Glasgow Museum and Art Gallery as being from "the pre-historic dwelling at Corkerhill"², but apart from this, very little is known about the circumstances of the discovery.

Context Unknown. Apart from the pottery a small perforated disc of clay has also been found from the site, and the timber mentioned above.

Pottery Two rim sherds from amongst a number of body sherds are described, all have a similar appearance.

1. Rim sherd of hard fabric from a straight sided vessel with a plain upright tapering rim. Coil-built. The fabric looks as though it has undergone intense heat and melted slightly as a result (on the other hand the combination of severe heating after a lot of "wet-handling" might give the same result). The grits are various, ranging from 0.2 cm. to 1.0 cm., but mainly consisting of large pink/purple grits which look rather "slaggy". This and the fissures in the surface of the pot are what give it its "liquid" appearance which make both this sherd and 2 below distinctive. For the apparent size and shape of the vessel, together with the temper size, the walls are comparatively thin. Exterior surface and margin: bright orange; core: fairly dark grey; interior margin and surface: bright orange. Diameter: c. 26 cm. HR 1290 166. N.M.A.S.
(Fig. 11) [86]

2. Rim sherd probably from a similar type of vessel to 1 above. Plain rim with very slight internal bevel. Fabric has the same "liquid" feel of 1 above. Exterior surface and margin: pink brown; core: dark grey; interior margin and surface: pink brown. The few tempers that are visible are pink-grey. Diameter: uncertain. Unmarked. N.M.A.S.
(Fig. 11) [87]

1 I am grateful to Dr. Euan MacKie, of the Hunterian Museum, for this information. I have not seen the newspaper references.

2 I am grateful to Miss Helen Adamson, of the Glasgow City Museum and Art Gallery, for this information.

Refs

Unpublished, except for the newspaper reports mentioned above.

The above sherds along with a few others registered HR 1291-4, and a box of unregistered pottery, are in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.

CRAIG'S QUARRY

Site Craig's Quarry, Near Dirleton, East Lothian.

NT: 508836

c. 100' O.D.

Stone-walled fort. Only one length of walling had survived quarrying when the excavations of 1949 were begun. However, an earlier period was postulated from midden material built into the stone fort wall.

Context Pottery sherds were recovered from a variety of contexts to which have been given identifying letters. The midden material built into the stone core of the fort wall yielded pottery (A) as did an internal occupation layer which overlay a hearth (B). In the subsequent 1954-5 excavations this latter layer was recognised as being deliberately laid, as opposed to accumulated, and it was suggested that it might be connected with possible slighting of the fort by the Romans. A third source of pottery (C) was the floor of the house excavated in 1954-5 which appeared to be basically a timber and daub building with ditch or eaves-drip but founded on the rock under its western part by stone pitching. A fourth source (D) were the unstratified finds of the quarrying process. Context A produced no datable material. Context B contained three sherds of samian of which two were second century and one Flavian. Context C (the house floor) included twelve stone balls, a fragment of bronze binding, an antler spindle-whorl and worked tine, a whetstone, an unfinished lignite ring, part of a lignite bangle and a bronze and iron La Tene II brooch. The latter was described as Dunning's class B (Wheeler: Lydney Excavations, 1932, 69) with a British lifespan stemming from the first Belgic contacts in the late second century B.C. to include the first century A.D. Unstratified finds included more pottery and the upper stone of a bun-shaped rotary quern.

Pottery The sherds are described below by context and are illustrated in the two respective reports for the site given below.

- A. No pottery from this possible first occupation described or illustrated.
- B. From the overburden possibly accompanying the end of the fort.
1 and 2. Two large vessels the ware described as being extremely coarse with heavy base and rim roughly flattened. The restoration of one of these (Piggott and Piggott, 1951, Fig. 6) shows a bucket-shaped vessel

with horizontally flattened rim (i.e. not bevelled or tapered as often in the so-called "flat-rimmed" class) and a rim diameter of c. 24 cm. N.M.A.S. (Fig.12) [88,89]

C. From the house floor.

3. Two conjoining fragments of a small bowl or cup of fairly soft sandy fabric and no large temper. Exterior surface: dark brown-sand coloured; exterior margin: light buff; core and interior margin: black; interior surface: buff. Diameter c. 5-10cm. HH 612. N.M.A.S. (Also Piggott 1958, Fig. 6.8.) (Fig.12) [90]

4. Rim sherd of a large jar with incurving tapering rim, with hard well made fabric with sparse large crystalline grits of up to 1 cm. in breadth. Exterior surface: pink-buff-orange and a soot covering; exterior margin: orange; core: blue grey; interior margin and surface: bright orange. Diameter c. 22 cm. HH 614 N.M.A.S. (Piggott, 1958, Fig. 7, 1) (Fig.12) [91]

5. Rim sherd of rather larger vessel with same incurving tapering rim, diameter c. 33 cm. HH 645. N.M.A.S. (Piggott, 1958, Fig. 7, 2) (Fig.12) [92]

D. Unstratified.

Illustrated from the 1951 excavations are three sherds of pottery.

6. Rim sherd, flat rimmed as in the vessel described in 1 and 2 above. (Piggott and Piggott 1951, Fig. 7, 1) [93]

7. Rim sherd with tapering incurving rim (ibid. Fig. 7, 2) [94]

8. Thin flat-topped rim sherd with scored decoration. (ibid. Fig. 7, 3) [95]

Refs

Piggott and Piggott 1951: P.S.A.S. LXXXVI, 194-6.

Piggott, S. 1958: P.S.A.S. XCI, 61-77.

Finds in National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.

CROCK CLEUCH

Site Crock Cleuch, Morebattle, Roxburghshire. (R.C.A.M.S. No. 672)

NT: 833176 and 834176

1000' O.D.

Two stone walled homesteads of similar construction situated c. 95' apart. Both consist of an oval-shaped enclosure (east homestead 105' x 65', west homestead 105' x 70') their perimeter walls being of boulder-faced rubble construction 7'-8' thick. The single entrances to both faced west and led into forecourts. Set back in the eastern half of each on a raised terrace was a single stone walled round house, both also with westward facing doors. The only main difference was that the east homestead may have had two more huts built into the northern part of its enclosure wall. Nearby lie cultivation remains of the 'Celtic Field' type.

Context Some ninety fragments of pottery were found on both sites of which there were five rims and a base. These latter all come from the eastern homestead. Notable amongst the other finds from both sites is a fragment of Roman glass of late second century or early third century type from amongst the floor stones of the west hut. All re-used in the house of the eastern homestead were part of a bee-hive quern, part of another rotary quern, and a type of circular saddle quern. Amongst the floor stones of this same house was a bronze annular brooch with an iron pin, to which a late Roman or Saxon date has been given (Steer and Keeney, 1947 and R.C.A.M.S. 1956).

Pottery The pottery was described by the excavators (Steer and Keeney, 1947) as follows:

"All the fragments come from vessels of the same type - a bucket or barrel-shaped pot, with a plain roll rim, made by hand of coarsely levigated clay. The external surface is unburnished, and both it and the body of the vessel contain large pieces of grit, while the inside has generally been smoothed by hand. Two of the fragments show evidence of building in strip-technique. Coarse ware of this kind is obviously of a local native production, and microscopic examination of the grit content shows that the weathered andesitic lava, such as exposed on the face of Crock Law, predominates. This rock contains large feldspars, the decomposition of which would produce a proportion of Kaolin or China-clay, suitable for coarse pottery-making."

The five rim sherds from the eastern hut are as follows:

1. Plain rounded rim from straight-sided vessel of hard texture. Fine temper covers the surfaces, with larger grits in the core. Exterior: ash-grey, core and interior: black. Diameter c. 23 cm. or more. From the hut floor (Steer and Keeney 1947, fig. 7.2) [96]

2. Rim sherd from straight-sided pot with rounded tapering rim. Gritty fabric, smoothed on the interior. Black throughout. Diameter c. 23 cm. From the hut floor (ibid. fig. 7.3) [97]

3. Rim sherd from straight-sided vessel with plain rounded slightly flattened rim. Heavily gritted core, but roughly smoothed on both surfaces. External surface is black, soot coated; the interior surface a dull buff colour. From the made earth below hut paving. (ibid. fig. 7.4) [98]

4. Rim sherd with plain tapering rounded rim from a straight-sided vessel. The exterior very sooted; the interior bears grass-stalk impressions. From the made earth below the hut paving. (ibid. fig. 7.5) [99]

5. Tapering rounded rim from vessel with incurving rim. Small chips of stone visible in the core and outer surface; interior surface smoothed. Diameter c. 30 cm. From "main section south of the hut". (ibid. fig. 7.1) [100]

Refs

Steer and Keeney 1947: P.S.A.S. LXXXI, 138-157.

R.C.A.M.S. 1956: 348-350.

Finds in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.

DUNSTANBURGH

Site Dunstanburgh Castle, Northumberland.

NU: 259221

c. 50' O.D.

Medieval Castle site overlying an, as of yet, unidentified 'Native' or Romano-British promontory site.

Context In 1936 John Charlton described the "native ware" found at Dunstanburgh Castle during the 1931 excavations of R. C. Bosanquet. The discovery of a Roman brooch of "head-stud" type (approximately Collingwood and Richmond group M, Flavian to mid-second century) and a coin of Hadrian had led to the exploration of the area enclosed by the north-eastern part of the curtain wall of the castle. Trench 1 was reported to have uncovered a hearth under which were discovered fifteen small sherds of native ware, together with three fragments of a black Roman cooking pot, probably of mid-second century date. To the west, concentrating on a terrace which "at first sight looks like a Roman earthwork", but which turned out to have a rather inconclusive structure, a sherd of finger-tipped pottery was found. Other finds made during the excavation of the Roman and Prehistoric period included two late first century Roman vessels, several spindle-whorls, jet and glass paste armlets and "two haematite polishers such as are found on prehistoric sites in Scotland". There also occurred querns of the bun or bee-hive types and two Roman querns.

For some time the native pottery was considered lost until its republication by Jobey in 1972. Some of these are marked T1 or T2, and as Jobey points out almost certainly come from Trenches 1 and 2, although the original report does not discuss any native pottery found in the latter. The finger impressed sherd was also rediscovered in this group and its find spot indicated above.

Pottery Charlton described the pottery as:

"hand made; the clay is dark grey, coarse and contains many small particles of grit. The outer surface is reddish brown and rather hard."

Jobey estimates that some five vessels are represented by the rediscovered pottery, including the finger-impressed sherd and one rim sherd. The latter are described below from his report (Jobey, 1972).

1. The rim fragment comes from a vessel with a rounded incurving rim, external surface damaged. (ill. Jobey 1972, fig. 3.1)(Fig.12) [101]

2. The finger-impressed sherd, together with a plain body sherd presumably from the same vessel, are c. 12 mm. thick with buff/red surfaces and dark grey cores containing grits of up to 4 mm. breadth. (ill. Jobey 1972, fig. 3.2)(Fig.12) [102]

Refs

Bosanquet 1936: A.A.₄ XIII, 279-292.

Jobey 1972: A.A.₄ L, 287-290.

Finds in Museum of Antiquities of the University of Newcastle upon Tyne (1956.12).

EARN'S HEUGH

Site Earn's Heugh, Berwickshire.

NT: 892691

c. 500' O.D.

Two forts occupying the double summit of Tun Law. Both are multivallate and at one point the second rampart of the East fort conjoins with the outermost rampart of the West fort. Both forts have had their northern sides eroded away at the cliff face which drops sheer to the sea. Excavation (Childe and Forde, 1932) showed the ramparts of both forts to be basically of earth and rubble dump construction with a stone revetment generally on one or both sides. In both the ramparts are fairly widely spaced. In the West fort the inner ditch is omitted and the inner rampart may be later, see below. In the Eastern fort the middle ditch is omitted. The east fort has its entrance set obliquely to the rampart line and has two "horn" outworks protecting it, whereas it appears that the west fort relied on a simple causeway straight through its ramparts. Excavation failed to determine which was the earlier of the two forts, though it was suggested the west fort was earlier (ibid. 179). On plan, one is inclined to favour the east fort as earlier since it has a homogeneity of plan interrupted by the other fort. It is probable, because of the similarity in rampart design and similarity of the pottery found within (?), that they may be nearly contemporary. Two hut-circles with stone foundations were excavated in the west fort (Hut No. 5 and Hut No. 2). Feachem (1963, 112) points out that houses belong to a third phase later than both forts, of a settlement with a single rampart placed entirely within the west fort when it had become disused.

Context No Roman pottery was found. A bronze "head stud" brooch was found in Hut 5, belonging to group Q of Collingwood and Richmond, with an upper date at the close of the second century A.D. Other finds included a stone spindle-whorl, a clay button or playing man and part of a rotary quern. Although most of the native pottery is undescribed by either the excavators or the present writer, because the site allows a certain amount of stratification the sources from which the native sherds came (and their main associations) are listed below for future reference:

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| West fort, Hut 5 | a) Overlying tumble |
| | b) In its latest occupation level (with spindle-whorl and bronze brooch) |
| | c) Underneath cobbling under b |
| | d) Underneath a paving also under b |
| | e) In the debris filling the entrance of a cell leading from hut 5 |
| | f) Amongst the foundations of the same cell (with half of a small bronze ring with semi-circular section) |
| West fort, outside Hut 5 | g) On pavement (with rotary quern) |
| | h) Underneath pavement: g |
| West fort, under Hut 2 | j) Occupation outside running underneath walls of hut 2 |
| West fort, Hut 2 | k) "during the uncovering of the floor and walls" |
| | l) In the entrance |
| East fort | m) In an occupation layer running underneath the inner rampart. |

Pottery The observations made by the excavators on the pottery found include the following points.

From both forts the pottery was hand-made and undecorated with a colour range from dirty black to buff-red, in the west fort the core always being dark. The rims showed no signs of special treatment though on one the rim had been carefully flattened down to a width of circa half an inch.

Two groups were recognisable. The first group were open bowl-like dishes possibly with rounded bottoms (for example, from find-spots j and b, for the latter see 4 below where it has been reconstructed with a flat bottom). The other group is characterised by flat splayed bases, some belonging to vessels of considerable size. In this group are included numbers 1-3 below.

1. Very small goblet or dish made by "thumb pot" technique with its base splayed out. In fine sandy fabric with no large temper. Exterior surface: black; exterior margin, core and interior margin: mud brown; interior surface: darker mud brown. Rim diameter: 3.5 cm.; base diameter: 2.8 cm.; height: 1.0 cm. From find-spot b. (Hut 5, latest occupation level). 1934. 249. GP.352 N.M.A.S. (Fig. 13) (for photograph, see Childe and Forde, 1932, Fig. 22b). [103]

2. Cup-shaped vessel with a flat bottom, splayed base and straight slightly splaying walls and plain tapering rim. Fabric finely made, although irregularly. Clay soft and crumbly, smooth with a dry feeling to it. A few small white tempers. Light pink-orange in colour throughout. Rim diameter: 7.5 cm., base diameter: 6.4 cm. Height: 5 cm. From find-spot m (occupation layer running under inner rampart of east fort). 1934. 247. GP.350 N.M.A.S. (Fig. 13) (for photograph, see Childe and Forde, 1932, fig. 22a). [104]

3. Cup-shaped vessel with a constriction at the base to give a foot, from which rise the walls curving inward slightly, ending in an upright, plain, tapering rim. The fabric is hard, not well levigated with cracked surfaces; the latter being smooth to handle although irregular. No large temper visible. Exterior surface: orange brown; exterior margin (where existent): red; core and interior margin: black; interior surface: black to reddish brown. Surfaces appear to have been "washed". Rim diameter: 6.8 cm.; base diameter: 7.0 cm.; height: 6.6 cm. From find-spot b (Hut 5, latest occupation level). 1934. 248. GP.351 N.M.A.S. (Fig. 13) (for photograph see Childe and Forde, 1932, fig. 22c). [105]

4. Shallow bowl with slightly curved sides and plain rounded rim, base probably flat. Hard fabric, not well levigated, giving smooth but uneven surfaces with a slight leathery feel. Small rusty tempers. Exterior surface: orange-brown, grey or black; exterior margin: similar; core: black; interior margin: orange or black; interior surface: orange, dark brown or black. Partly soot covered. Rim diameter: 15.0 cm.; base diameter: c. 8.5 cm.; height: c. 6.5 cm. Thought to be from find-spot k (Hut circle 2). 1934. 250. GP.353 N.M.A.S. (Fig. 13) [106]

Refs

Childe and Forde, 1932: P.S.A.S. LXVI, 152-183.

Feachem, 1963: 112.

Above finds in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.

EASTER LANGLEE

Site Easter Langlee, near Galashiels, Roxburghshire.

NT: 517358 (Hamlet)

c. 400' O.D.

Site unknown. The only information attached to the pottery is that given below. Neither the Ordnance Survey or the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments (1956) ascribes a known ancient monument to the site, the nearest being Camp Knowe fort c. $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles away.

Context Unknown, presumably stray. The reference to the pottery occurs in the list of Donations and Purchases for the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland 1967-8 under item 23:

"Iron Age sherds from Easter Langlee, near Galashiels, Roxburghshire; two sherds of Roman Samian ware and one sherd of a mortarium, from the Roman Fort of Oxton, Berwickshire. By C. J. M. Martin, F.S.A. SCOT."

Pottery Fairly fine sherd (maximum thickness) 8mm. from vessel with incurving rim, this could be either a bucket-shaped pot or a bowl. Fabric medium soft, sandy, no large tempers, smoothed somewhat on the exterior. Exterior surface: orange-dark brown; exterior margin: sand-buff; core and interior margin: grey; interior surface: sandy-buff. Diameter c. 20 cm. HR 1296 N.M.A.S. (Fig. 13) [107]

There were eight other sherds including two rim sherds all of which could have come from the same vessel. Some of the body sherds were very rounded which could suggest the vessel was a bowl.

Refs

P.S.A.S. 100: (1967-8), 202, No. 23.

Sherd in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.

EDGERSTON

Site Edgerston Fort and Settlement, Camptown, Roxburghshire. (R.C.A.M.S.

No. 457)

NT: 680124

c. 750' O.D.

Multi-vallate hill fort with overlying enclosed settlement, the latter probably of second century date.

Context The site was excavated between 1928 and 1939 and the results not published (R.C.A.M.S. 1956, 225). However, the Royal Commission suggest that the large number of second century relics date the enclosed settlement. The context of the native pottery is not known.

Pottery The Royal Commission (1956, 228) noted the following native pottery:

"... two types of native pottery, one with a plain roll rim, and the other with an everted rim." Foot-notes compare the former with that from Hownam Rings (Piggott, C. M., 1948, Fig. 10) and the latter with that from Traprain Law (Hogg, 1942a, Fig. 56, No. 15). [108]

Refs

Curle, 1931: P.S.A.S. LXVI, 277-397

P.S.A.S. LXXIV, (1939-40), 149 (Museum Donations).

R.C.A.M.S. 1963: 225-228.

Finds recorded in 1932 as being at Edgerston, but in 1940 the excavator presented part of a dragonesque brooch to the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, so this may be their present whereabouts.

EGGLESTON

Site North-East bank of the River Tees, Nr. Eggleston, Co. Durham.

NY: 977243

650' O.D.

Context The urn was discovered by a fisherman after flooding of the river Tees, in c. 1967 and was recovered by Mr. Michael Wheeler.¹ It was revealed in the bank-side of the river, standing upright, c. 2' below ground level and about 4' above the normal water level. It lay in clean mud and search revealed no sign of a pit, nor of any structure over the pot. It contained a cremation, the concentration of bones lying towards the base of the pot.²

Pottery The pot is a plain undecorated bucket-shaped urn with simple flat to round rim. It contains large (up to 1.0 cm.) grey (limestone?) or black and white grits which protrude above both surfaces. Exterior surface and margin: brown pink; core: grey-brown; interior margin and surface: dark grey-brown. Rim diameter (estimated) 25-30 cm., base diameter 16.5 cm., height c. 36 cm. 1975. 17. Barnard Castle. [109]

Refs

Not published.

Found by Mr. Raine, the former postman at Eggleston. Now in The Bowes Museum, Barnard Castle.

-
- 1 Of Durham County Museums Educational Service, c/o The Bowes Museum, Barnard Castle. I am indebted to him for the above account of the find and slides of the urn in situ.
 - 2 Restoration of the pot is incomplete and at present it is too fragile for the removal of the cremation to be completed. Therefore for the moment it can only be said that to date no other finds than cremated bone have come from the vessel.

EILDON HILL, NORTH

Site Eildon Hill North, Melrose, Roxburghshire. (R.C.A.M.S. No. 597).

NT: 553328

c. 1300' O.D.

In its last phase a hill fort of oppidum type, Eildon Hill North fort seems to have begun its life as single wall or rampart enclosing 600' x 170' with a further nine acre area taken in, either contemporaneously, or later, by a rampart. The third and latest stage consists of a triple defensive system enclosing an area of 39 acres. One of the entrances to this is marked by inturned defences, and over the greater part of the area enclosed remain some 296 scooped hut sites which overlies the earlier defences. It is suggested the fort ended its active life in A.D.79 (Feachem 1963, R.C.A.M.S., 1956).

Context The context of the sherd below is unknown. Other finds from the site have been sparse and include a whetstone, a fragment of native pottery, a piece of samian ware and a denarius of Hadrian, all now lost (R.C.A.M.S., 1956). From the signal tower probably built in the Flavian period on the summit of the fort (ibid) came a dupondius of Trajan and some Iron Age pottery presumed to date from the occupation of the Iron Age fort. Another sherd of unpublished Iron Age pottery, found in association with Roman pottery, in 1964, has been noted by W. Dodds of Durham University. It is believed this may be the same sherd described below.¹

Pottery Rim sherd from a vessel with everted rim akin to a rather large Roman storage jar. Hand made in a well fired dense fabric with a temper of smallish white quartz. Both surfaces are black and smoothed, slightly irregular. Exterior margin and core: whitish grey-brown; interior margin: orange. Diameter c. 15-20 cm. 1967. 302. HH 629. N.M.A.S. (Fig. 13)
[110]

Refs

R.C.A.M.S. 1956: 306-310.

Feachem, 1963.

Sherd in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.

1 My thanks to Mr. W. Dodds of the Department of Archaeology, the University of Durham, for sharing notes on this sherd.

ELL'S KNOWE

Site Ell's Knowe, Northumberland.

NT: 873278

c. 1050' O.D.

Hilltop single palisade settlement¹ of which only the more northern part of the palisade survives. The interior contained house scoops but excavation did not reveal any structures in those uncovered, and only the trace of one possible ring-ditch house remained. It was thought possible that the palisade may never have been completed because it contained no packing except that the few finds made might have accumulated against the finished product, although this need not necessarily have been so.

Context All the finds came from areas adjoining the palisade. None of the pottery is stratified and no associations can be inferred.² Other finds included a stone spindle-whorl, flint scrapers, stone pounders and rubbers, two parts of an iron furnace bottom (Dr. R. Tylecote, commented at that time these were not necessarily from ancient workings) and part of an iron rod. The absence of any Roman finds and lack of stone buildings would seem to give the site a context within the period before the Roman conquest.

Pottery

1. Rim sherd from large vessel with incurving tapering rim and the section showing ring construction. In making the pot, finger impressions have been left on the surfaces, especially below the rim, and the interior has slight vertical flutings. The clay is coarsely levigated. The temper: large white-grey grits 1-2 mm. or more in size. The exterior surface, margin and core: grey-black; the interior margin and surface: grey-brown-fawn. Diameter c. 32-34 cm. EK 70 FI 117. Newcastle (Fig.14) [11]

1 The information contained in this entry dates from June 1971. Subsequent work may have shed new light on the site.

2 I am grateful to Mr. Colin Burgess of the University of Newcastle upon Tyne, the excavator of the site, for verbal comments (also June 1971). Mr. Burgess subsequently informs me (Sept. 1978) that excavations have located two or three stone-faced ramparts, sometimes overlying the palisade which has proved to be double. The ramparts had been levelled by subsequent erosion.

2. Rather heavier rim sherd than the above from similar vessel form, the ring construction showing clearly in the section. Several other sherds in this layer should conjoin as for a pot broken in situ, possibly including this. Clay coarsely mixed giving a medium soft sandy fabric, with large white-grey grits of non-crystalline character. Exterior surface: grey-sandy-brown; exterior margin: orange-sandy; core: blue; interior margin: also orange-sandy; interior surface: darkish grey brown. Diameter: c. 38 cm. EK 70 AIII 91. Newcastle (Fig. 14) [112]

3. Base sherd, with flat bottom, slightly splayed foot and outward splaying wall. Coarse fabric of medium softness with large grey and white grits and some small quartz in the clay matrix. Exterior surface: light grey-brown; exterior margin: sandy pink; core: blue; interior margin and surface: dark grey-brown. The exterior of the pot shows signs of vertical rilling. This sherd possibly part of 2 above. Base diameter c. 18 cm. EK 70 A III 91. Newcastle (Fig. 14) [113]

4. Rim sherd with heavy wall tapering to a thinner incurving lip. Ring construction. Coarse fabric with large bulky grey and white tempers and some vesicular cavities. Exterior surface: black or sandy; exterior margin: pink or sandy; core and interior margin: blue black; interior surface: darkish grey-brown. Diameter uncertain, c. 30-35 cm. EK 70 A III 56. Newcastle (Fig. 14) [114]

5. Base and conjoining wall sherd of coarse medium soft clay, ring made, showing mainly vesicular cavities for temper and grass impressions. Exterior surface: sandy-buff-brown; exterior margin: pink; core and interior margin: black; interior surface: dark grey-brown. Diameter c. 20-21 cm. EK 70 FI 67. Newcastle (Fig. 15) [115]

6. Body sherds from a large vessel with walls 2-3 cm. thick. Notable for a more gritty fabric than the pottery described above, its temper containing a large amount of mica and quartz as well as the big grey-white grits occurring in the pottery described above. EK 70 FI 105. Newcastle. Not drawn. [116]

7. Rim sherd from vessel with tapering incurving rim of coarse but soft fabric, with large grey-white grits and also a smaller black temper. Ring construction. Exterior surface: orange brown; exterior margin: orange; core: grey; interior margin: orange; interior surface: orange brown. Diameter: c. 35-40 cm. EK 70 DI 80. Newcastle (Fig. 15) [117]

Refs

Archaeological Newsbulletin No. 10, (January 1971), 2.

Above finds and further pottery, in Department of Adult Education,
University of Newcastle upon Tyne.

FENTON HILL

Site Fenton Hill Camp, Northumberland.

NT: 979354

c. 300' O.D.

Multi-period defended site consisting of the following phases.

- 1) A small palisade site (or else a larger double palisaded site).
- 2) A univallate site with an earthen rampart, timber-revetted at the front, and a ditch.
- 3) Multivallate. Two more banks with a median ditch were added around the phase 2 ditch. Both ramparts made of clay this time, although the inner one was also timber-revetted, the posts being set into a continuous trench rather than into individual post holes as in the phase 2 revetted rampart.

Internal structures were timber circular ring-ditch buildings of which one overlay the palisade. A central sunken cobbled area surrounded by by timbers was also found.

Context The pottery described below is from the 1971 excavations, when the pottery came from one of the circular timber houses and is unrelatable to any particular phase.¹ (A note on the 1972 pottery is added below.) A flint blade has been the only other find of note.

Pottery

1. Fragment of rim sherd from a vessel with comparatively straight sides, their angle difficult to judge. Fine fabric, sandy, with two large grey grits. Exterior surface and margin: sandy pink; core: light grey; interior margin and surface: sandy pink. Diameter uncertain.

FH. 71 D III 130. Newcastle (Fig. 15) [118]

2. Two conjoining rim sherds from a ring-made vessel with splayed curving sides. Fabric coarse, medium soft with a sandy texture, the sherds seem to have been subjected to burning, the exposed parts of the grits having turned pink. These latter are large grey grits not dissimilar

1 Again, I am grateful to Mr. Colin Burgess, the excavator of the site, for verbal comments given in June 1971. Subsequent excavations may have altered the context of the 1971 pottery. Mr. Burgess subsequently informs me that the following radiocarbon dates have been yielded by the site. He was not able to give me further details at the time so I only quote them approximately. The palisade produced a date of c. 690 b.c., the inner box rampart, c. 450 b.c. and the outer box rampart c. 990 b.c. \pm 230.

to those used in the Ell's Knowe pottery. Exterior surface: pink, sandy buff, sooted; exterior margin (very narrow): bright pink; core: very dark grey; interior margin (also very narrow): bright pink; interior surface: buff sandy. Diameter: c. 30-35 cm. FH 71 DII 20, 148 and 154. Newcastle (Fig. 15) [119]

3. Rim sherd with rounded flat top, from a vessel with rather straight sides which nevertheless slope inwards, presumably the curvature producing this occurs below the break in the sherd. Fabric hard, fairly coarse but with fairly small tempers some of which have been covered over by the clay matrix giving a "goose-pimple" effect on the exterior. Temper includes the grey stone described in 2 above, also quartz. Exterior surface: blackish; exterior margin: sandy-black; core and interior margin: dark; interior surface: brown-orange. Diameter uncertain. c. 25 cm? FH 71 DIII 152. Newcastle (Fig. 15) [120]

4. Base sherd of large vessel of ring construction, flat bottomed with walls splaying widely at the base. Fabric, although coarsely levigated, fairly fine and soft and containing little quartzes. The other temper mainly in the core is large grey grits. Some distinct grass impressions remain on the outside surface. Exterior surface: buff; exterior margin: pink; core, interior margin and surface: a very dark grey. Diameter at base c. 12-15 cm. FH 71 BII 153. Newcastle (Fig. 15) [121]

5. The following quotation from Colin Burgess's note in Archaeological Newsbulletin (C.B.A. III) 4, May 1973; adds information concerning the 1972 pottery recovered.

"The finds comprised only one fine flint blade and a few sherds of hand-made pottery. But the latter did include two rims with finger tip decoration, welcome in a palisade-timber rampart context, and an addition to the tiny but growing quantity of such pottery from the North East." [122]

Refs

Archaeological Newsbulletin 13, January 1972, 4f.

Archaeological Newsbulletin (C.B.A. III) 4, May 1973, 1f.

FORCEGARTH PASTURE

Site Forcegarth Pasture, near High Force, Co. Durham.

NY: 875285

c. 1200' O.D.

An enclosure wall of stone (and possibly timber) surrounds a curvilinear homestead with stone foundations and floors. Excavated by Middleton St. George College of Education since 1972.¹

Context So far this site has produced little in the way of datable finds. A stone spindlewhorl and some very indeterminate fragments of pottery have come from the site which could possibly be very soft abraded Roman pottery. In addition there is the native sherd described below which came from among the cracks in the paving stones outside the entrance to the eastern room of the central house associated with the (possibly Roman) pottery mentioned above.

Pottery Base sherd from a vessel with a flat exterior base from which the walls rise with external concave kick before curving into the lower part of the belly of the pot. The inside base is gently curved. The temper is small white crystalline grits which appear only in the section. Exterior surface: dark mud black; exterior margin, core and interior margin: black; interior surface: mud-grey. Diameter unknown. Number not available. [123]

Refs

Typescript interim reports for Forcegarth Pasture 1972-74.

Finds in Middleton St. George College of Education.

1 Under the direction of Messrs. R. P. Hastings, K. Fairless and D. Coggins, to whom I am grateful for showing me the finds and for discussion.

GALA LAW

Site Gala Law, near Gullane, E. Lothian.

NT: 475815

c. 50' O.D.

The following note appeared in Discovery and Excavation in Scotland in 1973 (C.B.A.) p. 25, sent in by Shelagh Smith:

"A sand pit on the side of the hill NE of the old quarry on Gala Law has revealed a layer of brown midden overlain by 1-2m. of clean blown sand. About 20m x 10m x 2m of midden has already been removed by the pit. Bones of large ox, small (Celtic) ox, small sheep of Shetland type, pig, horse, dog of setter size, and vole have been recovered, also two discrete heaps of sea shells, one comprising some 600 winkles, the other about 380 winkles and about 450 limpets. A few struck flint flakes were found in the midden. A sherd of Iron Age pottery from the N face of the quarry on top of Gala Law might belong to a related settlement." [124]

GARROCHAR

Site Garrochar Farm, near Creetown, Kirkcudbrightshire.

NX: 500591 (farmhouse)

c. 475' O.D.?

Two sand-quarries were opened on this farm. Some signs of man's activity were found in the western pit in the form of inexplicable ?postholes, but no dating evidence. The pot described below came from the eastern sand-pit. Although an area rich in archaeological sites, none is known in close proximity to the sand-pits.

Context The pot was an isolated find. It lay in sand c. 4' below the ground surface. It was not seen in situ as it was knocked out of position but a stone slab accompanied it and that had clearly lain on 5" thick layer of (hazel) charcoal (Reid, 1945, 138). The pot had contained the cremated bones of an adult.

Pottery The following description of the vessel is quoted from Professor V. G. Childe's report on the urn included in R. C. Reid's description of the find (1945, 139). The brackets are mine.

"The urn is made of coarse gritty clay containing grains of mica and quartz, smoothed on the exterior. The exterior is reddish brown with black blotches on the upper part; the interior is black, but the vase is so well fired that the core is almost as hard and brown as the outer surface, though the walls are nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ inch (1.3 cm.) thick. Most of the base is missing, but the urn stood $7\frac{3}{8}$ inches (18.2 cm.) to $7\frac{1}{8}$ (17.9 cm.) high. It is very irregular in outline, measuring externally $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches (21.0 cm.) x $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches (22.2 cm.) across the rim, $8\frac{3}{4}$ (22.2 cm.) x $9\frac{1}{16}$ inches (23.0 cm.) at widest part, and $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches (15.5 cm.) x $6\frac{5}{16}$ inches (16.1 cm.) at the base. The rim $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch (1.9-1.3 cm.) wide, is carefully flattened on top and overhangs (expands) inwards. About $\frac{5}{16}$ of an inch (7.0mm) below the rim is an irregular row of perforations, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch (3.0mm) across, that run right through the walls and are spaced at intervals of about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch (1.9 cm.)."

Dumfries (ill. Reid, 1945, p. 138 opp. and Morrison, 1968, fig. 11, 81). (Fig. 16) [125]

Refs

Reid, 1945: T.D. and G.₃ XXIII, 136-143.

Stevenson, 1945: T.D. and G.₃ XXIV, 18.

Morrison, 1968: T.D. and G.₃ XLV, 80-140.

The urn is now in the Dumfries Borough Museum.

GHEGAN ROCK

Site Ghegan Rock or "the Gegan", near Seacliff, East Lothian.

NT: 606847

? under 50' O.D.

The site is a low detached rock jutting out from a point in the bay of Seacliff. The excavator, J. W. Laidlay, found the stone foundations of a ?pentagonal building "with its accompanying kitchen-midden". A cave (not excavated) lay a few hundred yards to the south of the rock.

Context The pottery found was "abundant; and like the bones, diffused pretty uniformly throughout the soil" (Laidlay, 1870), apparently within and around the foundation walls. Other finds were "a number of objects of bone, needles, pins, a dress-fastener, a comb with decoration recalling the crescent and spectacle symbols characteristic of early sculptured stones in Scotland, one playing man of greenish serpentine ... and part of the neck and handle of a Roman amphora" (Curle, 1932, 354). The dress-fastener is of the type that has a round section, is concave in the middle with a collar at each end leading into two knob terminals. The comb is semi-circular in shape and similar to a comb from Longbank Crannog in the Clyde, dated by R. B. K. Stevenson to perhaps early first century A.D. (Rivet, 1966, 25 and Pl. 2a).

Pottery

1. Small cup of "thumb" construction in hard sandy fabric, irregular surface and a few medium small white grits. Both surfaces: buff; both margins: brown; core: black. Rim diameter: 4.8 cm.; base diameter: 4.0 cm.; height 4.0 cm. HD.102 N.M.A.S. (Fig. 16) [126]

2. Plain, rounded, slightly incurving rim sherd from bucket-shaped vessel. Coarse fabric with large grits (up to 10 mm.) which only break through the surfaces occasionally giving a bumpy feel. Grits are dark in colour and crystalline. Exterior surface: buff; exterior margin: orange; core, interior margin and surface: dark grey. Both surfaces appear to have been "smoothed". Diameter uncertain. HD.104. N.M.A.S. (Fig. 16) [127]

Refs

Laidlay, 1870: P.S.A.S. VIII, 372-377.

Curle, 1932: P.S.A.S. LXVI, 354.

Stevenson, R. B. K., in Rivet, 1966: 17-44.

Finds in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.

GOUROCK BURN

Site Gourock Burn Fort, Glenhead Farm, Nr. Ardrossan, Ayrshire.

NS: 215454

c. 100' O.D.

Fort site¹ consisting of a col enclosed by a single rampart of earth and stone. On each summit of the col was a large wooden hut whose roof was supported by a ring of upright posts which had been destroyed and rebuilt. The two phases following each other on each site could have been contemporaneous. A dry stone wall passageway was present on each of the two sites.

Context It was thought that both the passageways had been filled with the debris from the destruction of the first huts on both sites. The fill of the one on the upper site contained burnt bone, antler and animal teeth, fragments of three rotary querns, a part of a white glass armlet. Other finds included fragment of Dragendorff 18 bowl, Roman glass and pottery (no date), a spindlewhorl decorated with concentric circles, crucible fragments with bronze still adhering. A spiral finger ring from a post hole which may be of either period, and from the fill of the passageway on the lower site part of a Dragendorff 29 bowl. It is not possible to give the pottery below a definite context but the excavator suggested it more probably belonged to the second phase.

Pottery

1. Rim sherd with a plain rounded rim. Fabric medium hard, friable, exterior surface has a sandy texture, the interior has been smoothed. Temper small sharpish grits. Exterior surface and margin: sandy colour; core and interior margin: dark grey; interior surface: dark grey-brown. Diameter uncertain, c. 20-30 cm. GBDF. 1969, 14 upper site (Fig. 16)
[128]

2. Fragment of body sherd, black and finely gritted with dark shiny temper. GBDF. 1969, 28 lower site (not illustrated). [129]

1 I am grateful to Mr. Thomas Alistair Hendry for giving me this information in advance of publication. This was given in August 1971, subsequent work on the site may have outdated it.

3. Two conjoining rim sherds from a vessel with constricted neck and slightly everted rim. Fabric hard and fine on the surfaces, coarser in the margins, so surfaces probably smoothed, the exterior surface being fairly "leathery". Temper: medium grits, grey-white, not very angular. Exterior surface and margin: dull grey brown; core: darker grey; interior margin and surface: dull grey brown. Diameter: c. 25-30 cm. GBDF 1969, 10 and 1968, 4 lower site (Fig. 16) [130]

4. Body sherd in fine fabric. Exterior surface and margin: orange; core and interior margin: grey; interior surface: buff-grey. GBDF 1969, 23 (not illustrated). [131]

5. Body sherd 2.5 mm. thick of sandy hard fabric with grey-brown leathery surfaces and a grey interior. Possible suggestion of twisted cord impressions, one distinct incised line 5 mm. thick running for 1.4 cm. GBDF 1968, 5 (not illustrated). [132]

Refs

Unpublished.

The above pottery in the possession of Mr. Alistair Hendry of "Cefnlllys", 2 Larchwood Road, Ayr. (1971)

GREAT CHESTERS

Site Great Chesters Fort (Aesica), Hadrian's Wall, Northumberland.

NY: 705668

c. 650' O.D.

Roman fort on Hadrian's Wall, completed some time after A.D.127
(Hadrianic building inscription. Birley, E., 1961, 190).

Context The sherd below was found during excavations at Great Chesters Fort by J. P. Gibson in 1894 (A.A.₂ XVII,xxii-xxxi) though no mention of the sherd is made and its context is unknown. It has subsequently been published by Grace Simpson in 1972, when it was cited as a possible parallel to two (probably late) calcite-gritted vessels from the Roman road near Corbridge. The Great Chesters sherd is not calcite-gritted.

Pottery Decorated body sherd. Fabric dark grey throughout, with very small grits including quartz which are barely visible, well-fired and hard. The exterior surface has been smoothed (more so than interior) and has a decoration of incised lines (made with a point) forming triangles pendant from horizontal bands consisting of two incised lines enclosing diagonal stab-marks. The dot-filled triangles alternate with a reserved decoration of empty triangles. The dots are punched with a regular round-ended instrument. Diameter uncertain. 6. 30 Newcastle (Fig. 17)
[133]

Refs

G. Simpson, 1972: A.A.₄ L, 232-233.

Museum of Antiquities, University of Newcastle upon Tyne.¹

1 I am grateful to Mr. Roger Miket of the Museum of Antiquities of the University of Newcastle upon Tyne, for bringing this sherd to my attention and for references.

GREAVES ASH

Site Greaves Ash, Breamish Valley, Northumberland.

NT: 965163

850' O.D.

Multivallate hill fort, 0.7 acre internal area, with overlying settlement of round stone huts (Jobey, 1965, 61).

Context Collected in 1861 by George Tate of the Berwickshire Naturalists Club. Context unknown? Described by I. A. Richmond (1942), from which the descriptions below have been paraphrased.

Pottery

1. Rim sherd from vessel with slightly curving sides and horizontally flattened rim. Coarse fabric, stone chip temper, outer surface cracked and pitted. Exterior biscuit coloured, heavily smoke-begrimed, interior grey. No diameter given. Alnwick (ill. Hogg, 1942. Fig. 5, 2) (Fig.17) [134]

2. Rim sherd from pot with slightly incurving, tapering rim. Coarse clay "containing much small grit and at least one large pebble". External surface: bright brick red, pitted and with grass-stalk impressions. Core: dense grey-black. Inner surface showing grass-stalk impressions and "fingering". Diameter c. 27 cm. Alnwick (ill. Hogg, 1942. Fig. 5, 3) (Fig.17) [135]

3. Rim sherd from pot with slightly curving splayed sides with horizontally flattened rim. Coarse clay, soot on the exterior and "cracking of the surface, often due to the emergence of grit". Outer surface biscuit coloured, core: ash grey; interior: grey and smoothed. No diameter given. Alnwick (ill. Hogg, 1942. Fig. 5, 4) (Fig.17)[136]

4. Body sherd, description similar in fabric to 3 above. "The vessel has been smoothed both externally and internally with some tool which has produced marks suggestive of a pair of wooden hands." (ill. Hogg, 1942. Fig. 6, 7) (Fig.17)[137]

5. Base sherd with almost flat bottom of "a bellied pot at least six inches in diameter". Surfaces vary in colour from biscuit to ashen grey, and the core from black to ashen grey. The exterior has been shaped by "small finger tips" and wiped. It is now grit-cracked and

grass impressed. Richmond suggests the bottom of the pot "looks as if it had been pressed on an earth surface". Diameter at base c. 10 cm. Alnwick (ill. Hogg, 1942. Fig. 6, 8) (Fig. 17) [138]

Refs

P.B.N.F.C. 1952-6 (sic. See Richmond 1942 below. Presumably 1856?)

Richmond, 1942: A.A.₄ XX, 121-133.

Jobey, 1965: A.A.₄ XLIII, 61

Finds in Alnwick Castle Museum.

GREEN CASTLE

Site Green Castle, Garvald, East Lothian.

NT: 582657

c. 900' O.D.

Hillfort, bi-vallate, interior rampart enclosing an area of 225' x 190'.
(Feachem, 1963)

Context and Pottery . The only published reference to this pottery known to the writer is in P.S.A.S. LXXXII, 1947-8, p. 318, where it is mentioned as a donation to the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland by Mr. R. B. K. Stevenson and is described simply as "sherds of undecorated handmade pottery" and "Green Castle, Garvald, East Lothian" as its provenance. [139]

Refs

P.S.A.S. LXXXII, 318

Feachem, 1963: 123

National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland (sherds not seen).

GREEN KNOWE

Site Green Knowe, Peebleshire. (R.C.A.H.M.S. No. 151).

NT: 212434

900' O.D.

Unenclosed platform settlement (see R.C.A.H.M.S. 1967, 22f and 71f) of nine platforms of which one was excavated in 1961 (Feachem, 1961). A circular timber house of c. 28' diameter was uncovered with cavity filled walls, i.e., the wall being faced on either side with wattle screens 2' 6" apart and filled in with some lighter material such as heather. Eleven post-holes indicated roof supports and stake-holes internal partitions. Other features were a hearth and a paved entrance.

Context The report gives no find-spots for the pottery, but appears to accept the finds as contemporary with the occupation of the house site for however long its single period must have lasted. A stone rubber and abraded pebbles were also found.

Pottery

1. Twenty conjoining sherds (all found together). They form the upper (?) half of a barrel-shaped pot with a gently incurving rim and curving profile with its maximum width at c. $\frac{2}{3}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ of the vessel's total height. The rim itself is flat, sloping inwards giving an internal bevel, apparently achieved by pinching the outer edge. Exterior surface: orange brown, with soot near the top of the rim; exterior margin: similar only tending to orange lower down; core and interior margin: grey; interior surface: orange brown. Diameter: c. 25 cm. HD 1857. N.M.A.S. (ill. Feachem, 1961, Fig. 4, 1). (Fig. 17). [140]

2. "Eight other sherds were found, all coarse and ill-fired and all possibly from different vessels. All were featureless except one, which includes the rim." This latter is a plain simple rounded rim of gritty texture. Exterior surface and margin: light buff; core: dark grey; interior margin: browner grey. Diameter uncertain. 1963. 525. HD 1858. N.M.A.S. (ill. Feachem, 1961, Fig. 4, 2). (Fig. 17) [141]

Refs

Feachem, 1961: P.S.A.S. XCIV, 79-85.

R.C.A.H.M.S. 1967: 71-72.

Finds in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.

GRETA BRIDGE

Site Greta Bridge Roman Fort and Vicus.

NZ: 088132

c. 450' O.D.

Five burials were found at the eastern end of the part of the vicus that lies on the east side of the River Greta, to the east of the Roman Fort. Material from the Antonine period onwards comes from the latter and Agricolan occupation is inferred (Frere, 1967, 115 F.n.).¹ Finds from the vicus date from the turn of the first century into the third century at least.²

Context Found in close proximity to at least² four of the five Roman burials found at Greta Bridge. Removed by workmen and not seen in situ, but apparently it stood upright containing a cremation.

Pottery The pot has not yet been restored, and it is possible that not even any of the upper part remains as it was first uncovered by machinery. The fabric is hand-made, of coarse-medium levigated clay c. 1 cm. thick in places with medium-large grits (under 7 mm.?) which appear to be grey. They do not show on the surface which is smoothed. Exterior surface, margin and core: orange pink; interior margin: dark grey; interior surface: black. The interior has a thick carbon encrustation. [142]

Refs

P. J. Casey: Britannia, V, 414.

The pot is at present in the Department of Archaeology, University of Durham, labelled "burial 2" pending the writing of the excavation report.

1 cf. however, B. R. Hartley in R. M. Butler (ed.) Soldier and Civilian in Roman Yorkshire (1971), 58.

2 In the present state of knowledge, parts of the site were excavated in 1973-4 in advance of the Greta Bridge By-pass by Mr. John Casey, and the material from the excavation is still being processed. See Britannia, V, (1974), 414, and also 386 where a surface find, from the fort, of a late Roman buckle is noted.

GRYFE RESERVOIR

Site Near the south shore of the Gryfe Reservoir, Renfrewshire.

NS: 283713

c. 650' O.D.

Found in peat bed, no definite site.

Context It has been suggested by the finder of the sherds, Mr. Frank Newall, that the sherds below were associated with Beaker sherds from the same peat layer (the latter having cord impressions, and square toothed rock comb decoration). However, since there is a distance of just over a mile between the sites producing the beaker sherds (NS: 266719 - 266721) and the find-spot of the sherds below, it would be hard to conclude a definite association.

Pottery

1. Two conjoining rim sherds from a round-rimmed vessel with slightly outward flaring sides. The rim shows a very slight hint of an internal bevel. Fabric: friable, well gritted with medium size (under 8 mm.) sharp grits ranging from white where oxidised to dark grey in the core, interior margin and surface. On the outside surface the grits have been clay-covered giving a bumpy effect. Exterior surface: light buff grey; exterior margin, core and interior margin: dark grey black; interior surface: dark brown and very soot covered. Diameter: c. 35 cm. A. 1971.20. Hunterian (Fig. 18) [143]

2. Rim sherd from vessel with slightly curving walls and upright rim horizontally flattened on the top. Fabric coarse and leathery with grey, rounded, medium (under 5 mm.) grits. Exterior surface: dark brown; exterior margin and core: black; interior margin: dark brown; interior surface: missing (flaked off). Diameter: very uncertain, c. 25-35 cm.? A. 1971.20. Hunterian (Fig. 18) [144]

3. Two conjoining rim sherds from a vessel with outward splayed walls with a faintly pinched rounded rim giving a slight bevel on each side. Both of hard coarse friable fabric with a medium temper (under 10 mm.) of dark grits, some sharp and angular, but including rounded pebbles. The two sherds differ in colour. Sherd 1. Exterior surface: purple; exterior margin, core and interior margin: dark brown-black; interior surface: soot covered over a possibly light surface.

Sherd 2. Exterior surface and margin: brown; core: black; interior margin and surface: pink, the latter also being soot covered. Diameter: uncertain. c. 25-35 cm.? A. 1971.10. Hunterian (Fig. 18) [145]

Refs

Unpublished.

Finds in the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow University.

GUBEON COTTAGE

Site Gubeon Cottage, near Morpeth, Northumberland.

NZ: 178836

340' O.D.

Pre-Roman multivallate defended site containing a Roman settlement. Excavated as a rescue site in 1956 (Jobey). It was found that the rampart ditches had been levelled up with clay. In the centre traces were found of at least four circular houses. Of these, one was completely explored revealing traces of stone wall foundations with an encircling drainage gully and a cobbled entrance. It is possible the other three were similar but only their drainage gullies could be located owing to mechanical destruction. Later than one of these houses was a crescentic area of sandstone paving separated by some six inches of silt from the cobbling associated with the house.

Context It is not possible to assign a sequence to all the find-spots at Gubeon. The pottery illustrated by Jobey and described here (Jobey, 1957, sherds 1-11) are from the following sources: (see also Figs. 18+19).

- a) In area I, the occupation overlying pits 1-3. In this was found samian and a late first-early second century Roman coarseware sherd.
- b) The occupation earth within the excavated hut circle in which was also found a rotary quernstone and first century glass.
- c) In area IIB, amongst the cobbling leading to the hut gully.
- d) In the occupation layer above the cobbling of c) above.
- e) In the silt separating the cobbling of c) above and the later sandstone paving slabs.
- f) Embedded in the natural boulder clay of the site.

Of these it is possible to infer that a) does not belong to the first occupation of the site; and that e) is later than d), and d) probably later than c). All four, however, may be close in time and almost certainly belong to the Roman period of occupation, even though their contents may include survivals.

Pottery Quoted or summarised from Jobey, 1957, except 8.

- 1-3. "The angles of these rims are not certain. All are from substantial, hand-built vessels with simple round to pointed incurving rims. The rim section may vary on the same vessel. The clay is poorly levigated and contains large grits. Surface

colour varies from brown to brick-red and the cores are grey to black. There is a clearly defined band of black encrusted deposit stretching from the lips for two inches or so down the walls of the vessels. Finger impressions are visible on all surfaces."

Sherds 1 and 2 are from context (a) above. Sherd 3 was from (e).

Newcastle (ill. Jobey, 1957, Fig. 6, 1-3). (Fig.18) [146 - 148]

4. Plain rounded rim from a vessel with only very slightly curving sides. Fabric has slightly sandy texture and is micaceous. Built in coil technique. Surfaces: light brown in colour; the core dark grey. Diameter c. 20 cm. Found on the cobbles to the south of the paving in Area II. Context (d)? Newcastle (ill. Jobey, 1957, Fig. 6, 4). (Fig.18) [149]

5. Sherd from a vessel with a rim with slightly flattened top giving a slight bevel at each side. Fragments small and well worn. Coarse fabric with large grits. Surfaces: brick red; core light grey. Diameter uncertain. From context (f). Newcastle (ill. Jobey, 1957, Fig. 6, 5). (Fig.18) [150]

6. A badly formed round-flat rim. Black throughout, containing some grits. Diameter uncertain. From context (b). Newcastle (ill. Jobey, 1957, Fig. 6, 6). (Fig.18) [151]

7. Worn fragment from vessel with simple round rim. Dark grey throughout, containing large grits. Diameter uncertain. From context (b). Newcastle (ill. Jobey, 1957, Fig. 6, 7). (Fig.18) [152]

8. Large fragment from a straight-sided vessel of coil construction with slightly splayed walls. The rim varies between round and rather flattened giving a slight concavity on exterior below lip. On the top of the rim finger nail-tip impressions occur at intervals. Fabric, though coarse, is less so than that of some of the other large vessels from Northumberland, rather denser. Temper: large grey non-crystalline grits and many little ?mica shiny grits, but all under c. 2 mm. in size. Exterior surface: buff-brown with black encrustation; exterior margin, core and interior margin: black; interior surface: grey-brown. The exterior surface has been smoothed covering the protruding grits giving the surface a bumpy "soapy" feel. Diameter: c. 30 cm. From context (c) G.C. 8/11, 8/15 etc. Newcastle (Fig. . Also ill. Jobey, 1957, Fig. 6, 8). (Fig.19) [153]

9. "The rim fragments from the same or similar vessels. The rims have been formed by pinching the clay between finger and thumb, the finger nail marks being evident in places beneath the rim in 9a where it has been sharply everted. The clay is much cleaner than in the case of the majority of sherds from this site. The inside and outside surfaces have fired to a brown colour, except in places on the exterior surfaces where there are some dark irregular bands. Wall thickness seldom exceeds 3/16 inch."

Diameter uncertain. All three rims were found in context (a) and elsewhere on the site. Newcastle (ill. Jobey, 1957, Fig. 6, 9a-c). (Fig 18) [154]

10. Rim sherd from vessel with everted rim and round shoulder. Sandy texture with "one small quartz grit". Light brown surfaces and grey core. Diameter uncertain. From edge of occupation earth near to pit No. 3, Area I. Context (a)? Newcastle (ill Jobey, 1957, Fig. 6, 10). (Fig. 18) [155]

11. Base sherd with flat bottom on exterior, and slightly splayed wall. In the interior the bottom rises toward the centre giving a sharper angle between base and wall than is common in many of the less well formed bases. Fabric has sandy texture. Surfaces: oxidised to brick-red; core: grey. Diameter: uncertain. From context (f). Newcastle (ill. Jobey, 1957, Fig. 6, 11). (Fig 18) [156]

Refs

Jobey, 1957: A.A.₄ XXXV, 163-179.

Finds in the Department of Archaeology, University of Newcastle upon Tyne.

GULLANE

Site Gullane, Muirfield, East Lothian.

NT: c. 480840?

c. 50' O.D.

Sand-dune site described by the excavator as a low kitchen-midden mound measuring approximately 75' long and 35' across. On excavation it yielded indeterminate features, irregular patches of occupation layers and at least one fireplace (Younger, 1936).

Context Vandalism destroyed the main fireplace, but it seems that the site was used for bronze casting "as numerous small pieces of moulds, crucibles and bronze were collected" although none are described. No stratigraphy is applied to the various finds from the site which include a jet bead, parts of two shale armlets, spindlewhorls, whetstone (rectangular section) and a Roman coin of Theodosius I (A.D. 376-394), as well as numerous animal and shell remains. The main pot described below came from near the findspot of some pottery moulds, but the author also notes "that along with these fragments was unearthed a cigarette card ..."

Pottery The main vessel discovered consisted of:

"... eight pieces of what seemed to be a round-bottomed pottery vessel, two of the bits showing part of an everted lip ... At first glance its form and texture suggested that it might be Neolithic, but recent discoveries in Scotland of round-based vessels in an Iron Age context make this attribution very doubtful."

The vessel illustrated is either from a deep dish or from a round-bottomed pot. Its rim eversion is primitive, the top of the vessel just being pinched out at right angles to the wall (Younger, 1936, Fig. 4). In addition "... many pieces of rough pottery were collected, but none was large enough to enable one to see what were the shapes or sizes of the vessels". [157]

Refs

Younger, 1936: P.S.A.S. LXX, 332-341.

Material in National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland (not seen).

GUNNAR PEAK

Site Gunnar Peak, West, Near Hexham, Northumberland.

NY: 914749

571' O.D.

Rectilinear Romano-British settlement with internal circular and rectangular building foundations. This is the latest structure on the site as its excavator (Hogg, 1942b) traced an early wall or rampart from a previous enclosure which had been ruined when the settlement was built. Against this early wall and outside the settlement two huts had been built, but apparently after it had begun to decay. Under the early wall an occupation layer appeared in two places. This gives a tentative sequence of early occupation, early wall, external huts followed by the building of the rectilinear settlement.

Context The main dating evidence comes from G. Rome Hall's 1880 excavations when mainly second century A.D. material was removed from the insides of the huts of the rectilinear enclosure. One piece of samian was subsequently identified as possibly South Gaulish and perhaps first century in origin (Jobey, 1960, 24 and f.n.) and which may be connected with the earlier occupation. Dating evidence for the other features consists of a flint scraper and a cup-marked stone built into the early rampart, also a bone point, and a scrap of samian "lying on the top of its ruins". From the huts built beside the early rampart came native pottery and a bone knife handle. In Hogg's excavations all the native pottery was generally associated with the two huts behind the earlier rampart, and a few from the occupation layer extending underneath it, but Rome Hall also extracted some from the rectilinear settlement.

Pottery With the exception of the two vessels below, Hogg says of all the native pottery found both in 1941 and 1880 "the fabric is exactly similar to that described in Mr. Richmond's account of the pottery from Ingram Hill and other native sites" (Richmond, 1942). He describes two sherds as follows (from Rome Hall's excavations):

1. "Part of the neck of a large jar with everted rim. This form does not seem to have been found at other local sites, but there is too little preserved to give the form of the vessel."
Newcastle [158]

2. "The other fragment is part of the rim of a bowl apparently hemispherical, and of about 8 or 10" (c. 20-25 cm.) in diameter. The rim is flattened and carries finger impressions. The ware itself is black, very coarse with large grits. The inner face is grey and the outer face is light buff with sooty patches and showing the impressions of a few grass stems." Newcastle (ill. Hogg, 1942b, Fig. 4, 2). (Fig 19) [159]

3. Also amongst the Gunnar Peak sherds is at least one rim sherd from a large vessel of ring construction with an incurving rim. Newcastle [159a]

Refs

- G. Rome Hall: A.A.₂ X, 12-37.
 Hogg, 1942b: A.A.₄ XX, 155-173.
 Jobey, 1960: A.A.₄ XXXVIII, 1-38.

HAREHOPE SETTLEMENT

Site Harehope palisaded settlements, Peeblesshire. (R.C.A.H.M.S. No. 199)

NT: 203448

1100' O.D.

Excavation (Feachem, 1960) showed the site to comprise three superimposed phases represented by:

1. A simple-ring house of six post-holes, perhaps unenclosed, perhaps with Bronze Age affinities.
2. A ring-groove house 20' in diameter, surrounded by a double palisade 240' x 200' with a shallow ditch between the palisades.
3. A larger ring-groove house with six internal post-holes surrounded by a second and larger double palisade with intervening ditch and an entrance perhaps flanked by wooden towers.

Context The only notable find from the site was part of the upper stone of flat beehive rotary quern which was found on the paving of the latest house. Only one sherd of native pottery was found (the only other pottery was Medieval), this was in post-hole 21, a peripheral post-hole on the outside of, also, the latest house. Its connection with the house is not certain.

Pottery The one sherd found (see above) is a body sherd and is described as follows:

"It represents part of the wall of a large vessel, possibly of flowerpot shape. The slight groove along one of the longer broken edges is structural. The paste is reasonably smooth and the grits of moderate size, while the surface of the outer side is encrusted with sooty deposits. At present, little more can be said about this sherd than that it is characteristic of the local native pottery in use in the pre-Roman Iron Age." HH 659, 1963.10 N.M.A.S. (ill. Feachem, 1960, Fig. 8, 2). (Fig 19) [160]

Refs

Feachem 1960: P.S.A.S. XCIII, 174-191.

R.C.A.H.M.S. 1967: 77.

Finds in National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.

HARTBURN

Site Hartburn, near Morpeth, Northumberland (formerly marked on O.S. map as 'Roman Fortlet').

NZ: 081867

c. 450' O.D.

Twin ditched enclosure, c. 90 x 95 m., subrectangular. While the relationship of the ditches to each other is uncertain, excavation (Jobey, 1973a) showed a dense occupation of overlapping timber houses requiring, if estimated in phases rather than casual rebuilding, a minimum of twelve replacement periods. Traces of stone-footed buildings were also found along with one timber house and a cobbled yard demonstrably of Roman age into as late as the Antonine period. Because the inner enclosure bank must have overlain some former house sites, in general terms a minimum division of two major structural phases is required - the most likely combination seen by Jobey as being into an enclosed Romano-British settlement superseding an enclosed and/or unenclosed prehistoric settlement; a variety of permutations, however, are possible.

Context The presence of Antonine Roman pottery and of decorated finger-impressed sherds which might have a date in the 5th or 6th century B.C., gives the pottery from this site a potential range of nearly eight centuries. The continual re-use of the ground and subsequent ploughing renders the position of any sherd, unless convincingly interred within a feature, difficult to interpret. Of the findspots listed by Jobey this leaves, of note, three sherds from a vessel with fingertip decoration which were found in the post-holes possibly forming the roof supports of house 20 (see 1 below), probably later than at least one house, but earlier than any inner bank. Less interesting is a sherd similar to 3 below from the top fill of foundation trench 25, possibly part of a double ring-trench building.

Pottery The following descriptions have been abstracted from Jobey, 1973a. Except for the calcite-gritted sherd (below) Jobey identifies four fabrics among the 165 sherds recovered:

'A. Very coarse and thick sherds containing large grits, many of sandstone, which measure up to 10 mm. in size and frequently break the surfaces. They all appear to come from large vessels built up in coil-technique and have oblique or concave and convex breaks at the junction of the coils.'

'B. A somewhat finer ware, with fewer and small grits, which has buff to red surfaces more carefully smoothed and a dark grey core.'

'C. A hard fabric containing small angular grits, no larger than 3 mm. in size, which break the surface in numbers to make them very rough to touch. Oxidization has penetrated deeply for over one third of the depth from both surfaces to leave a comparatively thin, dark core. There are only six well-sherds and one rim-sherd in this fabric, probably from not more than two vessels.'

'D. A hard, well fired fabric superficially not unlike some medieval fabrics which have lost their glaze. It contains many small grits and glints of mica but is again hand-built. There are eight sherds only in this material, perhaps from two vessels, but only one rim. The material has not been met with so far on a wide range of pre-Roman and Roman native sites in the area but it is equally difficult to find close post-Roman parallels.'

In these fabrics the following pottery is illustrated (see Fig. 19 where Jobey's illustration is reproduced):

'1. A vessel in fabric A for which no complete reconstruction is possible although there are a number of sherds from the same pot. The two slightly incurving rim-sherds bear finger and nail impressions deliberately applied. Oblique junctions between the coils of clay are visible in the core and the thickest wall-sherd measures 20 mm. across. Ten sherds were recovered from on the clay surface within the circles formed by trenches 19 and 20, whilst three sherds came from within the post-holes seen as an inner ring for the roof-supports of 20 ...'

Newcastle (Fig. 19) [161]

'2. One rim and one wall-sherd in fabric A from a large vessel of which the rim-diameter is uncertain but measures not less than 270 mm. They were found on the clay surface just within the northern arc of trench 21 ...'

Newcastle (Fig. 19) [162]

'3. A bowl-like vessel in fabric A which has a probable rim-diameter of 200 mm. It was found amongst the scattered broken stone on the clay surface between the entrance to the inner enclosure and the yard ...'

Newcastle (Fig. 19) [163]

'4. A base-sherd possibly from No. 2 above or a similar vessel. Found near to No. 2 above.'

Newcastle (Fig. 19) [164]

'5. A small rim-sherd and two wall-sherds which belong to the same vessel in fabric B. Found in the bottom of the plough-soil near to the isolated paving to the east of house 4, together with some Roman sherds.'

Newcastle (Fig. 19) [165]

'6. A small rim-sherd which is in fabric A and was found as Nos. 2 and 4 above.'

Newcastle (Fig. 19) [166]

'7. A base-sherd in fabric A found in the plough-soil.'

Newcastle (Fig. 19) [167]

'8. This, the only rim-sherd in fabric D, was found together with wall-sherds in the same fabric on the clay surface near to the east side of the excavated area and north of the yard.'

Newcastle (Fig. 19) [168]

'9. A single hand-built rim-sherd of calcite-gritted ware which is corky in surface appearance and somewhat waxy to touch. It has a dark brown outer surface and buff-pink inner surface. It was found on the clay surface at the bottom of the plough-soil near to the isolated paving to the east of house 4 ...'

Newcastle (Fig. 19) [169]

'10. A small almost pedestal-like base in fabric A which is crudely formed and bears clear finger impressions from the pinching out of the base. Found at the bottom of the plough-soil on the clay surface near to the remains of the paving east of house 4 ...'

Newcastle (Fig. 19) [170]

'11. A rim-sherd in fabric C, encrusted with a carbon deposit. Found in the plough-soil.'

Newcastle (Fig. 19) [171]

Refs

Jobey, 1973: A.A.₅ 1, 11-53.

Finds in Department of Archaeology, University of Newcastle upon Tyne.

HARTLEPOOL

Site Shore line, Middle Peat Bed, Hartlepool, Cleveland.

Grid reference not known.

Under 50' O.D.

From the Hartlepool coastal peat beds.

Context This sherd was brought to my attention by Mr. Arthur Woodhead.¹ It is in the possession of a private collector - and is apparently only one of a number retrieved from the Hartlepool peat beds.

Pottery Body sherd of plain undecorated ware, heavily gritted throughout with dark grey grits protruding through smoothed surfaces, especially on the exterior. Exterior surface and margin: grey; core, interior margin and surface: dark grey. Diameter unascertainable. (Fig. 20)
[172]

Refs

Unpublished.

Private collection, see above.

¹ of 32, Eamont Gardens, Hartlepool. I am very grateful to him for this information.

HAYHOPE KNOWE

Site Hayhope Knowe Palisaded Settlement, Roxburghshire. (R.C.A.M.S.

No. 665)

NT: 860176

1100' O.D.

Excavated in 1949 by Mrs. C. M. Piggott the site consisted of 1) an oval enclosure of twin palisades with 'hairpin' ends at the two opposed entrances: 2) subsequently this was surrounded outside by a bank and ditch backing against a third internal palisade presumed to be contemporary with it. The western portion was left unfinished. Inside the area enclosed by both sets of defences were the remains of some twelve circular houses c. 36'-42' in diameter. The three excavated each had two concentric shallow trenches as foundations; the outer trench presumably for the house wall, the inner for the internal roof supports.

Context Finds included a clay spindle-whorl and an iron spearhead which was found in one of the house bedding trenches, dating from circa first century B.C. to the first century A.D. It has been suggested that the iron spearhead may be Hallstatt C (Ritchie, 1970, 53). It was concluded that the site was probably occupied for a fairly short period sometime during the first century B.C. No Roman material was found. The native pottery was found in quantity in the outer trench of Hut 1, a few sherds in the same hut's inner trench. Pottery was also found on its floor and hearth. The outer trench of hut VII produced quite a lot of pottery (along with the spindle-whorl and spear above) and also in its hearth.

Pottery Despite the several contexts the pottery is disappointing and the excavator of the site is here best quoted:

"A large quantity of pottery was recovered but in a very fragmentary state, and only one plain, rounded rim was included. On the whole, the ware must originally have been finer than is usual in the area of Votadinian occupation, and corresponded more closely with the earliest pottery from Hownam Rings than with anything else in the south of Scotland. None of it was comparable with the heavy thick-sectioned and poorly made ware of the later phases of Hownam, and no Roman pottery was found. No fragment was decorated."

On examination of the above pottery it is difficult but to agree, including the correspondence of some of the ware with the early Hownam pottery. [173]

Refs

Piggott, C. M., 1949: P.S.A.S. LXXXIII, 45-67.

R.C.A.M.S. 1956: 342-3.

Pottery in National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.

HEADSHAW LAW

Site Headshaw Law, Roxburghshire (R.C.A.M.S. No. 311)

NT: 791183

950' O.D.

Straggling settlement defined by hollowed courts, boundary banks of earth and stone and at least five circular hut sites of which two are defined by circular depressions and another by a low bank. There are also traces of a rectangular building. The site has not been excavated and the Royal Commission (1956, 174) date the settlement by structural analogy and the pottery below to the 3rd century A.D. (see quotation below).

Context Surface find.

Pottery The Royal Commission describes the only find from the site (the brackets are mine):

"A piece of pottery observed in a mole hill on the edge of court D... is of the type commonly found in Early Iron Age hill forts and settlements in the region (a footnote here quotes Richmond, 1942). This same ware was found in a settlement of similar character overlying the fort at Hownam Rings (Piggott, C. M., 1948) ... distant three quarters of a mile to the N.; and this fact, combined with structural analogies, suggests that Headshaw Law was contemporary with the Hownam Rings settlement, which was dated by excavation to the 3rd century A.D." [174]

Refs

R.C.A.M.S. 1956: 173-74.

(Richmond, 1942: A.A.₄ XX, 121-33.)

(Piggott, C. M., 1948: P.S.A.S. LXXXII, 193-225.)

HEATHERY BURN

Site Heathery Burn Cave, Co. Durham (now destroyed).

NY: 988408

c. 700' O.D.

Occupied cave. The type site for Late Bronze Age material of the Heathery Burn tradition, 750-600 B.C.

Context All the finds of this period were mainly sealed under a stalagmite layer. The pottery, of which eight pieces now survive, was confined to this horizon. Analysis of find spots within the cave (Britton, 1971) shows a distribution of pottery over a large area of the cave and with a wide variety of objects. This, also the loss of other pottery found, and the lack of information for the surviving sherds, precludes any possibility of narrowing the date range.

The Pottery Described by Britton, 1968. The first four items have been conjecturally reconstructed by Mr. W. Dodds and are reproduced in the figure numbers given after those of Britton, 1968.¹ The pottery descriptions are quoted from the latter.

1. "Rim sherd of hard compact paste with some grits; surfaces patchy brown, smoothed: from carinated bowl with concave neck and internally bevelled rim. Restored diameter 8 to 9 in." (c. 20-23 cm.). No number. British Museum (ill. Britton, 1968, No. 189.

see Fig. 20) [175]

2. "Rim sherd, probably from the same pot as 189 (No. 1 above), though inner surface orange; perforation and part of second through neck." No number. British Museum (ill. Britton, 1968, No. 190. see Fig. 20) [176]

3. "Rim sherd of hard paste with large grits; surfaces patchy brown, coarsely smoothed: from bowl with slight and concave neck and internally bevelled rim. Restored diameter 6.5 to 7.0 in." (c. 16-18 cm.) 1911, 10-21, 50. British Museum (ill. Britton, 1968, No. 191. see Fig. 20) [177]

4. "Sherd from lower part of pot, of compact paste with quartz grits; surfaces reddish brown, with grey discoloration on outer surface; coarsely smoothed: from flat-based pot. Restored diameter of base 2.0 to 2.5 in." (c. 5-6 cm.) 1911, 10-10, 7. British Museum (ill. Britton, 1968, No. 192. see Fig. 20). [178]

1 Britton's drawings of the pottery for Inventaria Archaeologica (1968) are reproduced in fig.

5. "Two joining sherds from base angle of pot, of coarse paste with large grits; surfaces reddish brown, core grey: from flat-based pot with slightly pinched out foot." 1911, 10-21, 52-3. British Museum (ill. Britton, 1968, No. 193 see Fig. 20).

6-8. "Plain wall sherds of coarse brown paste with large grits." 1911, 10-10, 8. 1911, 10-21, 49. 1911, 10-21, 51. British Museum (not illustrated). [180]

Refs

Hawkes and Smith, 1957: Ant. J. XXXVII, 131-98.

Britton, 1968: Inventaria Archaeologica, G.B. 9th set.

Britton, 1971.

HETHA BURN

Site Hetha Burn I, Hethpool, Northumberland.

NT: 881275

c. 750' O.D.

Scooped Settlement excavated in 1969 by C. B. Burgess.

"The entrance, two houses and enclosing wall were examined at a settlement of nine or ten circular houses set on terraces and in scoops cut from a steep hillside. Both houses proved to be stone, and yielded Romano-British material, probably of first-second century date. The site was enclosed only on its downhill side, with no traces of wall around the upper perimeter. The entrance passage had a gate at its outer end, and at least one 'horn' at its inner end, and showed two phases. Underlying features, a gateway sealed under the enclosure wall, and a possible circular timber house and hearth under one of the stone houses, suggest the settlement had been founded in an earlier, as yet undated, period." (Burgess, 1970, 1). See also note at the end.

Context Stratification at certain points on the site allows a division between 'stone-house' phase and 'pre-stone house' phase, providing it is acceptable to correlate the later perimeter wall, i.e. the one sealing the early entrance, on site D with the stone house phase. In view of Burgess's comments on the possible division in the pottery (below) it is worth detailing the main find spots of the sherds that have been included in this catalogue. The two earlier features producing pottery were a stone-lined pit below the stone-walled house of site C, and the terrace build-up of material upon which the stone-walled house of site C was built. In the later phase the following sources may reasonably be connected with the period of the stone houses: Site C, the rubble within and outside the stone house; Site A, the rubble filling the stone house; Site B, the rubble filling the latest entrance; and finally layer 2 on site D which consisted of rubble from the latest wall and which sealed two earlier layers connected with the early built-over entrance. Probably associated with this phase II was worked jet, part of a glass bangle and Roman glass.

Pottery Before any description of the sherds it is important to describe a possible basic chronological difference Burgess notes in the pottery. He divides it into three classes, A-C, based mainly on colour and partially on fabric, as follows:

"A. One or both surfaces are orange, red or pinkish-buff, the core, and other surface where relevant, grey or black. The ware is very coarse, heavily gritted, with mixed grits up to 8 mm. in size, and compactness and hardness vary from rather friable and soft to fairly dense and hard. Surfaces are generally rough, with projecting grits. Some are smoother than others, but this may reflect chronological and environmental differences in part. Thick walls, up to 18 mm.

"B. Both surfaces and the core are dark coloured, ranging from grey to black. Similarly coarse and gritty, with mixed grits up to 7 mm. in size. The fabric tends to be harder and more compact than that of A, and surfaces, though uneven, are generally smoother and harder than those of A sherds. Inner and outer surfaces can be heavily coated with carbon. Thick walls, up to 18 mm.

"C. Finer and thinner than A and B, walls 8-10 mm. thick. The fabric is hard, dense and well gritted, mostly with light coloured grits under 1 mm. in size. Surfaces are smooth but uneven due to finger pressing. Grey inner surface and core, brown outer surface."
(Burgess, 1970, 21)

Burgess points out that all the pottery from the early deposits, definitely pre-stone house, is of type A, with the exception of one type B sherd. Type B sherds, where reasonably stratified, seem to belong to the stone house phase. The descriptions of the sherds below are quoted direct from Burgess, 1970, 21-24. The class (A-C) to which he assigns them is added at the end.¹

1. "Large piece of the upper body and joining rim fragments of a large coarse urn with simple rounded rim c. 35 cm. in diameter. Probably rather barrel-shaped. Rough, red interior surface with projecting grits, core and outer surface brown and gritty. Outside heavily coated with carbon."

From the stone-lined pit below the stone house in Site C (i.e. before phase II. Burgess Class A). Newcastle (ill. Burgess, 1970, Fig: 12,1) (Fig.20) [181]

2. "Five sherds from the terrace build-up underneath the Site C stone house. These include one large body sherd, 90 mm. x 70 mm., 17 mm. thick with red inner surface and thick, dense hard gritty grey core and outer surface. Heavily carbon coated on outside."
(i.e. pre-phase II. Burgess Class A). Newcastle (not illustrated) (Fig.20) [182]

3. "Four sherds from layer 3 outside the phase II wall in Site D. Three with red or pink surfaces, one with pale buff outer surface and black core and inner surface."
(i.e. before phase II. Burgess Class A). Newcastle (not illustrated) (Fig.20) [183, 184]

4. "Joining rim fragments, seemingly from a large open bucket or bowl with simple unexpanded rim. Rim diameter c. 35 cm. Fabric coarse, hard and gritty, dark right through, 15 mm. thick. Surfaces good, smooth

1 Burgess 1970: Fig. 12 is reproduced in Fig.

and black, almost burnished in patches on the inside, but uneven due to finger moulding."

In the rubble outside stone house in Site C (i.e. probably phase II. Burgess Class B). Newcastle (ill. Burgess, 1970: Fig. 12, 3) (Fig. 20) [185]

5. "Large fragment from an open bucket or bowl, with simple unexpanded rim, c. 25 cm. in diameter. Fabric of varying hardness, coarse and gritty, c. 15 mm. thick. Inner surface dark, core black and dark buff, outer surface dirty buff and black. Surfaces heavily carbon coated, especially inner one."

From the rubble layer 2, outside the phase II stone wall, Site D (i.e. phase II. Burgess Class B). Newcastle (ill. Burgess, 1970: Fig. 12, 4) (Fig. 20) [186]

6. "Rim fragment: curving slightly outwards, internally bevelled, but not expanded. Fairly compact hard, gritty, grey core, rough surfaces, black on outside, dark grey on inside. 15 mm. thick." Diameter not certain. From rubble in entrance in Site B (i.e. probably phase II. Burgess Class B). Newcastle (ill. Burgess, 1970: Fig. 12, 5) (Fig. 20) [187]

7. "Small 'thumb-pressed' cup: two conjoining sherds, giving a complete profile base to rim. Crudely flattened base 12 mm. thick, walls tapering to thinned, pointed rim. Fabric hard, gritty and rather granular, more compact than with most Group B sherds. Inside rough and black, core black, outside buff-brown. The brown surface uneven, but made fairly smooth by finger pressing, giving a superficial similarity to Group C sherds; but the ware is much coarser. Possibly a crucible, but no metallic residue or other definite signs of use as such." c. 9.3 cm. diameter. From the rubble inside the stone house of Site C. (i.e. phase II. Burgess Class B). Newcastle (ill. Burgess, 1970: Fig. 12, 7) (Fig. 21) [188]

8. "Rim sherd: rim of thinned, rather pointed form. Comparatively thin (10-12 mm.) and fine vessel. Fabric dense, hard and dark grey, speckled with fine light coloured grits, though some larger mixed grits. Surfaces smoothed by finger pressing, but uneven; inner grey, outer buff-brown. From Site A unstratified." Diameter uncertain. (Burgess Class C). Newcastle (ill. Burgess, 1970: Fig. 12, 9) (Fig. 21) [189]
(It is noted by Burgess that other Class C sherds came from the rubble fill of the stone house on Site A, two joining sherds; and from the rubble fill of the phase II entrance passage.)

9. "Rim fragment: very battered and abraded. Outer surface curves inwards to form a simple rounded rim. Fabric is coarse, dark grey, charged with large grits. Outer surface is very rough, uneven and worn, buff-brown in colour. Inner surface, of the same colour, has been finger pressed and shows nail marks, and is not quite so rough. Thickness 15 mm." Diameter uncertain: Burgess does not classify this with his groups A-C. From Site D, unstratified. Newcastle (ill. Burgess, 1970: Fig. 12, 10) (Fig. 21) [190]

Refs

Burgess, 1970: T.A.A.S.D.N. II, 1-26.

Finds in Department of Adult Education, University of Newcastle upon Tyne.

Note - Excavations 1970-72 yielded further pottery. The structural sequence remains basically the same, but now as follows:

1. Unenclosed scooped settlement.
2. Rectangular stone-built settlement.
3. Enclosed scooped settlement and major rebuilding.

1 is the equivalent, approximately to the phase I referred to above, while 2 and 3 are the equivalent of phase II above (Roman period). Later excavation proved the structural division of phase II hinted at by the two periods found in the phase II gateway in 1969. The upper part of the site also proved to be enclosed in phase II.

(Archaeological Newsbulletin for C.B.A. Regional Group II, No. 4, May, 1973: 2-4)

Mr. Burgess has subsequently informed me (Sept. 1978) that there is a fourth phase in which the site is enlarged with a sub-triangular scooped settlement. Also that glass found on the site has been given a Neronian date.

HIGH KNOWES

Site High Knowes, settlement B; and cairnfield B, burial 4;
Alnham, Northumberland.

NT: 971125 and c. 974120.

1200' and c. 1000' O.D.

(see Jobey, 1966^c)

The components of this group of monuments are:

1. A twin-palisaded homestead (High Knowes A) which contained two ring-ditch houses and two ring-groove houses. Its excavation produced no finds.
2. A larger twin-palisaded settlement (High Knowes B) 120 yards to the east of the homestead. It contains, on surface indications, sixteen ring-grooves or depressions marking house sites, none overlapping one another. At the entrance a stone house with two radial stone courtyard walls overlaid the inner palisade trench and was separated from it by a band of soil, implying a period of time separating the abandoned palisade and the building of the stone structure.
3. A cairnfield of 22 stone cairns (A) lies c. 300 yards west of the homestead. Two cairns excavated were bronze age, the third Iron Age. The main find from the latter was a late Iron Age ring-headed pin; there was no pottery.
4. To the south of the palisaded sites one burial circle was excavated of a nearly obliterated cairnfield (B). This contained two cremations; one proved Bronze Age containing fragments from a Tripartite urn and sherds possibly from an urn of overhanging rim type (Jobey, 1966^c).

Context The pottery from High Knowes B (the palisaded settlement) was associated with the stone house; from its floor, from amongst the robbed stonework of the hut wall and elsewhere. The excavator thought it unlikely that any of the pottery was derived from the period of the palisaded settlement (Jobey, 1966^c, 20). No other finds came from this site. A few fragments of pottery from cairnfield B, burial 4, that were not Bronze Age were found in the top of the silt of the ditch surrounding the two cremations, the finds from one of the latter being Bronze Age (see above).

Pottery From High Knowes B, palisaded settlement:

"Finds were limited to numerous sherds of coarse hand-built pottery. The surfaces are buff coloured, in places bearing grass impressions, and the cores which are grey, contain large grits. The sherds are fragmentary and no restoration of individual vessels is possible, though it is probable that no more than three vessels are represented."

1-2. The pottery included two sherds from vessels with tapering rounded rims gently curving inwards. Diameter uncertain. Newcastle (ill. Jobey, 1966: Fig. 7, 1 and 2) (Fig.20) [191]

3. Also found was a plain flat bottomed base, with little thickening, and straight outward splaying walls. Newcastle (ill. Jobey, 1966: Fig. 7, 3) (Fig.20) [192]

From cairnfield B, burial 4 in the top of the ditch silt came:

4. "... several small wall fragments of pottery Although again no restoration of a vessel is possible, the sherds themselves are almost certainly of the type of pottery found on immediately pre-Roman and Roman Iron Age settlements of the area." Newcastle (not illustrated) [193]

Refs

Jobey, 1966: A.A.₄ XLIV, 5-48.

Finds in Department of Archaeology, University of Newcastle upon Tyne.

HOLME HOUSE

Site Holme House, Piercebridge, N. Yorks.

NZ: 221152

193' O.D.

Villa site, comprising a main building of rectilinear plan, a circular building with foundations 45' in diameter c. 8 m. (or c. 26') to the south of it. Trial trenching uncovered traces of more minor structures to the west, and also part of an area of later fourth century wall footings some 40 m. to the south-east of the rectilinear building. The whole site was probably surrounded by a subrectangular enclosure ditch, clear in the north and east from aerial photography and proven by excavation on the north. The occupation of the site may be approximately divided into the following phases:

I, a and b. The activity following the cutting and recutting of the enclosure ditch. It is not clear which cutting was first. A sherd of Dragendorff 18/31 Samian was found in the fill of the ditch.

II, a and b. Phase a saw the building of a modest four-roomed house to which in phase b a bath suite was added and probably also at the same time a southern wing of heated rooms completing the main rectilinear building (villa). It is possible that part of the lifetime of the enclosure ditch overlapped with phase a. Phase b is the most likely period for the building of the circular structure. Phases a and b seem to span the second century in time.

III. This represents the systematic demolition of the villa toward the end of the second century, also probably the abandonment of the circular building.

IV. At some time after this there is evidence for minor "squatter" occupation within the villa remains.

V. Already mentioned in an area to the south east, wall footings yielded pottery evidence for later fourth century occupation, the nature of which is still to be explored.

Context Until the full publication of the excavations¹ it is not possible to evaluate the importance of the provenance of each individual

1 I am grateful to Prof. Dennis Harding, formerly of the Department of Archaeology, University of Durham, for making his pottery and notes available prior to publication.

sherd. It is suggested that it is possible that much of the native pottery from the area of the circular and villa buildings may be second century in date, though some may be earlier perhaps being contemporary with an earlier phase of the perimeter ditch, if it is earlier. Similarly, even if later Romano-British coarse pottery is not represented in this area it does not preclude unassociated or unstratified sherds of native ware from being of later date. A similar situation applied to the south-eastern area yielding late fourth century Romano-British pottery where it would be convenient to examine the native ware on the assumption that it may be later fourth century although not proven to be. The conjoining sherds of 28 below, found in both areas, give cautionary note to this point! One source for the native pottery of note is that from the drain leading from the apsidal bath (room 8). This had been silted up with late second century Samian and coarse pottery, here giving a reasonably firm context for the native ware from it (see 1, 2, 3 and 8).

Pottery Because of the high probability of most of the native pottery from Holme House having a date after the Roman conquest of the North, all the available rim sherds and some body, stratified or not, are described. The details of the findspots are not always given in full, but it should be possible to cross-refer them with the future report.

1. Two body sherds of dark friable fabric, coarsely levigated matrix fairly heavily tempered with mica, quartz and ?feldspar. Temper up to 6 mm. Surfaces have been smoothed. Exterior surface and margin: buff-pink; core, interior margin and surface: dark grey. Diameter unknown. From the northern two-thirds of the drain trench leading from room 8 of the villa. HH69. W13. 3A. Durham (not illustrated) [194]

2. Three conjoining sherds c. 12 mm. thick, and smaller fragments from a large vessel. One sherd may possibly represent part of a plain inward curving tapering rim, but uncertain. The clay is not well levigated and is fairly densely tempered with grits up to 8 mm., including quartz, mica and ?granite. Surfaces smoothed so that the grits burst through the clay. The colour varies; exterior surface: grey buff; core and both margins: dark grey black; interior surface: grey buff. Internal vertical working. Diameter of the body represented: c. 30 cm. From the southern third of the drain trench leading from room 8 of the villa. HH69. W13. 3B. Durham (not illustrated). Sherd 1 above may belong to this vessel [195]

3. Body sherd. Medium levigated clay. Medium grits (under 5 mm.) dark-light grey, crystalline. Exterior surface and margin: dark buff-brown; core, interior margin and surface: dark grey black. Curvature of this part of pot: 10-20 cm. From downward north: eastern end of the drain leading from room 8 of the villa. HH69. W13. 3C. Durham (not illustrated) [196]

4. Seven body sherds all probably from the same vessel, maximum wall thickness 8 mm. All have a thick content of mica and ?quartzes, and while the exterior surface has been smoothed, the interior surface has been more lightly handled giving a gritty feel. Exterior surface: brown-grey; both margins and core: grey. Interior surface: pink brown-dark grey. Minimum curvature of vessel 12 cm. From the villa area. HH69. V10.5. Durham (not illustrated). No. 10 below may be the base of this pot. [197]

5. Over seven fragments of body sherds, all very small. Matrix friable, tempered with small grits containing calcite, up to 2-3 mm. Colour dark brown throughout, exterior surface slightly greyer than remainder and smoothed. Diameter uncertain. From the villa area. HH69. V13. 2B. Durham (not illustrated). [198]

6. Two sherds of rim wall and base of a platter. Fairly well levigated clay with a few medium sized (3 mm. and less) white grits and other small temper bursting through parts of the fabric causing cracking. Colour: medium dark grey throughout. The rim is of plain tapering round form. Height of the walls c. 2-8 cm., their thickness c. 6 mm. The diameter of the platter impossible to say, perhaps in the region of 15-20 cm. From area to the north-west of the villa (possibly from in or near the perimeter ditch). HH69. EDNI.4. Durham (Fig. 21) [199]

7. Twenty-eight body sherds of a large calcite-gritted vessel. The sherds suggest a slight kick at the base, and possibly a shallow horizontal groove somewhere near the rim. Both surfaces are sometimes, but not always, vesicular and have a corky, soapy feel. Exterior surface and margin are pinkish brown fading into the brown of the core and interior margin, the interior surface is slightly darker brown and sometimes soot encrusted. Estimated girth of part of the vessel c. 40 cm.? From the villa area. HH69. V13. 2B. Durham (not illustrated) [200]

8. Body sherd, maximum thickness 9 mm. Medium, well levigated clay, a strong fabric, with small white grits some containing calcite. Colour dark grey throughout; both surfaces smoothed and with a leathery feel. Diameter not known. From drain trench leading from room 8 of the villa. HH69. V13. 3B. Durham (not illustrated) [201]

9. Body sherd, c. 13 mm. thick. Fairly heavily gritted with medium-large grits (max. 9 mm.), multi-coloured, possibly sandstone, bursting through the interior surface slightly but mainly smoothed over, but on the exterior surface protruding above it. Exterior surface and margin: orange; core: grey; interior surface dark grey. Diameter unascertainable. From the villa area. HH69. T10. 3?A. Durham (Fig. 21) [202]

10. Base, flat exterior, curving interior, walls rising at a fairly upright external angle from rounded junction with base. Medium fabric, well gritted with small quartzes and mica. Exterior surface: brown-grey smoothed; both margins and core: grey; interior surface: orange and grey. Base diameter c. 10 cm. From villa area. HH69. V10. 4?. Durham (Fig. 21) [203]

11. Two conjoining body sherds c. 13 mm. thick of a fairly coarse fabric with multi-coloured grits (9mm. or less ?sandstone) protruding from the exterior but covered on the interior surface. Exterior surface: orange, fading into the grey of the margins and core; interior surface: black and smoothed. Diameter unascertainable. From area of circular structure? HH69. P8. 1. Durham (not illustrated). Although from a different source probably part of same vessel as 9 above. [204]

12. Rim from a bowl or fairly straight splay-sided jar with a simple upright tapering rim. Medium to fine clay matrix (not unlike 8 above) with little temper visible but which contains some calcite. Colour: black throughout. Surfaces well smoothed with slightly shiny leathery appearance. Soot encrustation on the interior. The angle of the rim is very uncertain, diameter possibly lies between 15-20 cm. From the villa area. HH69. V10. 1. Durham (Fig. 21) [205]

13. Body sherd (one edge might once have been a rim). Exterior very abraded, the interior smoothed. Clay coarsely levigated with a few medium multi-coloured or white grits (6 mm. or less). Exterior surface and margin: brown and pink; core and inside of the sherd: dark grey-brown. Diameter unascertainable - source? HH69. P8. 3. Durham (not illustrated) [206]

14. Body sherd. Medium clay matrix with medium (4mm. or less) multi-coloured grits, of which one may be grog or a soft rock like shale. The temper protrudes from both surfaces. Exterior surface and margin: orange fading into the grey core; interior margin and surface: dark grey. Diameter unascertainable. Found to the west of the two main structures. HH69. S8. 2. Durham (not illustrated) [207]

15. Body sherd, c. 10 mm. thick. Vesicular fabric formerly calcite-gritted. Exterior surface: buff-pink; exterior margin: pink; core and interior margin: dark grey-brown; interior surface: soot-blackened. Diameter uncertain. From pit within circular structure also containing fragments of tile, tesserae and opus signinum (and therefore possibly contemporary with the villa demolition?). HH69. L9. 12. Durham (not illustrated) [208]

16. About two-thirds of a base with flat exterior and straight, slightly splayed walls rising from plain junction at the base. Interior rounded. Coarse textured but well levigated reduced grey (throughout) fabric with sandy granular temper. The rilling on the interior could possibly have been caused by wheel-finishing. Diameter c. 11 cm. From area of circular structure. HH69. L8. 2. (small find 5). Durham (not illustrated) [209]

17. Body sherd. Fabric of medium texture with medium grits (under 3 mm.) of quartz and mica. Exterior surface and margin: grey-brown; core and interior margin: rather greyer; interior surface: orange. The exterior has been burnished to give a leathery feel (cf. 'Housesteads' ware or some of the Stanwick fabrics); diameter not ascertainable. From circular structure from "small circular focus of burning ... saucer shape", the contents of which included brick, amphora and mortaria sherds. HH69. L10. 9. Durham (not illustrated) [210]

18. Body sherd, c. 13 mm. thick. Soft, coarsely levigated clay with medium-large grits (7 mm. or less), multi-coloured, some granite? Exterior surface and margin: orange and buff; core and interior margin: blue-grey; interior surface buff. Diameter not ascertainable. From area to the north-west of the circular structure. HH69. P8. 1. Durham (Fig. 21) [211]

19. Three conjoining sherds and four other body sherds giving circa half of the base part of a vessel with flat bottom, and an external

expansion at the foot giving slight kick. Walls: round barrel-shaped profile. Fabric comparatively smooth. Medium (under 5 mm.) mixed temper including quartzes, mica etc. Sherds vary in colour. The exterior surface basically brown-grey, but more pink-buff lower down the sides. The margins and core: grey-brown. Interior surface: brown becoming light orange higher up the pot. The exterior surface has been smoothed and tooled vertically to give a leathery surface, the interior also shows finger smoothings. Base diameter 16 cm. Sherds from various points in intersecting pits L and U within circular structure. HH70.

L10. L and U. Durham (Fig. 22) [212]

20. Body sherd. Medium fabric with medium to small temper. Surfaces buff-grey and smoothed, core grey-brown. Diameter not ascertainable. From pit L of circular structure (and perhaps from vessel 19 above). HH70.

L10. L (small find 96). Durham (not illustrated) [213]

21. Two conjoining body sherds, fabric similar to 19 above. Small fairly numerous grits of quartz, mica etc. Exterior surface: buff-brown and smoothed; core and margins: dark grey; interior surface: grey-brown. From pits L and U of circular structure (and perhaps also from vessel 19 above). HH70. S.E. Quadrant. L and U (small find 75). Durham (not illustrated) [214]

22. Body sherd. The exterior surface has been smoothed and tooled. Colour: pink-orange throughout with burnt black smudging on exterior. Temper: small grits. Despite difference in colour this sherd is probably part of 19 above. From pit L of the circular structure. HH70. L10. L (small find 87). Durham (not illustrated) [215]

23. Body sherd of varying shades of orange, buff and grey. Probably part of 19 above. From pit L of the circular structure. HH70. L10. L2. (small find 91). Durham (not illustrated) [216]

24. Body sherd. Tempered with medium grits of quartz, mica and crystalline grey grit. Exterior smoothed and with leathery feel. Surfaces and margins: orange; core grey. Similar to 23 above and also probably part of 19. From pit L of the circular structure. HH70. L10. L2. (small find 81). Durham (not illustrated) [217]

25. Body sherd. Smooth, leathery, very dark grey-brown outside surface, the rest of the inside of the sherd: dark grey-black. Fairly

numerous small crystalline grits. Although not as similar as some of the other sherds this could also possibly belong to 19 above. From feature Z of the circular structure (associated with pits L and U). HH70. L10. Z (small find 88). Durham (not illustrated) [218]

26. One rim sherd and five body sherds from the upper portion of a vessel of globular or barrel shape with an incurving neck and rounded upright rim. The clay is friable and fairly dense, the temper is a medium sized (5 mm. and under) grey rock. The exterior is buff and looks "washed", the remainder of the fabric a dull rust red-brown. Diameter 8-10 cm. From villa area in a sooty yellow soil containing plaster, bone, glass and tile. HH70. X10. 7 (small find 97). Durham (Fig. 22) [219]

27. Four conjoining rim and body sherds and one other body sherd giving profile of upper part of a jar with a rounded shoulder with a straight flaring everted rim. The fabric is hard and 'dry' and sounds hollow. The temper is a medium (under 5 mm.) grey rock lying just under the surfaces giving a goose-pimple effect. Both surfaces grey and buff while the interior section is grey. Diameter 12-15 cm. All sherds from pit L of the circular structure. HH70. L10. L (small finds 67 and 78). Durham (Fig. 22) [220]

28. Seven sherds, of which four conjoin, forming part of the upper portion of a round or barrel-shaped jar, with an incurving rim which has been flattened by being given an internal bevel, which in turn has forced the lip of the rim to point down toward the interior of the pot. The fabric is hard, well mixed with plentiful small (5 mm. or less) crystalline grits, mainly quartzes and mica. The exterior has been well smoothed but the grits still show flush with the surface. Exterior surface and margin: dull pink; core and interior margin: grey; interior surface: grey-brown. Rim diameter c. 16 cm. Six of the sherds come from pit AC (which also produced tile and Samian) in the area of the circular structure, but one of the conjoining rim sherds was found in the separate trial excavations to the south-east of the site. HH70. M10. AC2 and HH70. C15.2. Durham (small finds 162, 188, 153 and 159) (Fig. 22) [221]

29. Rim sherd from globular or barrel shaped jar with shoulder curving inward toward upright rim with internal bevel. Fabric medium,

granular, well gritted with small quartzes, mica etc. Exterior surface, both margins and the core are dark grey; the inside surface buff. Diameter c. 10-12 cm. From subsoil in the villa area, unstratified. HH70. X14. 2 (small find 104). Durham (Fig. 22) [222]

30. Base sherd of vessel with flat bottom and straight walls joining the base at a well-defined angle both externally and internally. Fine fabric with no large temper visible on the surfaces (3 mm. or under in section, mainly quartz?). Exterior surface: orange, grey and brown; exterior margin and core: dark grey; interior margin and surface: brown-buff. Base diameter 12 cms. From pit, feature 4, in the circular structure. HH70. L10. Feature 4 (small find 69). Durham (Fig. 22) [223]

31. Body sherd of comparatively fine fabric filled with small grits, quartz and mica, with slightly 'sand-paper' surface. Surfaces: pink and grey; core and margins grey. Probably part of 30 above. From pit U, within the circular structure. HH70. L10. U (small find 72). Durham (not illustrated). [224]

32. Body sherd with one surface damaged. Fairly fine fabric with small crystalline grits. Surviving surface: dull orange; margins and core: dark grey. Diameter unascertainable. From trial excavations to the south east of the site. HH70. C15. 2 (small find 190). Durham (not illustrated). [225]

33. Body sherd of fairly thin walled vessel (this sherd c. 5 mm. thick) in medium fine fabric gritted with grey rock (3 mm. or less). Exterior surface: dull buff-pink; margins, core and inner surface: dark grey. No diameter. From area between villa and circular structure. HH70. P10. 3 (small find 195). Durham (not illustrated). [226]

34. Body (or base?) sherd of coarse vesicular fabric. Exterior surface and margin: orange pink; core, interior margin and surface (if present): dark blue-grey. No diameter. From the area of the circular structure. HH70. CS. SWQ. BW. Durham (not illustrated). [227]

35. Body sherd of a calcite gritted fabric from a vessel with a mild shoulder carination. Dark grey surfaces, reddish brown margins and core. No diameter. From trial excavations to the south east of the site. HH70. B15. 2. Durham (not illustrated). [228]

36. Rim sherd (angle not very certain) from vessel with walls curving inward to upright rim. Medium fine fabric; fairly well levigated clay giving smooth surfaces with only slightly gritty interior. Exterior surface (soot covered) and margin: black; core and interior margin: grey; interior surface: dull orange, blackened towards rim. Diameter 8-10 cm. From area between villa and ditch?. HH70. X12. 6 (small find 107). Durham (Fig. 22) [229]

Refs

Harding, 1969: unpublished summary report.

Harding, 1970a: unpublished summary report.

Harding 1970b: Britannia, II, 251-2.

Scott, 1973: Roman Villas in the North of England (unpub. M.A. Thesis, University of Durham) 8-21.¹

1 I am grateful to Mr. Scott for the loan of his own copy of his thesis.

HOUSESTEADS

Site Housesteads (Borcovicium?) Roman fort and vicus, Hadrian's Wall, Northumberland.

NY: c. 790688

c. 900' O.D.

Context and Pottery During excavations at Housesteads, 1931-1934, Professor Eric Birley identified a particular type of ware which has been subsequently known since then as Housesteads Ware. In preparation for a paper on this ware the illustration reproduced in fig. was drawn up, but the paper was not published. In lieu of this Professor Birley has provided me with the following note to the illustration:

"Housesteads ware, from the excavations of 1931-1934.

All the stratified specimens came from Wall Period III levels and/or buildings in the vicus, close to the south wall of the fort. The fabric, when not burnt over a fire, was normally black, lightly polished on the outside, and with a smooth surface giving something of a leathery feel."

Recently Professor Birley has confirmed his dating of Housesteads Ware at its type site as being in Wall Period III or in the latter part of Wall Period II, i.e. mid-third century to approximately mid-fourth century A.D. It is not found in any context after A.D.367.¹

Twenty sherds of the Housesteads Ware described above are illustrated by Birley in fig.23 where he notes that the angle of No. 10 is incorrect. (Fig.23) [230-249]

An addition to this series is a shallow bowl published by John Wilkes from the 1959 excavations at Housesteads (Wilkes, 1960, 68) described as follows:

"Dish in 'Housesteads ware'; dark red surface, almost burnished and brick-red in fracture. From beneath a stone bench of period III, which gives this ware a date of emergence not later than the end of the third century.' (Fig 23) [249a]

Refs

Pottery in the Housesteads site Museum (Department of the Environment)
Wilkes, 1960: A.A.₄, 68-69.

1 I am grateful to Professor Birley for supplying me with all the above information. See however, footnote 1a p.267 for more recent dating for Housesteads type ware.

HOWICK

Site Howick Heugh Quarry, near Alnwick, Northumberland.

NU: c. 237168

c. 200' O.D.

A quarry site from which were extracted the remnants of a pagan Anglian cemetery, recorded by G. S. Keeney (1939) from notes made at the time by R. C. Bosanquet.

Context The sherd in question is noted here because I. A. Richmond (1942) includes it in his discussion on 'a potsherd from Ingram Hill and some kindred types of Votadinian Pottery'. It was not discovered associated with any burial. A second century Roman brooch was also found in an unassociated context at the same time. However, the sherd could equally be connected with either period.

Pottery Richmond describes the sherd as:

"Part of the base and wall... of a bucket-shaped vessel, about $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter at the base, fired bright red externally and dull red internally and exhibiting a black core full of large grit... The outer surface exhibits much horizontal fingering, the inner surface has been smoothed over and has cracked. The bottom of the pot retains numerous grass-stalk impressions ..." (ill. Hogg, 1942, Fig. 6, 11) (Fig. 24) [250]

Refs

Keeney, G. S. 1939: 'A Pagan Anglian Cemetery at Howick, Northumberland'.

A.A.₄ XVI, 120-28.

Richmond, 1942: 126f.

The sherd is in the Department of Archaeology, the University of Newcastle upon Tyne.

HOWNAM RINGS

Site Hownam Rings, Roxburghshire. (R.C.A.M.S. No. 301).

NT: 790194

1000' O.D.

A multi-period site comprising the following phases:

- I. a. palisaded enclosure (probably).
 - b. Replacement of palisade on similar line.
- II. A rubble stone wall faced with stone blocks built to enclose an area of 250' x 300'. Its destruction for rebuilding dated by a late first century A.D. quern.
- III. The rebuilding of the above consisted of the construction of three dump ramparts with external ditches and counter-scarp. Barely completed before allowed to decay.
- IV. a. An extensive settlement of hut circles and banks spread within, over and outside the previous defences, probably late third century A.D. (Piggott, C.M., 1948).
 - b. A small homestead of Einzelhof type (see R.C.A.M.S. 1956, 20) spreads over the eastern part of the open settlement of IVa. Possibly Post-Roman (R.C.A.M.S. 1956, 21).

The site was excavated in 1948 by Mrs. C. M. Piggott, when in addition to the various enclosures and the entrance, two stone houses and pits of phases IVa and IVb (one house in each phase) were also examined. The pottery dating phase IVa cannot be dated too closely (Piggott, C. M., 1948, 217).

Context Pottery was found from all the phases and it seems easiest to itemise the sherds under phase headings with their find-spots after each description.¹

Pottery

Phase I, palisade (a or b) Associated finds: none

1. Rim sherd from vessel with plain upright tapering rim. Fabric poorly levigated, small temper except for one large pink grit of ?granite. Exterior surface: orange-buff; exterior margin, core and interior margin: grey; interior surface: orange-buff. Diameter. c. 14.8 cm. From a palisade post hole. HH 501. 1949 892. N.M.A.S. (ill. Piggott, C. M., 1948, Fig. 10, I.1). (Fig. 24) [251]

1 A copy of Piggott, C. M., 1948, Fig. 10 illustrating the Hownam pottery is reproduced in Fig. 24.

2. Heavy coarse base sherd from large jar. Grits, where visible, grey, medium sized. Exterior surface: buff; exterior margin: orange pink; core, interior margin and surface: black. The fabric is not dissimilar to that of 9 below. Diameter at base: c. 25 cm. From surface between the two palisades. HH 502. 1949 893. N.M.A.S. (ill. Piggott, C. M., 1948, Fig. 10, I.2). (Fig. 24) [252]

Phase II, Wall Fort Associated finds: nothing datable. Iron slag.

3. Rim which has been firmly flattened giving a slight concavity on its horizontal top and also immediately below it, making it slightly out-turned. Fabric hard, close grained. Exterior surface and margin: brick-red; core: grey; interior margin: buff; interior surface: dark grey. Diameter: uncertain. Found in the Fort wall, but N.B. may have strayed from phase III (excavator). HH503. 1949 894. N.M.A.S. (ill. Piggott, C. M., 1948, Fig. 10, II.2). (Fig. 24) [253]

4. "Base well made, hard and grey with slight outer bulge." Fairly harsh sandy fabric. Exterior surface and margin: mud buff; core, interior margin, and surface: dark grey. Base diameter c. 8.8 cm. Find spot: placed by excavator under heading of fort wall, N.B. that this sherd was from the turf line under the fort wall. HH504. 1949 895. N.M.A.S. (ill. Piggott, C. M., 1948, Fig. 10, II.1). (Fig. 24) [254]

Phase III, Multiple ramparts Associated finds: rotary quern fragment
c. 50-100 A.D.?

5. Slightly incurving simple rounded rim "roughly made with a fair amount of backing", also well gritted with small dark grits. The surfaces have been smoothed. Surfaces both of very narrow width, coloured orange buff; the exterior surface is soot covered. No margins; core: grey. Not dissimilar in fabric to 1 above. Diameter: uncertain. Found in make up of rampart; possibly but unlikely to be residual (excavator). HH507. 1949 828. N.M.A.S. (ill. Piggott, C. M., 1948, Fig. 10, III.1). (Fig. 24) [255]

6. Plain rounded incurving rim. Fabric fairly fine, not as gritty or sandy as 5 above. Some large grey grits which do not protrude through the surfaces. Surfaces and margins: orange pink; core: blue grey. Diameter uncertain. Found in make up of rampart; possibly but unlikely to be residual (excavator). HH508. 1949 899. N.M.A.S. (ill. Piggott, C. M., 1948, Fig. 10, III.2). (Fig. 24) [256]

7. Flake from off an incurving tapering rim. Fine hard rough sandy fabric. Black throughout except for the interior surface which is reddish buff. Diameter: between 20-30 cm.? From make up of rampart, possibly but unlikely to be residual (excavator). HH509. 1949 900.

N.M.A.S. (ill. Piggott, C. M., 1948, Fig. 10, III.3). (Fig.24) [257]

8. Also from this phase are further sherds (not illustrated) described by the excavator as follows:

"... A quantity of featureless fragments. They are nearly all fine grained, grey, red or black in colour. Several sherds are of fine black ware, somewhat like the Iron Age 'B' ware of many South English sites ... Very few of these fragments were as coarse either as the pottery associated with Phase I or Phase IV, but it is closely similar to that from Phase II." [258]

Phase IVa (Hut I) Associated finds: Samian, Dragendorf 31, E. or C. Gaulish Constantian Roman cooking pot sherd.

9. About two-thirds of the upper part of a bucket-shaped pot with walls flaring widely (c. 60° from the base?) up to a high rounded shoulder where the rim curves firmly and evenly inward for about the last fifth of the height of the vessel. The sides are irregular and the surfaces have been smoothed. The walls are thinner than some of the Northumberland pottery that tends to a similar shape. Grits medium size and fairly numerous. The interior of the pot is soot blackened. Exterior surface: buff; exterior margin: orange pink; core: light grey brown; interior margin: orange pink; interior surface: mud brown buff under soot. Rim diameter: 28.8 cm. Found on hut floor. HH518. 1949 909. N.M.A.S. (ill. Piggott, C. M., 1948, Fig. 10, IVa.1). (Fig.24) [259]

10. Rim sherd from a similar vessel to the above, and which may belong (with other rims and bases from the same deposit) to the same pot. Found on hut floor. HH539. 1949 930. N.M.A.S. (ill. Piggott, C. M., 1948, Fig. 10, IVa.2). (Fig.24) [260]

11. The remaining pottery from this source, the Phase IVa hut floor is described by the excavator as follows:

"several pounds weight of roughly made thick pottery came from this hut floor. On the whole, it is more gritty and coarse than that from Hut II" (phase IVb) "though much is the same. There are fragments of several pots with inturned rims and flat bases." [261]

The Storage pit near Hut I Phase IVa Associated find: Roman blue glass bead.

12. From this pit came "six or seven fragments of pottery, well made,

hard and grey. Amongst these were one large base and a wide rounded rim, not illustrated". (Piggott, C. M., 1948, 218). [262]

Phase IVb Hut II Cannot be regarded as a closed group (ibid. 218)

13. Almost complete pot with flat base and straight-sided walls flaring (at c. 70°?) from the base with simple tapering rim at the same angle as the walls. It was noted as significantly different from the rest (in the group?). It was more finely made, sandier, with no gritty backing and its walls were built up by the coil technique. There are however one or two large grits visible in the margins. The walls are thick but the clay better levigated than one might expect. It has an exterior coating of soot, and the surface may have been wet-smoothed. Exterior surface: mud buff; exterior margin: orange buff; core: black grey; interior margin: orange buff; interior surface: mud buff. Diameter: c. 25 cm. HH538. 1949 929 and HH537. 1949 928. N.M.A.S. (ill. Piggott, C. M., 1948, Fig. 10, IVb.1). (Fig.24) [263]

14. Rim sherd from smaller vessel with simple incurving rounded rim (probably four other fragments from same pot). Probably had the same profile as 9 above. Diameter: 15 cm. The excavator comments that these fragments are more like the pottery from Phase III and may be derived from that period (sherd not seen). N.M.A.S. (ill. Piggott, C. M., 1948, Fig. 10, IVb.2). (Fig.24) [264]

15. Small base, c. 5 cm. across, roughly made of light brown ware with a black surface, still remaining in patches on the inside. "This is clearly a native copy of a Roman jar" (ibid., 218). HH545. 1949 936. N.M.A.S. (not illustrated). [265]

16. Thinnish rim sherd with flattened round rim, slight swelling on interior just beneath rim. Dark close-grained fabric. Diameter uncertain. From pit in hut floor (sherd not seen). N.M.A.S. (ill. Piggott, C. M., 1948, Fig. 10, IVb.4). (Fig 24) [266]

17. Body sherd with hard fabric not dissimilar to that of Gubeon no. 8 (see p.). Not described in excavation report (Phase ?). HH512. 1949 903. N.M.A.S. (not illustrated). [267]

18. Rim from vessel with very slightly inward curving flat to round rim. Fabric hard, thick, well levigated, gritty (sandy) with some medium size grits, the interior has a particularly sandy texture.

Exterior surface: mud colour and soot coated; exterior margin: orange;
core: grey brown or black; interior margin and surface: orange buff.

Diameter: c. 20-25 cm., sherd not described in excavation report
(Phase ?). HH533. 1949 924. N.M.A.S. (not illustrated). [268]

Refs

Piggott, C. M., 1948: P.S.A.S. LXXXII, 193-225.

R.C.A.M.S. 1956: 160-61.

HUCKHOE

Site Huckhoe, Northumberland.

NZ: 073828

c. 500' O.D.

Settlement site excavated by G. Jobey, 1955-7 (Jobey, 1959) followed by a further cutting made in 1967 to obtain a sample for radiocarbon dating (Jobey, 1968b). The site has a history of over a thousand years. In this period the following phases and dates can be identified:

1. An area enclosed by a double palisade with a single outer palisade. Wood from the outer line of the double palisade yielded a radiocarbon date of 510 ± 40 b.c. (GaK-1388. Libby half life of C-14 5570 years. Jobey, 1968b, 293).
2. A stone enclosure was built on the same lines of the palisades, this consisted of two stone walls joined by transverse walling, the outer wall having a ditch. This must have followed within memory of the palisade trenches.
3. A settlement of stone round huts was occupied from the second to the fourth century A.D.
4. This was followed by the building of at least two (joined) rectilinear buildings which are later than the early fourth century A.D., an extension to one of these produced late fourth century and post-Roman pottery of the fifth-sixth century A.D. Another rectilinear building, not necessarily of the same period overlay the tumbled enclosure wall. Various features in area 5 predated the round stone hut and may belong to the period before the Romano-British occupation.

Context Of the eleven sherds described below all come from contexts which predate the rectilinear buildings. The most important is that of 7 and 11 which were sealed below the phase II wall, the latter in the palisade trench in same cutting from which the radiocarbon sample was obtained. The context for each sherd is given after its individual description.

Pottery The following descriptions have been extracted from Jobey, 1959 and 1968b.¹

1. Rim fragment from a wide-mouthed pot with gently tapering incurving rim, with red surfaces and grey core containing large grits.

1 Jobey, 1959: Fig. 13 is reproduced in Fig. 25

A carbon encrustation below the rim. Diameter uncertain. Found in core of south wall of hut in area 4 (occupation of this hut third - fourth century A.D.?). Newcastle (ill. Jobey, 1959: Fig. 13, 1). (Fig.25)[269]

2. Incurving rim from a similar vessel to 1 above with a grey core and buff surface. Diameter uncertain. Found on rock surface beneath tumble from the enclosure wall. Newcastle (ill. Jobey, 1959: Fig. 13, 2). (Fig.25) [270]

3. Rim from straight nearly vertical? sided pot with plain rounded rim. Dark grey throughout and containing grits. Diameter uncertain. Found beneath the tumble of the walls of hut 2 (probably built in the second or early third century A.D.). Newcastle (ill. Jobey, 1959: Fig. 13, 3). (Fig.25) [271]

4. Rim fragment from pot, the top of which at least has been splayed slightly outwards, and the top of the rim flattened, but not expanded. Otherwise as 3 above. Newcastle (ill. Jobey, 1959: Fig. 13, 4). (Fig.25) [272]

5. Fragment from the shoulder and rim from a vessel which has had an everted rim and rounded body or shoulder. Probably with a fairly wide mouth. Dark grey fabric containing small grits. Found in occupation earth beneath central wall of the rectangular buildings. Newcastle (ill. Jobey, 1959: Fig. 13, 5). (Fig.25) [273]

6. Fragment of everted rim, angle not certain; grey fabric containing small grits. Diameter uncertain. Found beneath central wall, area 5 (similar to the find spot of 5 above?). Newcastle (ill. Jobey, 1959: Fig. 13, 6). (Fig.25) [274]

7. Small fragment from a simple rim showing finger nail marks beneath the turn-over; the core is grey and the surfaces, which are waxy to touch, red. Diameter uncertain. Found beneath the inner enclosure wall. Newcastle (ill. Jobey, 1959: Fig. 13, 7). (Fig.25) [275]

8. Base fragment from large vessel with slight kick at base. Grey core with large grits and buff outer surface which is slightly waxy to touch and shows impressions of vertical finger smoothing. Found beneath "back yard" wall area 2 (a later second, early third century terminus post quem given for this hut complex). Newcastle (ill. Jobey, 1959: Fig. 13, 8). (Fig.25) [276]

9. Base from a vessel, possibly a bowl, with round bellied profile at its base, at least. Slight foot at base. Brown surface and grey core containing large grits. Found beneath inner compound wall area 4 (wall Romano-British). Newcastle (ill. Jobey, 1959: Fig. 13, 9). (Fig.25)[277]

10. Fragment of a base of large vessel, with very little thickening at the base, buff to red surfaces with grey core containing large white calcite grits. Found beneath the tumble from inner enclosure wall. Newcastle (ill. Jobey, 1959: Fig. 13, 10). (Fig.25) [278]

11. Rim sherd similar to 1 and 2 above in profile. From large hand-built vessel with a diameter of c. 25 cm. From well down in the palisade trench from which the sample of charcoal was taken for radio-carbon dating (and obtained at the same time). Newcastle (ill. Jobey, 1968b, 295. Fig. 1). (Fig.25) [279]

Jobey also observed (1959, 263) that of the pottery from Huckhoe there was a noticeable difference in texture between the sherds found in the stockade trenches and their upcast, and those from other areas of the site; the former being described as very waxy to touch.

Refs

Jobey, 1959: A.A.₄ XXXVII, 217-78.

Jobey, 1968b: A.A.₄ LXVI, 293-95.

Pottery in the Department of Archaeology, the University of Newcastle upon Tyne.

INGRAM HILL

Site Ingram Hill, Northumberland.

NU: 012157

550' O.D.

Enclosed settlement site.

Three excavations (Hogg, 1942a and 1956; Jobey, 1971a) have established the following probable sequence:

1. Palisaded enclosure
2. Rebuilding of palisaded enclosure possibly in conjunction with a second embanked palisade and ditch.
- ?3. It is possible that the embanked palisade and ditch may form a phase on its own separate from the rebuilding of the palisade of phase 2.
4. The building of stone rectangular/subrectangular buildings within and over the enclosure bank quite some time after it had fallen into disuse.

A radiocarbon date of 200 b.c. \pm 90 (I 5316, half-life 5568) or 285 b.c. \pm 90 (new half-life) was obtained from the base of the material of the bank giving a terminus post quem for its construction.

Context The context of the pottery found is uncertain in relation to the three phases outlined above. No. 1 below, from the 1939 excavation probably belongs somewhere in phases 1-3. So probably does 2 below, described as found in clay on either side of an inner palisade in 1948; since this is not part of the bank, it probably belongs to phases 1 or 2, and if with 2, therefore possibly with 3. Pottery was found in 1971 low down in the make up of the bank. One is inclined, if the context of the pottery is correct, to fit it into a date bracket of before, and not long after the radiocarbon date given above.

Pottery

1. Three large conjoining body sherds from low down in the wall of a large vessel with flaring sides. Very coarse hard fabric, with comparatively small soft white grits, as temper. Wall thickness c. 2-5 cm. Exterior surface: light pink brown; exterior margin: red; core: rusty brown; interior margin and surface: dark grey. Richmond (1942) considered the interior surface to have been worked with a shaping cloth

and that the "belly" diameter would have been c. one foot (c. 30 cm.). Found at 161E 138N (see Hogg, 1942a). Newcastle (ill. Richmond, 1942: Fig. 6. 12). (Fig 25) [280]

2. The upper two-thirds of a large pot, with flaring sides rising to an incurving tapering rim giving the vessel a high rounded shoulder. Described as extremely coarse with very large grits, built by coil technique. Diameter at rim: c. 34 cm. 1948 excavations in clay on either side of inner palisade (see context above). Newcastle (ill. Hogg, 1956: Fig. 4). (Fig 25) [281]

Refs

Hogg, 1942a: A.A.₄ XX, 110-133.

Richmond, 1942: in Hogg, 1942a (above).

Hogg, 1956: A.A.₄ XXXIV, 150-60.

Jobey, 1971a: A.A.₄ XLIX, 71-93.

Finds in Department of Archaeology, University of Newcastle upon Tyne.

N.B. Further pottery than 1 above was found in 1942 (body sherds and one incurving rim sherd) and pottery (also body sherds) was found in 1971, see under context above.

JACOB'S GILL

Site Jacob's Gill, Rosley, Nr. Wigton, Cumberland.

(Rosley) NY: 320455

c. 400' O.D.

Round to sub-rectangular ditched enclosure with outwork (or ditched enclosure of different period?).

Trial excavations (Blake, 1960) showed the main enclosure to be a ditch with no internal palisade (unlike Old Brampton, see p.222) but possibly with an internal stone wall. Fragmentary traces of a cobble or gravel floor were found in the interior and also fragmentary stone walls.

Context and Pottery

"Only six sherds of pottery were found. Five of these were from the same coarse red-ware vessel which can only be dated to 'the latter half of the Roman period'. The sixth was a 2 inch fragment of hand-made native ware not far removed from some of that found at Old Brampton." (Blake, 1960, 6. No source given for the pottery dating.)

(For Old Brampton, see p.222). [281a]

Refs

Blake, 1960: C.W.₂ LIX, 1-14.

Pottery not in Tullie House, still in possession of excavator?

KAIMES

Site Kaimes Hillfort, Midlothian. (R.C.A.M.S. No. 191).

NT: 131664

800' O.D.

Multi-vallate hillfort, a large part of which has been removed by quarrying leaving the ramparts surviving only on the south and west side of the fort.¹ The plan made by F. R. Coles (1896) shows an oval shaped area enclosed by some six ramparts on the east (subsequently found to be seven) but only by two on the west, with the defence weakest on the steep escarpment to the north. There appear to have been at least two major gateways. Subsequent excavation in advance of quarrying by V. G. Childe (1940) and D. D. A. Simpson (1969) has established the following sequence:

I. A univallate timber-laced fort with an original entrance on the south.

II. The phase I rampart was replaced by a rubble-cored stone-faced rampart, the core producing a radio-carbon date of 365 ± 90 b.c.² (GaK, 1971). The next two outer ramparts visible on the surface are also conjectured as belonging to this phase. Simpson suggests one of the stone walled huts (Hut 2) is also contemporary on the grounds of the similarity in the pottery both yielded.

III. Ramparts 5, 6 and 7 thought by Simpson to have been added at a later stage.

Context Stray finds from the site have included some possible fragments of Roman pottery and glass. Finds from the 1969 excavations, apart from the pottery, were of iron and stone. They included two iron knives from Hut 2; possibly part of the ferrule for an iron spear, also from Hut 2 and core of rampart 7; stone sling stones, lamp and other stone implements including spindlewhorls. The sling stones came from the core of the phase II rampart as did the "lamp". Beneath and in the occupation layer of Hut 2 came various flints. The pottery itself comes mainly from the core of Rampart 2; and from the floor and occupation level of Hut 2, which is confusing as the report does not make it clear which of these latter two sources pre-dates the hut.

1 Or south and east side of the fort. Simpson's initial text describing the fort does not agree with the compass points on his plan. According to the plan by Coles it would be the west side that has been destroyed.

2 A second radiocarbon sample of wood from the wall of hut circle 3 furnished a date of 1191 b.c. (GaK 1970. Cunliffe, 1974, 354).

Pottery The description of the pottery is quoted direct from the report.

1. "Eight rim and body sherds forming the upper part of a coarse bucket-shaped vessel with inturned and pointed rim; the clay has been tempered with large stone and quartz grits up to 1.5 cm. in diameter; the vessel has been coil built. Rim diameter 11 in. (27.9 cm.) in core of Rampart 2." (ill. Simpson, 1969. Fig. 8, 1). (Fig 26) [282]
2. "Six rim and body sherds of a bowl-shaped vessel with slightly inturned rounded rim; clay tempered with quartz and stone fragments up to 1.2 cm. in diameter; coil built. Rim diameter 9 in. (22.8 cm.). In core of Rampart 2." (ill. Simpson, 1969. Fig. 8, 2). (Fig 26) [283]
3. "Forty rim and body sherds of a vessel with S-shaped profile and inturned and rounded rim; tempered with stone and quartz fragments up to 1.5 cm. in diameter; there are numerous grass impressions on the interior and exterior surfaces but no indication that this was used as tempering. Coil built. Rim diameter 9.5 in. (24.1 cm.). In occupation material outside and beneath the wall footings of Hut 2." (ill. Simpson, 1969. Fig. 8, 3). (Fig 26) [284]
4. "Twenty-seven rim and body sherds of a bucket-shaped vessel with slightly inturned and rounded rim; clay tempered with large fragments of quartz and stone up to 1.1 cm. in diameter. Coil built and of very crude construction, the internal thumb impressions and junctions between individual coils being very marked. Rim diameter 7 in. (17.5 cm.). In core of rampart 2." (ill. Simpson, 1969. Fig. 8, 4). (Fig 26) [285]
5. "Simple rounded rim sherd with slight inner moulding produced by an inexpertly smoothed coil; tempered with stone fragments of up to 0.5 cm. in diameter. Length 1 in. (2.1 cm.). On floor of Hut 2, adjacent to the inner wall face on the north-west." (ill. Simpson, 1969. Fig. 10, 6). (Fig 26) [286]
6. "Single rounded rim sherd with slight internal bevel; red exterior surface and black, laminated core containing grit tempering up to 1.5 cm. in diameter; slight finger impressions on the inner and outer face associated with the modelling of the rim rather than decoration. Length 2.1 in. (5.1 cm.). In core of Rampart 2." (ill. Simpson, 1969. Fig. 10, 4). (Fig 26) [287]
7. "Single body sherd, only the outer surface of which is preserved. Fabric as no. 6. Length 2 in. (5.2 cm.). In core of Rampart 2." (Not ill.) [288]
8. "Simple rounded rim sherd; buff exterior with grey core; finely tempered with crushed stone fragments 1 mm. or less in diameter. Length 1.85 in. (4.8 cm.). On floor of Hut 2." (ill. Simpson, 1969. Fig. 10, 5). (Fig 26) [289]
9. "Single rim sherd with slightly rounded top; hard, well fired ware with smooth buff outer surfaces and black core. Hut 2 in occupation level. Length 1.1 in. (2.8 cm.)." (ill. Simpson, 1969. Fig. 10, 7). (Fig 26) [290]

10. "Everted and rolled over rim sherd with internal bevel; coarse sandy surface; finely tempered with crushed quartz and stone. Length 1.25 in. (3.1 cm.). On floor of Hut 2." (ill. Simpson, 1969. Fig. 10, 3). (Fig.26) [291]

Refs

J. A. Smith: P.S.A.S. X (1872-4), 141-51.

F. R. Coles: P.S.A.S. XXX (1895-6), 269-74.

R.C.A.M.S.: Midlothian

Childe, 1940: P.S.A.S. LXXV, 43-54.

Simpson, 1969: Glasgow Arch. Journal, I, 7-28.

Some of the finds are in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, but most recent finds described in the 1969 report are presumed to be stored in the excavator's department in Leicester University until the completion of excavation.

KELSOCLEUCH

Site Staney Knowe, near Kelsocleuch, Roxburghshire. (R.C.A.M.S. No. 666)

NT: 855170

c. 1000' O.D.

A settlement of stone houses surrounded by an earthen bank and ditch set in a much larger area of land enclosed by a rubble wall. The houses of the settlement are both circular and rectilinear and represent several phases. There is a curvilinear stone enclosure wall attached to the circular houses also. Excavated by C. E. Stevens in 1939.

Context This is one sherd of circa six (body?) sherds found during the excavations, and subsequently presented to the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.¹ These sherds are presumably to be equated with those described by R.C.A.M.S. as found amongst the stones of Hut 10, but which are not assignable to a period due to the absence of stratification. (R.C.A.M.S. 1956, 345)

Pottery Rim sherd from a vessel with slightly constricted neck and small tapering everted rim. Fabric soft and friable. Exterior surface and margin: dark brown; core: brown; interior margin: orange pink; interior surface: dark brown grey. Exterior surface and the inside of the rim have been smoothed and have a black coating. Diameter uncertain, c. 25-30 cm. (One of) HD 1760-1765. N.M.A.S. (Fig. 26). [292]

Refs

R.C.A.M.S. 1956: 343-5.

Sherd in National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.

1 I am grateful to Dr. Joanna Close-Brooks of the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland for identifying the number and source of this sherd for me in their collection. The pottery described as lost by R.C.A.M.S. was subsequently found and presented to the Museum.

KIRKHEAD

Site Kirkhead Cave, Cartmel, Cumberland.

SD: c. 390750?

c. 50' O.D.?

"The Kirkhead Cavern is situated within a steep breast of a hill near to Kents Bank and Humphrey Head, upon the Abbot's Hall estate." (Barber, 1894, 25.)

Context Barber (1894) gives a description of the examination of the cave by J. P. Morris and J. Bolton. The cave contained a deposit with a large number of objects ranging over a wide period of time, including probably the Bronze Age and the Roman period, as listed amongst the finds are a Roman coin (Domitian) and a fluted earthenware bead (?melon bead) as well as a bronze enamelled pin; also a bronze spearhead, paalstab (sic), celt and "tube". The exact position of the finds is uncertain from the account, though previously there had been mention of working through "four feet of drift" after the discovery of the Roman coin only a few inches from the surface soil. The excavators themselves seem to regard the deposit as "confusedly mingled".

Pottery Barber twice mentions non-Roman pottery from the cave. The first is at the start of the excavations:

"Mr. Morris found first, upon digging into the floor, where Mr. Bolton had already found human bones, a heterogeneous compound of bones, earth, charcoal, angular fragments of limestone, with water-worn pebbles of blue slate. After disembtombing a quantity of these bones - several of which were human - he discovered a fragment of ancient pottery of the rudest description, bearing no traces of the potter's wheel or of kiln drying." (Barber, 1894, 26.)

The second mention of pottery (below) follows the description of animal bones and of "two stone implements" compared with flint instruments from Les Eyzies and "in the oldest bone caves". The quotation is extended to include the description of some of the other finds:

"Subsequently were found pieces of pottery rudely baked, with holes near the rim, by which the vessels were suspended by means of thongs passing through them; fluted earthenware bead, three bronze rings, one bronze pin, enamelled; bone amulet formed of head of human femur; paalstab in bronze, piece of bronze fibula, bronze tube, one small and one large amber bead, flake of flint embedded in stalagmite, spearhead in bronze, portion of urn carved out of soft stone, large bronze celt, and a large quantity of human bones." (Barber, 1894, 27) [293]¹

1 I am grateful to Mr. F. Barnes for drawing this reference to my attention.

Refs

Barber, 1894: 25-29.

Barnes, 1955: C.W.₂ LV, 15.

According to Barnes, the finds (of the pottery at any rate) no longer exist.

LARGS

Site Near Nelson Street, Largs, Ayrshire.

NS: c. 125595 (Largs, centrepont)

c. 50' O.D.?

Discovered during building operations in Largs and reported in Archaeologia by Robert Munro (1910). The site appears to have been a low natural gravelly mound slightly elevated from its surroundings. Into this was inserted a number of cremations in inverted cinerary urns, each in its own pit, apparently forming a flat cemetery. Amongst these, in so far as it was possible to judge in the destruction caused by the building, was set a circular stone-lined cist which was c. 2-3 feet in diameter containing seven cremation urns, standing upright, containing calcined bones.

Context The two principal vessels described below were two of the seven urns in the cist. Of the remainder of the urns four others survived and are described below also, from Munro's report. They are all either plain, or with the simple rim perforations. Outside the cist the surviving remains of the flat cemetery, if indeed it was, are two collared cinerary urns. Of these latter, one has its rim "ornamented with two herring-bone patterns running parallel to each other. The constricted portion beneath is $2\frac{3}{4}$ " broad and half an inch deep, and the ornamentation consists of a succession of triangular spaces filled in with incised lines". The second is described as being of the "overhanging rim" variety with ornamentation of string marks. A perforated stone axe-hammer was also found in the building debris.

Pottery

1. The fragments of a barrel-shaped pot standing c. 21 cm. high. It has a plain base with a very light kick. The rim has been flattened horizontally and is thickened. It is perforated c. 1.5 cm. below the rim at intervals varying from 1.5-3.0 cm. The perforation widths vary from 5-8 mm. on the exterior, 4.0 mm. on the interior. Many of them do not reach the interior of the pot effectively, of eleven, two do not at all and the remainder have very small internal holes. Fabric: hard, slightly friable, small sharp grey grits not rising very much above the surface. Exterior surface and margin: sand-brown; core and interior margin: dark grey brown; interior surface: lighter grey brown. Rim

diameter: 20-22 cm.; base diameter: 19.5 cm. 08-131 f. and g. Kelvingrove (Fig. 27) [294]

2. Some five rim sherds and body and base sherds from a barrel-shaped vessel larger than the above, standing to a height of 32 cm., but with basically similar profile except the rim has not been so heavily flattened as 1 above. There is some thickening for (or caused by) the perforations. There is a minimum of eight of these. Their diameters vary from 2 mm. minimum, 11 mm. maximum, they run c. 2-5 cm. apart at c. 1.5 cm. below the rim. The fabric is heavy and coarse, with much cracking on the surfaces. The temper irregular, large to medium in size, covered by clay at the top; elsewhere large, angular and grey. Exterior surface and margin: orange brown; core: brown grey; interior margin and surface: orange brown; all the colours being dull. Rim diameter: 20-30 cm.; base diameter: 16 cm. 08-131 f. and g. Kelvingrove (Fig. 27) [295]

Munro describes the other four surviving vessels from the cist (not seen) as follows: (Munro's 4 and 5 are omitted as they have already been described in the pottery section above)

"(1) A small flat-bottomed vessel slightly bulging in the middle; height $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches (14 cm.), diameter at mouth $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches (12 cm.), and at base $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches (11.5 cm.). [296]

(2) Another, tapering a little towards the base; height 11 inches (28 cm.), diameter at mouth 9 inches (23 cm.), and at base $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches (14.5 cm.). [297]

(3) A third measured $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches (21 cm.) in height, the same in diameter at mouth, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches (16.5 cm.) at base. [298]

... (6) One large fragment showed a slightly raised bead running round the body about 2 inches below the rim." [299]

Since Munro draws attention to the perforations on his (4) and (5) (described above by me as numbers 2 and 1 respectively), we may assume that (1)-(3) above are plain.

Refs

Munro, 1910: Archaeologia, 62, part 1, 239-50.

Vessels 1 and 2 above are in the Glasgow Museum and Art Gallery.

LOCHEND

Site Lochend, near Coatbridge, Lanarkshire.

NS: 705662 (Centre of Lochend Loch)

Height above O.D. not certain.

In the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland is some pottery from "Lochend, near Coatbridge", including a fragment from a "thumb-pot" c. 3.5 cm. high and c. 6 cm. diameter, and also another fragment from a similar pot. The catalogue number has not been checked with the N.M.A.S. index which may yield a grid reference. 55. 96. m.f. and m.e.
N.M.A.S. [300]

Refs

?Unpublished.

LUCE

Site Luce (or Glenluce) sands, Wigtownshire.

c. NX: 100490 to 208537

50' O.D. or under.

Sand dune site stretching circa eight miles from Sandhead in the west to the Crows Nest in the east. From the Mesolithic onwards this area was the recipient of various Irish and English contacts throughout the recognisable periods of prehistory, though a decline in this activity after the Early Bronze Age is suggested by McInnes (1963, 40, 59f.).

Context With conditions at their best, stratification is difficult to establish on a wind-blown sand site and therefore no associations can be inferred. However, both McInnes (1963, 41) and Davidson (1951, 56 ff) noted iron slag (cf. Barnes, 1955; North End, Walney Island) which the former assumed Medieval as did Barnes at Walney. Stevenson (1966, 22) notes a La Tene III brooch of South-western Third B origin as coming from Glenluce Sands. The provenance of the pottery below is given as known after each description, but must mainly be considered stray.

Pottery

1. Rim sherd from a medium to large vessel with slightly everted pinched-out rim and internal bevel. Medium fabric, temper large black and white speckled grit usually under 2 cm. Exterior surface margin: orange-pink, very cracked; core: blue grey; interior surface and margin: orange brown. The exterior surface presents a softer and sandier texture than the rest of the sherd. The inside surface has been wiped. Diameter: c. 20-30 cm. 27.2.1901 (McClennan Mann Collection. From "Beckett, High Torrs" Luce). Kelvingrove (Fig. 28) [301]

2. Rim fragment from vessel with "barrel" profile, plain upright rim with relaxed internal bevel. Fine hard fabric well gritted with grey and light-coloured grits, vesicular on the interior surface. Buff-sand coloured surfaces with dark margins, soot coated on the interior. Diameter: c. 30 cm. No number, or number not noted. (McClennan Mann Collection). Kelvingrove (Fig. 28) [302]

3. Three rim sherds almost certainly from one vessel, but which do not conjoin. The vessel has a plain round (slightly flat) rim through

which some perforations of not more than c. 2 mm. have been made c. 5 mm. below the rim. Not all of these perforations go through to the inside and on one sherd there are punctures on both sides of the sherd which do not meet. Additional decoration appears to be (approximately) horizontal grooving above, amongst and below the perforations, this could be grass-marking. Fabric: hard and fairly fine, with large grits (under 15 mm.). The grits are black and white ?granite, and do not show through on the exterior surface and rarely on the interior. Exterior surface: pink-buff; exterior margin and core: dark grey brown; interior margin and surface: orange, with some soot at the top. Both surfaces appear "washed". Diameter: c. 25 cm. No number noted. (McClennan Mann Collection: "from Horse Hill, Mid Terrs"). Kelvingrove (Fig. 28) [303]

4. Two conjoining rim sherds, and a body sherd, probably all from the same vessel. Very flattened rim giving a nearly square profile at its top, with decoration of perforations made from the exterior, diameter 8-10 mm. and c. 1.5-2.0 cm. apart, and c. 1.0 cm. below the rim. The interior perimeter of the perforations has been forced inwards due to piercing from the exterior. Fabric: hard and gritty, friable and fairly coarse. Temper: numerous grits of all sizes, nothing above 1.0 cm., including quartzes and others. Exterior surface: very abraded, leaving the grits standing out, orange and dark grey; exterior margin: similar; core: dark grey; interior surface: orange and dark grey. Diameter: c. 20 cm. No number noted. (McClennan Mann Collection: "from behind Horse Hill"). Kelvingrove (Fig. 28) [304]

5. Two rim sherds, not conjoining, probably both from the same vessel. The rim has been flattened and pinched outwards slightly giving a slack bevel and slight eversion. Has been punctured beneath the rim with rather irregular and not always complete perforations which appear to be c. 1.5-2 cm. apart and approximately 1.5 cm. below the rim. Fabric not like some of the other sherds which have perforations, more like that of some of the fabrics found on the upland sites (i.e. not quite so densely gritted and surfaces rather smoother than some of the other perforated sherds). Temper small, under 5 mm., black and white grits, ?granite, also some similar to Grey Wacke. Exterior surface either abraded (or not "washed") with a corky appearance. Exterior surface and margin: orange pink; core and interior margin: dark grey; interior surface: dark grey brown (?sooty) with leathery texture.

Diameter uncertain: c. 20-30 cm. No number noted. (McClennan Mann Collection: "from Horse Hill Mid Torrs"). Kelvingrove (Fig. 29) [305]

6. Body sherd with single perforation. Hard fabric with dark grey angular grits, mainly under 5 mm. Exterior surface: grey brown, smoothed giving a very leathery texture with barely any grits showing. Exterior margin grey brown, leading into the orange interior margin and surface. Diameter not certain. 4612 (or 2197). Stray. Dumfries (Fig. 28) [306]

7. Rim sherd from vessel with fairly straight, slightly splaying sides and plain rounded rim. In a fairly fine sandy fabric. Exterior surface and margin: yellow sandy colour; core and interior margin: dark grey; interior surface yellow sandy colour with soot encrustation. Diameter c. 29 cm. Findspot unknown, number not noted. Dumfries (Fig. 29) [307]

Refs

Davidson, 1951: P.S.A.S. LXXXVI, 43-69.

McInnes, 1963: P.S.A.S. XCVII, 40-81.

Stevenson, 1966: in Rivet, 1966: The Iron Age in Northern Britain.

The sherds marked Kelvingrove are housed in the Glasgow Museum and Art Gallery. Those marked Dumfries, in the Dumfries Burgh Museum.

MARYGOLD HILL

Site Marygold Hill Plantation, Berwickshire.

NT: 806605

750' O.D.

Oval fort within twin ramparts with median ditch. It has been re-used as an open settlement. Several circular stone foundations and linear banks lie both within and outside it (Feachem, 1963, 112).

Context The sherds below were recovered from the roots of a fallen tree within the fort.

Pottery Two rim sherds and body sherds from vessel with gently incurving tapering rounded rim, from either a hemispherical bowl or a deeper jar. Fabric fine, dry and sandy texture, with considerable grass-marking on the interior, otherwise hardly any temper showing. Exterior surface: dark brown with some soot covering; exterior margin: buff; core and interior margin: black; interior surface: brown. Diameter c. 25 cm. HH 559. N.M.A.S. (Fig. 29) [308]

Refs

Feachem, 1963: 112.

Sherds in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.

MEIKLE REIVE

Site Meikle Reive fort, Stirlingshire (R.C.A.H.M.S. No. 78)

NS: 639789

700' O.D.

Multi-vallate hillfort, c. 145' x 120' internal area. The main enclosure is a stone wall supported on the weaker northern side by a series of ditches and ramparts. It contains at least one circular house with stone foundations. The excavators also claimed the existence of an earlier rampart than the wall which was laced with branches and faced on the inside with vertical posts, although the Royal Commission do not accept the evidence as sufficient (Fairhurst, 1956, 70 and R.C.A.H.M.S. 1963, 79).

Context Two periods of occupation in the interior were recognised (Fairhurst, 1956, 80 ff.) although it has been acknowledged the upper may have been disturbed. Pottery only came from the lower of these along with a black shale ring. Other finds, generally, included part of a stone ring, stone lamp, and a stone ball as well as other items of stone. Coal, and an iron fragment were also found. From outside the main rampart a stone spindlewhorl with an hour-glass perforation came.

Pottery Described by Fairhurst as follows (the brackets are mine):

"22 irregular fragments of very coarse undecorated ware; only three were over an inch across. Exterior: smoothed and pinkish buff. Interior: dark grey brown with very large angular grits. Thickness 0.6 inch ... One sherd showed clear trace of construction in rough ring-like patches and may be a plain, roughly rounded everted rim. Two additional sherds from areas C-D (just inside the southern rampart) were more sandy in texture and less gritty. Mr. J. G. Scott and Mr. R. B. K. Stevenson have independently noted a resemblance to the pottery from the vitrified fort at Dunagoil, Bute, and to that from Bishop Loch Crannog, 7 miles S. of the Meikle Reive (see p.)." Kelvingrove. (Three sherds photographed in Fairhurst, 1956, photo 10.) [309]

Refs

Fairhurst, 1956: (T. Glas. A.S.) New series, XIV, 64-89.

R.C.A.H.M.S. 1963: 78-79.

Finds in the Glasgow City Museum and Art Gallery.

MUMRILLS

Site Mumrills Roman fort, Antonine Wall, Stirlingshire.

NS: 918795

c. 200' O.D.

Roman fort on the Antonine Wall. Period of occupation c. 142 until ?early third century A.D.

Context It is unfortunate that the native pottery described by George Macdonald and Alexander Curle (1928) is given no context in their report, though reference to the records from the excavation might yet establish a provenance. Because of this it is tempting to make the assumption that the four examples they describe as "native" pottery may be derived from a pre-fort occupation of the site: two reasons encourage the possibility that it may be contemporary with the fort occupation. One is that 2 (below) seems a reasonable attempt at an imitation of a second century Roman platter. The second is that if 4 (below) is genuinely to be regarded as "native" (and it seems possibly to be out of the mainstream of Roman coarse pottery) it is wheel-made, an occurrence only likely to happen in the shadow of a strong Roman influence. The fragments of this latter vessel are described as "lying, piled up in three layers, in the bottom of the built oven opened up in Field No. 2106 ... as if they had been used for flooring".

Pottery

1. Body sherd of coarse hand-made pottery c. 1.2 cm. thick. The exterior surface has been decorated by ?horizontal rows of tooling, each row consisting of overlapping stamped arcs of a circle. It is hard to think of a suitable implement, but a possibility could be the edge of a curved strip of metal. 1933. 373. N.M.A.S. (ill. Macdonald and Curle, 1928. Fig. 107) [310]¹

2. Base sherd of hand-made pottery, of which the upper part is missing. Presumed N.M.A.S. (ill. Macdonald and Curle, 1928. Fig. 108) (Fig. 29) [311]

3. Fragment of rim, wall and base of a hand-made flat bottomed bowl or dish described as "somewhat less primitive". Diameter not known,

1 The Mumrills pottery in Macdonald 1928 (Figs. 107-110) is reproduced on p.

but could reasonably be, as Macdonald comments, a native attempt to copy a Roman dish. Presumed N.M.A.S. (ill. Macdonald and Curle, 1928.

Fig. 109) (Fig 29) [312]

4. The following should not strictly be included in this catalogue; but the fact that Macdonald and Curle describe it so firmly as "native" as opposed to "Romano-British", together with its unusual decoration and possible affinity with broch pottery; it is included, although wheel-made. It consists of a number of conjoining sherds described by the excavators as:

"Large globular vessel whose upper portion appears in Fig. 110 is of reddish-brown ware and wheel-turned. It has had a diameter of some 10 inches (25 cm.) at the bulge, and is decorated at the shoulder with an incised row of fern-fronds, placed alternately within and without incised chevrons which fill the zone formed by two girth-grooves about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches (6 cm.) apart ... Vessels of this type are very uncommon, but there are three in the National Museum - all of them, oddly enough, from Northern brochs. The largest of these is illustrated by Lord Abercromby in his Bronze Age Pottery (Vol. ii, Pl. cii. 537), where its provenance is stated (l.c., p.123) to be the Broch of Lingrow, Scapa, Orkney." N.M.A.S. (ill. Macdonald and Curle 1928. Fig. 110) (Fig. 29) [313]

Refs

Macdonald and Curle, 1928: P.S.A.S. LXIII, 396-575

Robertson, 1960: 47-9.

Finds in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.

NEW MAINS, WHITEKIRK

Site New Mains, Whitekirk, East Lothian.

NT: 599829

c. 125' O.D.

"Paved and cobbled areas close to the find-spot of the small hoard of bronze ornaments, c. 100 A.D., reported in Discovery and Excavation, 1966, 25, have yielded pottery, a second century A.D. bronze brooch and an upper quernstone, also sea shells in some quantity. They are presumed to be the remains of a settlement, of which there are traces in other parts of the same field. A small area was excavated but damage by ploughing made interpretation of the slight structural remains difficult."¹

Context From Site A, further details not known, pending publication.

Pottery

1. Body sherd. This was the only decorated sherd so far (in 1971) from the site. The fabric is hard and well fired, fairly well gritted with small grits (2 mm. or less) including possibly grog and some temper which has oxidised and rusted. The decoration consists of an applied slashed cordon. Exterior surface: cream to pink; exterior margin: the same; core: grey; interior margin: darker grey; interior surface: dark grey and some brown. Diameter uncertain. Not yet numbered. N.M.A.S. (Fig. 30) [314]

2. Amongst the pottery from the site it was possible to pick out a number of sherds which could compare favourably with sherds from other sites (although always an uncertain business with this type of pottery). For example one sherd would parallel Craig's Quarry I fairly well, another showed a similarity to Bonchester 2 including its perforation although incomplete. Various fabrics would match up well with some of the Northumbrian fabrics. However, these remarks are purely tentative and the final report is awaited with interest. [315]

Refs

Discovery and Excavation 1969: 24-25 (and probably subsequent numbers). Finds in National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.

1 Discovery and Excavation, 1969, 24. Contributed by D. V. Clarke of the National Museum of Antiquities. I am grateful to him for discussing this site with me prior to full publication (1971) and for letting me draw a sherd. Subsequent excavation may have shed more light on this site, from which the pottery has been comparatively prolific.

NEWSTEAD

Site Newstead Roman Fort (R.C.A.M.S. No. 604).

NT: 570344

c. 350' O.D.

From the second Antonine occupation.

Context Found in the make up of second Antonine road along with two other sherds of Antonine (black-burnished?) pottery.

Pottery

"Small fragment about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, of a hand-made vessel in dark brown crumbly pitted fabric, probably of native manufacture. The fabric resembles that of vessels from the third century shrine of Vinotonus, on Scargill Moor, near Bowes.¹ The occurrence of the present fragment in a dated context is noteworthy, as it provides a contrast between the products of the local native potters and those of the Romanised provincials during the second century." (Richmond 1948, 35; and Fig. 7, No. 13) [316]

Refs

Richmond, 1948: P.S.A.S. LXXXIV, 1-38.

In National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland?

1 Yorkshire Archaeological Journal XXXVII, 111.

NORTH BERWICK LAW

Site North Berwick Law, East Lothian. (R.C.A.H.M.S. No. 110)

NT: 555842

c. 600' O.D.

Multivallate hill fort. A central area of c. 500' x 300' is enclosed by an inner stone wall with two further outer concentric walls. Between the second and third walls house platforms and the stone foundations of houses are to be seen.

Context The context of this sherd is unknown. It is possible that it was discovered when the south toe of the hill including the southern part of the lowest enclosure was quarried: "while the ground was being cleared before the removal of the stone, middens were exposed and several relics of an Iron Age occupation were recovered" (Feachem, 1963, 119).

Pottery The better part of the rim, wall and base of a small cup or bowl fairly finely made in granular sandy fabric, with plain rounded rim. Its colour is orange throughout at its top, and grey throughout at the bottom, the colour change taking place gradually. The bottom might once, possibly, have had a cream slip on it. Thumb marking and fluting are visible on the exterior where it has been handled in manufacture, not as decoration. Rim 7.5 cm., base 6.0 cm., height 4.75 cm. Unmarked. N.M.A.S. (Fig. 30) [317]

Refs

R.C.A.H.M.S.: East Lothian

Feachem, 1963: 119.

Sherd in National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.

NORTH END

Site North End, Walney Island, Lancashire North of the Sands.

SD: 176735

c. 50' O.D. or under

A series of sand dune sites periodically uncovered by wind-action on the northern tip of Walney Island (opposite Barrow in Furness). Examined c. 1950 by F. Barnes.

Context In his report, Barnes deals with the pottery from three main sites: IV, VI and VII. Site IV appears to have been a prehistoric occupation layer subsequently (though not necessarily) disturbed by a later ?Medieval bloomery site. Finds included, apart from the remains of the iron slag, an iron rivet and a few shells "but none of the usual midden refuse" and plain undecorated, but sometimes perforated pottery. Site VII was a hearth area with various layers which produced large amounts of shell fish and similar pottery to that from site IV. "Objects of baked clay and brick were present also." In addition, bone points, a lead link, parts of a bone comb and polished shale bracelet were found. At site VI a layer of shells, bone, carbon antler etc. was also found. The pottery, however, was different in that it was shell gritted and decorated with incised lines, and flint artefacts and flakes were found - these had been absent on site IV and VII. Barnes divided the pottery from the sites into three fabrics summarised briefly as: A. shell gritted, often decorated with incised lines; B. gritted with sharp angular temper rising above the surface of the matrix; C. finer more granular ware with temper of fine stone grit or sand. Fabric A was only found on site VI, while B and C were found on sites IV and VII. (Barnes, 1955, 1-7). Because of the difference between site VI and the shared characteristics of IV and VII, it is tempting to regard them as separate from site VI, and to regard site VI as being probably of Neolithic date with pottery related to the Grooved Ware/Rinyo Clacton tradition¹ and therefore out of the present scope. The other two sites have pottery with features in common with sherds discussed elsewhere in this thesis and these merit description.

Pottery Of the sherds from sites IV and VII, only three are described below to show the best example each of the perforate and imperforate

¹ See McInnes, 1963, 49 and fig. 4 for similar pottery and comparison with Walney.

pottery (and also examples each of fabric B and C). A third large sherd of a different type of ware from site IV is also included (No. 1).

Barnes describes the two fabrics B and C as follows:

"Type B. gritted with large angular grits, which protrude sharply through both surfaces; this gives a hard pot which tends to break into flakes. When worn, either by weathering or (as at site IV) by burning, the clay is removed deeply from the surfaces, leaving the grits standing in high relief.

"Type C: with paste heavily loaded with fine stone grit and sand resulting in a friable granulated texture, capable of much more elegant finish than type B. In its present state it crumbles into a heap of grit at the least excuse."

A test with dilute hydrochloric acid for the presence of any calceous material in the pottery was made on six sherds of fabric C of which all produced a positive result (though none appeared to be obviously calcite gritted like, for example, in Huntcliff type ware). Tests on three sherds of fabric B, on the other hand, were all negative.

From the two sites, of twenty sherds, thirteen have perforations - (four vessels with three or more holes), five have not, and two were too fragmentary to tell. From site IV all the sherds were fabric B (except 1 below), four of the five fabric B sherds were perforated. At site VII, of fourteen sherds; four were without perforations and all of fabric C, of the nine perforate sherds three were of fabric B, six of C. The remaining sherd was a base, of fabric C.

1. Rim, body and base sherds giving a nearly complete profile of a vessel with a plain base, upright slightly splaying straight walls thickening out into a horizontally flattened rim. Fabric grey with light grey margins and dark core. No temper, but heavily pitted with vesicular cavities, particularly on the interior. Barnes does not give this a fabric category. Not perforated. Diameter at rim: 20-25 cm.; at base: c. 15 cm. Height: c. 28 cm. Number not known (Barnes, 1955. Fig. 4, No. 1). Barrow (Fig. 30) [318]

2. Nearly two-thirds of a vessel giving complete profile. Reddish brown colour, Barnes's fabric B. Plain rounded rim pierced c. 2 cm. below by perforations made through the exterior before firing. These vary around 5 mm. in diameter and are approximately 4 cm. apart. Rim diameter

restored c. 29 cm. (as against Barnes $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches/24 cm.). Base diameter c. 16 cm. Height: 25 cm. Number not known (Barnes, 1955. Fig. 3, 9). Barrow (Fig. 31) [319]

3. Rim, body and base sherds giving a complete profile of a vessel with flat base, barrel-shape given by the upright walls curving gently outwards from the base and then inwards towards the rim which is flattened horizontally and expanded into the interior. No perforations. Reddish-brown colour, Barnes's fabric type C. Rim diameter: 24 cm.; base diameter c. 20 cm. Height: 26 cm. (measurements from restored pot differ from those of Barnes). Number not known. (Barnes, 1955. Fig. 4, 11). Barrow (Fig. 31) [320]

Refs

Barnes, 1955: C.W.₂ LV, 1-16.

All the finds are in the Public Library and Museum, Barrow in Furness.

OLD BEWICK

Site Old Bewick Fort, Northumberland.

NU: 075216

760' O.D.

Double fort consisting of two forts each with double ramparts lying side by side. Each encloses a semi-circular area with very little defence on the southern side where the escarpment on which they both lie drops away as a steep cliff. A single third rampart surrounds both forts, and finally some distance apart from this a fourth outer rampart runs at least part of the way concentrically around the site before it becomes untraceable. The site was excavated by John Charlton in 1933, but no clear sequence emerges. If the two forts were of different periods it seems probable that at some point the site was occupied contemporaneously when the two outer ramparts were thrown round to enclose the whole area. Even the existence of an overlying settlement is a problem not yet solved (Jobey, 1965, 48).

Context No context is given for the single sherd of native pottery found during the 1933 excavations and according to Richmond (1942) it was unstratified. In their report, the North of England Excavation Committee do not itemise the finds from the site, but state "The few finds suggested a date somewhere between 150 A.D. and 400 A.D." (Charlton, 1934).

Pottery The sherd was subsequently described by Richmond (1942, 128) as follows:

"A large fragment from the wall of a straight-sided vessel very like those already described was found unstratified in 1933 within the hillfort at Old Bewick. The piece is large and heavy, loaded with much grit in a grey-black core and heavily frittered away on its external biscuit-coloured surface. The interior surface, dirty grey in colour, is smoothed down with hand or cloth, obscuring finger impressions still tangible." [321]

Refs

Charlton, 1934: P.S.A.N.₄ VI, 253-56 and 342.

Richmond, 1942: A.A.₄ XX, 128.

Jobey, 1965: A.A.₄ XLIII, 21-64.

Sherd formerly in the Blackgate, Newcastle upon Tyne (numbered 1933-39) presumed now to be in the Museum of Antiquities, University of Newcastle upon Tyne.

OLD BRAMPTON

Site Old Brampton, near Carlisle, Cumberland.

NY: c. 515610

c. 200' O.D.

Two ditched oval enclosures lying side by side within a mile of the Roman Stanegate fort of Brampton Old Church. Part of the western enclosure was excavated (Blake, 1960) revealing the enclosure to be a single ditch, 9' wide, 4' deep surrounding an internal palisade trench. Within this were the remains of a rectangular building (c. 24' square) with stone and turf foundations, internal timber divisions, and areas of stone cobbling over part of its area containing re-used Roman stone. Outside this building trial trenching uncovered what were thought by the excavators to be parts of outhouses.

Context and Pottery It is clearly stated that some of the native pottery came from the area of the outhouses; it is assumed that the remainder of the native and Roman pottery came from the rectangular building (Blake, 1960, 5-6).

"The pottery was of two classes. Crude native hand-made pottery in a coarse fabric showed no concession to the Romans, but was found within a few yards of a great variety of sherds of Roman provincial pottery, from the North, the Dales and Derbyshire, together with three fragments of Samian Ware." (Blake, 1960, 6)

[322]

Refs

Blake, 1960: C.W.₂ LIX, 1-14.

Pottery not in Tullie House; present whereabouts unknown.

OLD DURHAM

Site Old Durham, near Durham City, County Durham.

NZ: 2841

150' O.D.

Villa site. Only fragments of the plan were recovered, between 1941 and 1951, as it was in the process of being destroyed by gravel working. Recorded in various years were part of a bath building (fourth century?), part of two circular structures (second century) and a paved area (second century onwards). It seems likely that the site was occupied from the middle second century onwards until somewhere in the middle of the fourth century. On the same site as the bath building an earlier boundary ditch was found containing debris from the bath building in its upper levels; in its lower levels was material presumably from an earlier building and an occupation starting in the Antonine period.

Context The sherd described below came from the primary silt of this earlier boundary ditch, associated with it was part of a samian Dragendorff form 33 cup and part of an Antonine cooking pot (Richmond et al., 1944).

Pottery The sherd consists of part of the rim from a jar not dissimilar to a Roman cooking pot, having a diameter of c. 11.2 cm., with an everted rim. It is described by Richmond et al. as:

"... a native hand-made cooking pot ... very heavily coated with soot, which is of crystalline-gritted fabric and of a shape for which parallels suggest a first century date." (ill. Richmond et al., 1944, Fig. 6, 1). (Fig. 32) [323]

Refs

Richmond, Romans and Wright, 1944: A.A.₄ XXII, 1-21.

Scott, 1973: 1-7.

Whereabouts of finds not known to writer.

OLLERCHESTERS

Site Ollerchesters, near Otterburn, Northumberland.

NY: 865916

c. 750' O.D.

Settlement site with probably at least two occupation periods; the first as a palisade/posthole site and the second probably as a Romano-British rectilinear site (Richmond, 1942 and Jobey, 1960).

Context and Pottery Richmond (1942) in his discussion of Votadinian pottery, mentions some native ware from Ollerchesters:

"... excavations at Ollerchesters, as yet unpublished, recovered some small fragments of similar ware in association with post-holes and palisade-trenches below a medieval farmstead itself earlier than the Scottish Wars of Independence. The similarity of conditions at Ollerchesters to those at Ingram Hill must not remain unobserved." [324]

Refs

History of Northumberland, XV, 36.

Richmond, 1942: A.A.₄ XX, 128.

Jobey, 1960: A.A.₄ XXXVIII, 17, 32 and 36.

PINCOD

Site Pincod, near Dunbar, East Lothian.

Not known, grid reference for Dunbar is NT: 680790.

Context The sherd described was given in 1910 to the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland in the donation quoted below. This seems to be the only reference to this midden.¹

(given). "by the representatives of the late Mr. Robert Gray. A collection of 18 objects, including a roughly made Pin of Bone; Portion of the Rim of a Vessel of Dark-grey Pottery; an Unfinished Arrow-head of Flint; a cylinder of Wood sawn off smooth at the ends; Flint Chips; Teeth of Animals; and a Boar's Tusk, from a kitchen-midden at Pincod, near Dunbar." (P.S.A.S. XLIV, 102)

Pottery Rim and shoulder sherd from vessel with restricted mouth and a barrel or globular shape. Upright rim with slight external neck and thickened interior giving internal bevel. Both surfaces have been smoothed. Strong hard fabric with a few largish black-brown tempers. Exterior surface and margin: black; core and interior margin: brown; interior surface: light brown. Diameter uncertain, c. 20-30 cm. 'HR 578. Collection of Robert Gray. 1909'. N.M.A.S. (Fig. 32) [325]

Refs

P.S.A.S. XLIV, 102

Donation to the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.

1 I am grateful to Dr. Joanna Close-Brooks of the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland for help over this site.

PRESTWICK

Site and Context "From an Iron Age site near Prestwick", Ayrshire.
This is the only information known about the provenance of this pottery.

Pottery

1. A rim sherd c. 10 x 10 cm., from a barrel-shaped vessel with a flat rim bevelled diagonally inwards. Medium coarse friable fabric with grits generally under 5 mm. in size, white, grey and rounded. Exterior surface and margin: orange-buff; core: light grey; interior margin and surface: dark grey brown. Diameter: c. 30-32 cm. A. 1927. 6. Hunterian (Fig. 32) [326]

2. Rim sherd from a vessel with comparatively straight upright, slightly outflaring, sides. The rim has been flattened to give a concave diagonally sloping internal bevel, with a slight hollow below the rim on the exterior where the rim has been pinched to do this. Coarse fabric, moderately thin walls (c. 1.5 cm.), the surface has been smoothed so that the grits burst out of it. Grits are medium size (under 1.0 cm.) and of some sort of composite rock containing both black and grey. Exterior surface: pink; exterior margin: buff; core: blue-grey; interior margin and surface: pink. Probably a different vessel from 1 above. Diameter c. 25 cm. A. 1927. 6. Hunterian (Fig. 32) [327]

3. Base sherd from a vessel with a flat bottom externally but with a slight omphalos base in the interior. On the exterior the walls have risen with a slight kick from the base. Fabric fairly soft. Thumbing is apparent on both the inside and outside surfaces, and there has been some wet smoothing on the exterior. The temper is large grey and white composite grits. Exterior surface and margin: pink; core, interior margin and surface: blue grey with some pink on the surface. Could possibly be the base for 2 above. Diameter: c. 10-13 cm. A. 1927. 6. Hunterian (Fig. 32) [328]

Refs

Unpublished.

Sherds in the Hunterian Museum, University of Glasgow.

RIDING WOOD

Site Riding Wood, Bellingham, Northumberland.

NY: 818846

c. 450' O.D.

Rectilinear settlement enclosed by stone wall and external ditch, containing two enclosed yards flanking the front entrance giving a causeway leading into the rear part of the enclosure, which contained at least two stone circular houses with traces of perhaps three more huts. A rectangular building had been built over one of the stone huts after it had fallen into disuse.

Context The finds included the base of a Roman coarse pottery jar (undated and re-used), an iron adze, axe-hammer and nails; stone hone, spindlewhorl and parts of rotary querns. The only find associated with the rectangular building was a quern re-used in its wall.

Pottery The pottery from this site and from the other two sites of Bridge House and West Longlee is not illustrated by Jobey (1960) but described as follows:

"It is coarse, hand-made pottery, undecorated, and up to one inch in thickness in the case of the larger vessels. This class of pottery is not closely dateable and is far from being out of context in the Roman period in the Tyne-Forth province. As it is similar in both forms and fabrics to that from the settlement at Huckhoe, Northumberland¹ already commented upon in A.A.₄, XXXVII, 263ff., it is not reproduced here. The slightly incurving rim is common, but other forms are also represented.

"On these three sites no sherds were found in a context earlier than the visible settlements. Two fragments came from inside the core of the wall of hut 2 at Bridge House, but these had been incorporated into the earth and rubble sweepings used in the construction of the secondary hut." [329]

Refs

Jobey, 1960: A.A.₄ XXXVIII, 1-38.

Finds in the Department of Archaeology, University of Newcastle upon Tyne.

1 See p.193

RINK HILL

Site Rink Hill Fort, near Galashiels, Selkirkshire (R.C.A.M.S. No. 122)

NT: 480327

640' O.D.

Circular fort defended by a drystone wall, a medial ditch and a bank. No traces of structures remain in the interior, the maximum diameter of which is 215'. The remains of an earlier, oval, structure are discernible underlying the main fort.

Context and pottery From the site, as stray finds, come the following; a spindlewhorl, a bow-shaped bronze fibula dated to the second century A.D. (R.C.A.M.S. 1957, 93) and amongst the debris of the fort the Royal Commission discovered the upper stones of two rotary querns and a fragment of saddle quern. The whorl and the brooch were picked up at the fort by Alan Sulley of Galashiels, who exhibited them to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland in 1912, along with "a piece of very coarse earthenware found in a circular pit at the Rink Fort". [330]

Refs

P.S.A.S. XLVI, 378.

R.C.A.M.S. 1957: 92-3.

Sherd in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.

SEATON CAREW

Site Seaton Carew, Northumberland.

Grid Reference not known.

In 1914, Mrs. R. Morton included amongst the items collected from various places by her late husband, and donated to the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne, "Fragment of Ancient British pottery from near Seaton Carew". [331]

Refs

P.S.A.N.₃ VI, 170.

(ref. per Mr. W. Dodds who may have seen this sherd, and also others from this site) Presumed in present Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

SHEWALTON MOOR

Site Shewalton Moor, near Irvine, Ayrshire.

NS: 335364

under 50' O.D.

Context Beyond the grid reference, there is no specific information as to the nature of site. It and Shewalton Moss (see p.) lie in an area of coastal sands well known for their archaeological discoveries ranging from the mesolithic (J. G. Callander, P.S.A.S. LXI, 327) to the Bronze Age. From the above grid reference also came over twenty fragments of lignite products (armlets, discs, ?beads) various flint flakes and a leaf-shaped arrowhead, some Beaker and Medieval sherds, and a sherd of Roman (or possibly early Medieval) pottery. Nothing of the stratification, if any, is known.

Pottery A rim sherd of hand-made pottery from a vessel with thickened rim, slightly everted with an internal bevel, probably from a rather barrel-shaped pot. The fabric is hard, coarsely levigated with angular grey grits (10 mm. or under). Exterior surface: brown; exterior margin: orange; core: dark grey; interior margin and surface: pink-buff, but darker and more reduced lower down the inside. Diameter c. 20-30 cm. SM 213. Kilmarnock (Fig. 33) [332]

Refs

Unpublished. The sherd and the finds described above are in the Dick Institute, Kilmarnock. (Donor: Bailey Downs, Irvine)

SHEWALTON MOSS

Site Shewalton Moss, near Irvine, Ayrshire.

NS: 344353

Under 50' O.D.

Context Like Shewalton Moor circa one mile away, this site lies in an area of coastal sands known, in particular, for their occupation during the prehistoric period until at least the Bronze Age (see p.). Also, like Shewalton Moor, no information is available about the site except that from the same grid reference come two sherds of Medieval pottery and one sherd of hand-made pottery with a flat-topped thickened rim stamped with bone impressions on the top and side similar to sherds of Peterborough Ware. Also, a lignite perforated disc and ring fragment; hammerstones and flints, including a leaf-shaped arrowhead and a barbed and tanged arrowhead.

Pottery

1. Sherd from a vessel with an upright flat (surface sloping slightly inwards) rim. The fabric is very hard, leathery, well gritted with sharp angular grey grits protruding from the surface (10 mm. or less in size). The lower two thirds of the outer surface are buff, but the remainder of the sherd throughout is a dark metal-grey. Diameter c. 25-35 cm. SS. 238. Kilmarnock (Fig. 33) [333]

2. Rim sherd from jar with slight incurving walls and plain round rim. About 13mm. below the top of this is one perforation made from the exterior, diameter 4-5 mm., in a position 22 mm. and 10 mm. from the broken sides of the sherd. The fabric is hard, a little friable, heavily gritted with grey temper (10 mm. or less) which is sharp and angular, this is just visible on the surfaces and does not rise above them. The surfaces are leathery with cracking and very lumpy. Exterior surface and margin: brown/dark grey brown; core, interior margin and surface: dark steel-grey. Diameter 15-25 cm. SS. 237. Kilmarnock (Fig. 33) [334]

3. Rim sherd with plain rounded top, very slightly thickened. The body of the sherd is hard but the exterior surface soft, the clay coarsely levigated. Well tempered with sharp grey angular grits which do not, however, appear on the surfaces. Exterior surface: buff;

exterior margin (narrow): buff-pink; core and interior margin: dark grey becoming black; interior surface: buff-brown and thoroughly soot-coated. Diameter uncertain, c. 35-45 cm.? SS. 236. Kilmarnock (Fig. 33)

[335]

Refs

Unpublished. The sherds and the finds described above are in the Dick Institute, Kilmarnock. (Donor: Bailey Downs, Irvine)

SKELMORE HEADS

Site Skelmore Heads, near Ulverston, Cumberland.

SD: 270755

300' O.D.

Hill-top site, apparently at first enclosed by a single palisade, followed later by the construction of a dump rampart (with timber strengthening) and external ditch, but built only on the weakest, northern side of the site. No internal structures were evident or examined.

Context and Pottery The three main finds from site were a flint scraper, a barbed and tanged arrowhead and two sherds of pottery, all from probably disturbed contexts. The pottery came from a hollow filled with animal bones and flecks of charcoal and the lack of hearths or structures suggested that this was merely hill-wash. The pottery was two abraded fragments described as of "Bronze-Age-like texture", and was compared with "the indeterminate but Bronze-Age-like ware from the palisade trenches at Huckhoe". [336]

Refs

Powell, 1963: C.W.₂ LXIII, 1-30.

Finds in Liverpool University, or possibly Barrow Museum?

SPITAL HILL

Site "Barrow ... situated 120 yards north of Willie's Cairn on Spital Hill, about two miles south-west of Rothbury." Northumberland.

Context This vessel was the discovery of the Rothbury Antiquary, D. D. Dixon and the circumstances under which it was found are recounted by I. A. Richmond (1942, 130-32). It apparently belonged to a burial which was secondary to a primary burial containing a very large Bronze Age cordoned urn. Richmond suggests that this indicates that the primary burial would be of sufficient social importance to remain undisturbed at least until the onset of the Iron Age and compares the pot's form with those current during the first century A.D. He follows this with the suggestion that this is a Bronze Age/Iron Age hybrid with its fabric and decoration in the former age, its shape lying in the latter.

Pottery Hand-made jar roughly the shape of a small Roman cooking pot, but much clumsier with two small handles projecting from the shoulder just under the everted rim. The shoulder is decorated with "three meagre rows of shallow and degenerate, yet unmistakable 'maggot' ornament, arranged in a zigzag terminated by a horizontal belt of the same" (Richmond, 1942). The fabric has "a cracked and sun-dried appearance". Its height is about 13.0 cm., its rim diameter 12.0 cm., and its base diameter about 7.0 cm. (ill. Hogg 1942a, Fig. 5, A) (Fig 33) [337]

Refs

Richmond 1942 (in Hogg, 1942a): A.A.₄ XX, 110-33.

Vessel formerly in the Blackgate, Newcastle upon Tyne, presumed now in the Museum of Antiquities, University of Newcastle upon Tyne.

STANNINGTON STATION

Site Stannington Station, near Morpeth, Northumberland.

NZ: 220815

180' O.D.

Stannington Station 3, one of five rectilinear sites surveyed by G. Jobey in the vicinity of Stannington Station (Jobey, 1960, 37) and trenched in 1961 by Mr. J. Clarke (Jobey, 1963, 32). It appears on the ground as a subrectangular ditched enclosure, with an east-facing entrance and slightly sunken area on the interior around the entrance.

Context and Pottery Jobey makes the following note on unrecorded pottery from this site:

"... it is worth placing on record at this juncture that one of the five rectilinear earthworks, already recorded on the coastal plain at Stannington Station, has produced some 'native' pottery, a bun-shaped quern, and at least one sherd of Romano-British coarse pottery." (Jobey, 1963, 32) [338]

Refs

Jobey, 1960: A.A.₄ XXXVIII, 37.

Jobey, 1963: A.A.₄ XLI, 32.

STANWICK

Site Stanwick St. John, North Yorkshire.

NZ: 180115

c. 300' O.D.

Phase I: 17 acre hillfort with dump rampart and V-shaped ditch.

Phase II: 130 acre enclosure defended by stone-fronted earthen bank and ditch.

Phase III: 600 acre enclosure defended similarly. (N.B. it has been argued by B. Dobson (1970) that Phase II and III may be reversed in sequence)

Context Of the nine sources of 'Brigantian' pottery on the site one, Site F: Gulley 17, is neither illustrated nor mentioned otherwise in the text. The value of the others is as follows:

Phase I, site F: layer 2b One of two soil layers sealing ditch A (the ditch producing part of Dragendorff Form 29 samian sherds and some Butt Beaker) containing pottery dating from the Roman-Medieval periods.

Phase II, site B: layers 6 and 8 Two layers in the ditch fill above layer 9 which produced the sword scabbard ("consistent with a date soon or after the middle of the first century A.D." Wheeler, 1954, 14). While it is unlikely these layers were deposited much later the possibility of rubbish survival and no firm sealing reduces their stratigraphical importance.

Phase II, site A: layer 2 Represents an accumulation of material from Roman to modern times.

Layers 4a-4c These lie in the ditch immediately above the wall debris (dismantled soon after A.D. 71?) and contained nothing later than the first or early second century A.D. (Wheeler, 1954, 11).

Layer 6 The material included in the cascade of wall debris immediately overlying a layer of rapid silt containing again a sherd of Dragendorff Form 29 samian and of Butt Beaker.

Of these sources only one layer containing 'Brigantian pottery' can be said to be sealed, that is site A: layer 6, a terminus ante quem being the date of the wall destruction. This date is not certain but, on the evidence of the material contained in the section, it is unlikely to have been after the end of the first century A.D. The two sherds in the rapid silt do not provide the lower end of the date bracket as it is not known from whence the material in layer 6 was originally derived (excavation behind the rampart revealed no trace of occupation) and rubbish survival is probable.

Site A: layers 4a-4c and site B: layers 6 and 8 provide semi-stratified groups within which the datable items show considerable homogeneity.

A final point about the dating of Stanwick is that we cannot be certain as to how early the site was occupied. Phase I site F shows at least two structural periods and the type of dump rampart enclosing it has a history elsewhere originating several centuries before the time of Stanwick's conjectural destruction - if the rampart is associated with site F at all, as Challis points out (1972, 193). The hoard of La Tène metalwork found near by the fort need not have the late date that Wheeler ascribes to it.

Pottery Because of the interest of the Stanwick pottery, Wheeler's drawings are reproduced in fig. 34 and his description quoted below.

1. Fragments from a wide-mouthed jar with very slightly everted lip and some thickening on the internal bevel. 'This vessel is typical of the group as described above (Wheeler, 1954, 38-41), in ware and form, showing the weak shoulder and out-turned base which in this case gives it a small footstand.' From site B, layer 8. York (Fig. 34) [339]

2. 'Part of a small jar very similar in rim-form to no. 1, in medium-gritted, pale buff to black ware, with sooty material adhering. The neck shows the pressure-marks of fingers used in moulding it.' From Site B, layer 8. York (Fig. 34) [340]

3. 'Rim in finely gritted grey ware with leathery brown surface.' From Site A, layer 4c. York (Fig. 34) [341]

4. 'Rim in grey ware with pale orange surface.' From Site F, layer 2b. York (Fig. 34) [342]

5. 'Large jar; the rim is folded over to form a bead and has a flat internal bevel.' From Site A, layer 6. York (Fig. 34) [343]

6. 'Large jar in grey paste with medium grits, surface buff to grey, sooted. There is finger-pressing round the neck as on no. 2. Cf. no. 5.' From Site A, layer 6. York (Fig. 34) [344]

7. Rimsherd from a (barely) bead-rimmed globular shaped jar with internal bevel. 'Fairly fine grey ware with few grits, the surface inside is pale buff, outside burnt and sooty.' From Site A, layer 6. York (Fig. 34) [345]

8. Part of jar with everted rim with a squarish section on its outer edge. 'The rim is concave to seat a lid, the ware as for no. 1, buff inside and sooty outside.' From Site A, layer 6. York (Fig. 34) [346]

9. 'Faintly concave rim in grey paste with large grits and brown leathery surface, very uneven in form.' From Site A, layer 2. York (Fig. 34) [347]

10. 'Small vessel with upright rim, in laminated quartz-gritted ware, very sooty on outer surface.' From Site A, layer 6. York (Fig. 34) [348]

11. 'Rim as no. 12, in finely gritted sandy ware, surface black and sooty.' From Site A, layer 6. York (Fig. 34) [349]

12. 'Flat-topped rim of situlate-like vessel, in finely gritted grey ware, with surface burnt and sooty.' From Site A, layer 4b. York (Fig. 34) [350]

13. 'Large vessel with flat-topped, slightly expanding rim, in coarse gritted ware, with bumpy surface, dark brown leathery in colour. There is thumbing round the neck and vertical brushing on the body.' From Site A, layer 6. York (Fig. 34) [351]

14. 'Rim in grey gritty ware with sooty material inside and out.' From Site A, layer 6. York (Fig. 34) [352]

15. 'Everted flat-topped rim in grey gritty paste, dark buff to black burnt surface.' From Site F, Gully 17. York (Fig. 34) [353]

16. 'Rim similar to no. 15.' From Site A, layer 4c. York (Fig. 34) [354]

17. 'Rim similar to no. 15, in bumpy ware, very heavily backed with quartz grits which protrude through the surface. (One grit is 9 mm. x 8 mm.).' From Site A, layer 6. York (Fig. 34) [355]

18. 'Rim as no. 15, in grey laminated paste backed with grits giving a toad-skin effect.' From Site F, layer 2b, sealing Ditch A. York (Fig. 34) [356]

19. 'Flat-topped rim, gritty cored ware, buff surface, horizontally brushed.' From Site A, layer 6. York (Fig. 34) [357]

20. 'Rim in laminated grey ware with dark brown surface.' From Site A, layer 6. York (Fig. 34) 358

21. 'Rim in ware heavily backed with medium small grits, pale orange surface.' From Site A, layer 6. York (Fig. 34) [359]

22. 'Very uneven rim, like a waster with large grits and pale buff surface. The angle of the rim is uncertain.' From Site F, layer 2b. York (Fig. 34) [360]

23. 'An exceptional rim-form. The ware is gritted but relatively fine, pale buff inside, burnt buff outside.' From Site A, layer 4b. York (Fig. 34) [361]
24. 'Vessel in gritty ware, orange-to-buff surface, diagonally brushed; the inside surface has shaled off. The rim is very unevenly moulded.' From Site A, layer 6. York (Fig. 34) [362]
25. 'Well-moulded rim in rather finely gritted grey paste; inside pale orange, outside smooth buff surface. Rather better made than usual.' From Site A, layer 4b. York (Fig. 34) [363]
26. 'Bead-rim in better ware, sandy with brown leathery surface.' From Site A, layer 4b. York (Fig. 34) [364]
27. 'Bowl in grey to buff ware with very large grits in relation to the thinness of the wall of the pot; surface is dark buff.' From Site A, layer 6. York (Fig. 34) [365]
28. 'Bowl with very irregular rim, in grey paste with very large grits, pale buff surface.' From Site A, layer 4c. York (Fig. 34) [366]
29. 'Bowl in relatively fine sandy ware with small grits which project on the inside; pale buff to orange inside surface, dark brown leathery outside surface.' From Site A, layer 6. York (Fig. 34) [367]
30. 'Very roughly made bowl, the grits projecting through the surface, inside and out.' From Site A, layer 4c. York (Fig. 34) [368]
31. 'Bowl in grey paste with small grits, dark buff at rim, black overall. The surface is smoothed horizontally outside and brushed on the inside. There is thumb-pressing round the neck. Cf. two bowls from Driffield (unpublished). The rim is finely moulded.' From Site A, layer 6. York (Fig. 34) [369]
- 32, 33 and 35. 'Three bases in very rough ware with bumpy, buff to black, pitted surface. All three kick out at the foot.' From Site A, layers 4a and 6. York (Fig. 34) [370-372]
34. 'Small base, slightly dished and kicking out slightly at the foot; the ware has very large grits and is buff in colour.' From Site A, layer 6. York (Fig. 34) [373]
36. 'Dished base in coarsely laminated ware, with sooty burnt dark brown surface.' From Site A, layer 6. York (Fig. 34) [374]
37. 'Base and wall of pot in gritted ware, and buff to black pitted and burnt surface.' From Site B, layer 6. York (Fig. 34) [375]
38. 'Small pedestal foot of pot or possibly a lid-handle, very roughly made in sandy grey ware with pale buff to orange surface, showing grits.' From Site A, layer 6. York (Fig. 34) [376]
39. 'Pedestal base in fine grey ware with pale buff surface. The footstand is well made and altogether the potting is of a somewhat higher order than is normal on the site.' From Site A, layer 6. York (Fig. 34) [377]

Refs

Wheeler, 1954.

Dobson, 1972: T.D.N.A.A.S. IV

All the above pottery is in Yorkshire Museum, York. Recently a few unstratified rim sherds from Stanwick have been shown to me by Mr. Richard Boothroyd of Balder Grange, Barnard Castle.

STEVENSTON

Site Stevenston Sands, Ayrshire.

centred on NS: c. 280410

Under 50' O.D.

An area of coastal sand dunes known for the material they have yielded ranging in date from the early prehistoric period to the Middle Ages. Particularly notable are stone implements and objects of jet. Also of note are cinerary urns found in a short cist at the nearby site of Dubbs (P.S.A.S. L, 1915-16, 219 - no further details given) and of five cists in the same area published recently (Morrison, 1971) of which four contained Food Vessels.

Context To the writer's knowledge no grid references are known for the sherds, which seem to be stray finds, that are described below.

Pottery

1. Rim sherd 4.1 x 3.8 cm. with rounded, thickened rim; with the remains of two perforations c. 2 cm. apart pierced c. 1.5 cm. below the rim, having maximum diameters of 8 mm. and minimum diameters of 4 mm. Hard, heavy, dense fabric. Very well gritted with angular grits including some with mottled colouring and others like a red beach pebble. The surfaces are hard, very lumpy and rough with a leathery feeling. The colour of the sherd is dark grey throughout. Diameter c. 25 cm. BMC 347. 1931 757. N.M.A.S. (Fig. 35) [378]

2. Rim sherd with rounded top curving particularly on its inside, its outside perhaps curving outward towards some sort of shoulder. Area of sherd 3.5 x 3.7 cm. The remains of part of a perforation lie 1.7 cm. below the rim, having a maximum diameter of 8 mm. and a minimum diameter of 3 mm. Heavy, dense fabric, well gritted with numerous small (largest 7 mm.) sharp grey grits. Exterior surface: dark grey-mud brown; exterior margin: grey; no core; interior margin and surface: orange pink brown. Diameter uncertain, c. 25 cm. B. 1951 354. Hunterian (Fig. 35) [379]

3. Rim sherd 4.0 x 2.9 cm., thickened at the top with curving convex internal bevel. Circa 2 cm. below the rim top a small perforation has been made from the exterior having a maximum diameter of 7 mm. and a minimum diameter of 3 mm. Fabric heavy and dense with numerous grits which are grey, small (less than 5 mm.) and angular. Exterior surface

and margin: grey brown; core: grey; interior margin and surface: grey brown buff. Diameter uncertain, c. 20-30 cm. This sherd possibly part of 2 above. B. 1951 354. Hunterian (Fig. 35) [380]

4. Two conjoining rim sherds which have received different treatment after having been broken, as their colour varies. They both come from a narrow-mouthed jar with probably a barrel shape. The rim has an interior bevel and a slight furrow running round the exterior of the rim giving a small neck. The fabric is different from the above sherds and perforations are lacking. The fabric is hard, coarsely levigated and friable. The grits are large (up to 2 cm. long) and either grey or composite in colour. Both surfaces have been smoothed, though now somewhat abraded. Left hand sherd (on drawing of exterior) has an orange buff exterior surface; dark grey black core and margins; the interior surface has a mud-coloured powdery deposition over a pink surface. The other sherd has a brown exterior surface; dark grey-black margins and core; the interior surface is pink with a black sooty deposit below the internal bevel. Diameter uncertain, c. 30-40 cm. B. 1951 354. Hunterian (Fig. 35) [381]

5. Another sherd from Stevenston with perforation(s) was noted in the Glasgow Museum and Art Gallery (Kelvingrove. Not illustrated). [382]

Refs

Unpublished.

Sherd No. 1 in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.

Sherds Nos. 2-4 in the Hunterian Museum, University of Glasgow.

Sherd No. 5 in Glasgow Museum and Art Gallery.

TEROY FORT

Site Teroy Fort, Craigcaffie, Wigtownshire.

NX: 099641

c. 300' O.D.

Described by R. Feachem as "almost certainly a broch" (1963, 174) it is a stone walled structure, 29' internal diameter, wall 13' thick having an entrance passage with a guard chamber. Defended to ENE by a ditch.

Context and Pottery From this fort comes a pottery fragment similar to that found on some of the Northumberland sites (for example see the Ell's Knowe pottery, p. 137) and which is now in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland. GA. 95. 8. N.M.A.S. [383]

Refs

Unpublished?

Feachem, 1963: 174.

Reference to the N.M.A.S. index might yield information about the discovery of the sherd.

TOR HILL

Site Tor Hill, near Easter Haprew, Peeblesshire (R.C.A.H.M.S. No. 322)

NT: 175409

1,250' O.D.

Small bivallate fort with an unfinished annexe, it is suggested that work was abandoned with the Agricolan advance.

Context and Pottery "... a piece of domestic pottery of Iron Age date" was picked up from within the interior of the main fort, as a casual find.

[384]

Refs

R.C.A.H.M.S. 1967: 144-5.

Whereabouts of sherd not given in the above.

TORWOOD BROCH

Site The Tappoch: Torwood Broch, Stirlings. (R.C.A.H.M.S. No. 100)

NS: 833849

380' O.D.

Broch, formerly standing to a height of at least 11ft., c. 80 ft. maximum external diameter, c. 38 ft. maximum internal diameter, wall thickness varying 17-24 ft. Approached by a single sunken entrance. Intramural staircase formerly of at least eleven steps. Surrounded by two stone walls on all sides except on the steep slope to the north-west, each wall having a gap in line with the broch entrance.

Context Excavated in 1864 when "they found a central hearth and a number of relics ..." (R.C.A.H.M.S. 1963) including three cup-and-ring stones, saddle and rotary querns, a possible stone cup, a carved stone ball with some plain ones, stone whorls, several sherds of hand-made pottery and "two of finer wares which might be medieval" (ibid.). No Roman finds were recorded.

Pottery Two sherds from the site were seen and drawn:

1. Rim sherd with slightly everted lip and relaxed internal bevel with finger/thumb impressions below exterior rim. Dense fairly well levigated clay with large dark grey grits in interior. Fabric of sherd dark grey with buff exterior margin. Both surfaces pale grey-brown and "washed". Diameter, uncertain, c. 20-25 cm. GM 29. N.M.A.S. (Fig. 35) [385]

2. Rim sherd from vessel with slightly inturned rounded rim. Friable fabric, densely tempered with large sharp crystalline grits and also some softer grey grits. Exterior surface and margin: orange-yellow buff; sharply defined black core which extends to interior margin except c. 1.5 cm. below rim where margin is the same yellow-buff as exterior. Inner surface yellow-buff with patches of brown. Both surfaces "washed". Diameter, c. 25-30 cm. GM 26. N.M.A.S. (Fig. 36) [386]

Refs

R.C.A.H.M.S. 1963: 85-7.

see also:

P.S.A.S. VI (1864-6), 259 ff.

P.F.A.N.H.S. IV (1946-9), 89 ff.

Finds in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland and Falkirk
Burgh Museum.

TORWOODLEE

Site Torwoodlee Fort and Broch, near Galashiels, Selkirkshire

(R.C.A.M.S. No. 118)

NT: 465384

800' O.D.

Fort, containing later broch. The site was excavated in 1891 and 1950. c. 450' x 350', bivallate in places. Some time after its construction, when the inner rampart ditch had considerably silted up, the broch was built with its ditch cutting the fort defences. Within the broch, underneath its main occupation layer, a nine-post-hole house was found and presumed contemporary with the earlier outside fort. The broch now stands 3' high with 18' thick walls enclosing a 40' circular interior. It has one entrance, a mural cell and mural stairway. It was dismantled shortly after it was built as its ditch was filled with building stones from the broch. Suggested dates for these events are fort construction: around the turn of the first century A.D., broch construction: some time prior to a central occupation date of c. A.D. 100 and its demolition: perhaps during the early years of the second century (R.C.A.M.S. 1957, 88-91).

Context Apart from the Roman finds with their central date of c. A.D. 100, two metalwork items, a terret and a bronze enamelled stud (both from the 1891 excavations, apparently from the level associated with the broch, but probably not necessarily) were found. The terret is compared with one of the Llyn Cerrig Bach types (Fox, 1946) and both items are given a suggested date of early first century A.D. Of the pottery mentioned below the position of the "daub" is just as quoted. The hearth (Pit 4) although fitting inside the earlier hut rather uneasily, nevertheless predates the broch occupation layer. Cutting 12 was amongst trenches exploring the hillfort area outside the broch where, notably, no Roman pottery was found.

Pottery Professor Piggott describes the hand-made pottery as follows:

"Early Iron Age Pottery - While some of the fragments of burnt clay daub found in the region of the earlier hut within the broch bear a deceptive resemblance to coarse pottery, the only undoubted sherds in the broch area were found in the lowest charcoal layer in the hearth, Pit 4. They are small, with no features of rims or bases, but in their rather hard, sandy texture they compare well with the pottery from Hownam Rings, Roxburghshire, associated with the multiple ramparts of the hill-fort, and there assigned to the early first century A.D." (f.n. P.S.A.S. LXXXII, 1947-8, 193-225, esp. 214) [387]

"A single sherd of pottery was found at a depth of 6 in. in Cutting XII during the supplementary excavations of 1951. It is of hard, hand-made ware, 0.25 in. thick, and is red throughout, with a smoothed interior and an almost burnished outer surface. It is certainly non-Roman, but without parallels in the Scottish Iron Age wares as known at present, and there is a possibility of connection with the red haematite-coated wares of the Iron Age A culture of southern Britain." [388]

Such pottery as was seen from this site (N.M.A.S.) was pretty featureless, mainly soft and bright orange in colour, this is presumably the pottery referred to in the first paragraph quoted above. Only two sherds stood out at all, these were of a fabric not dissimilar to some of the "Northumbrian" fabrics, i.e. pink-orange colour, coarsely levigated with large grits. [389]

Refs

Curle 1892: P.S.A.S. MDCCCXCII, 68-84.

Piggott^S 1950: P.S.A.S. LXXXV, 92-117.

R.C.A.M.S. 1957: 88-91.

Pottery deposited in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.

TOWER KNOWE

Site Tower Knowe, Wellhaugh, Northumberland.

NY: 700871

c. 607' O.D.

Homestead site. A four-sided rectilinear enclosure was originally formed by a palisade with an eastward facing entrance. Within this a central circular timber house was replaced twice; in or around the third rebuilding a second circular timber house was constructed to its south, this latter event probably occurring during the Roman period. This was succeeded by three stone circular houses and it is probable that the stone enclosure which replaced the palisade was built at the same time, similarly the walls for the yards. This probably occurred in the Hadrianic-Antonine period.

Context Because the occupation on the site seems to be fairly continuous and with the Roman date of House 2, it is unlikely the site was constructed much before the Roman period. Unfortunately, previous excavation may have been responsible for the removal of any artefacts which, if they had existed, might have served to indicate a late occupation of the site. Rim sherd No. 4 below probably comes from the construction of the first timber house on the site, No. 1 below from its second construction. Nos. 3 and 5 are presumably from before the rebuilding in stone.

Pottery (summarised from Jobey, 1973b, 70 f.)

'Only thirty-five sherds were found, most of them being very small wall-fragments. There is little or no difference in the fabric of individual sherds. All have buff to red exterior and interior surfaces and a dark grey core. The grits are comparatively small and do not break the surfaces frequently. Whilst the few rim-forms could be matched in both Roman and pre-Roman contexts in the Tyne-Forth Province, the fabric is better than that of the pottery generally found on early palisaded settlements of hill-forts and has its closest parallels on local Romano-British settlements. Because of the smallness of the sherds no diameters can be estimated, but large storage jars would not appear to be present.'

1. Small rim sherd representing a vessel with a simple upright rounded rim. From beneath the packing stones in the construction trench for the first replacement timber house. Newcastle (ill. Jobey, 1973b. Fig. 6, 1). (Fig. 36) [390]

2. Rim sherd from a vessel with simple rounded rim showing slight body curvature. Probably disturbed from one of the stone houses by the previous excavators. Newcastle (ill. Jobey, 1973b. Fig. 6, 2). (Fig 36) [391]

3. Small rim sherd from vessel with a plain rounded rim curving very slightly inwards. From beneath the stone wall of House B. Newcastle (ill. Jobey, 1973b. Fig. 6, 3). (Fig 36) [392]

4. Rim sherd, poorly formed with varying section, drawn with a rough 'hammer' or 'T' shaped profile due to horizontal flattening. From high in the construction-trench of timber house 1. Newcastle (ill. Jobey, 1973b. Fig. 6, 4). (Fig 36) [393]

5. Rim sherd from vessel similar to 3 above. Found beneath the stone wall of House B. Newcastle (ill. Jobey, 1973b. Fig. 6, 5). (Fig 36) [394]

Refs

Jobey, 1973b: A.A.₅ 1, 55-79.

Finds in the Department of Archaeology, University of Newcastle upon Tyne.

TRAPRAIN LAW

Site Traprain Law, East Lothian.

NT: 581746

c. 700' O.D.

'Oppidum' hill fort. The following phases are envisaged by Feachem (1963, 120-1), with the exception of phase I which he does not mention.

- I. An initial occupation, not yet located, associated with the discovery of several Bronze Age cinerary urns.¹
- II. A palisaded phase is postulated only.
- III. The first known enclosure of 10 acres near the summit (which may be the palisade, Jobey, 1976, 196).
- IV. This increased to 20 acres by a rampart taking in land to the north.
- V. The terraces and slopes to the west taken in, increasing the area to 30 acres.
- VI. Increased to 40 acres by further expansion northwards. This may have taken place during the first century A.D., and the defences reconstructed at least twice during the Roman period, perhaps after the Pictish raids.
- VII. A 12' thick stone-faced, turf-cored wall reduces the area back to 30 acres, perhaps during the last half of the fourth century A.D.

Context The correlation of the levels ascribed to finds from Traprain Law with the various phases of the site is notoriously difficult, and one cannot necessarily assume that items marked with the same level number are associated.² In the descriptions below, the level number is usually given before the museum number.

Pottery A vast quantity of hand-made pottery has come from Traprain Law. Circumstances only allow a representative number of sherds to be described. Where locations are given below they are generally drawn from labels with or on the pottery and display labels. Those for nos. 4-27 are taken mainly from Hogg, 1951. Hogg with the appropriate number indicates the number of the sherd in Hogg, 1951.

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- 1 Flint arrowheads (leaf and lozenge shaped) and sixteen polished stone axes, mainly from the western part of the site, suggest its use during the Neolithic period. See Jobey, 1976; in Harding, 1976, 192.
 - 2 From discussion with Dr. Joanna Close-Brooks, of the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, who is at present working on the problem of the Traprain levels.

1. Small cup with flat base and straight nearly upright sides giving a cylindrical shape. Fairly fine sandy fabric, with at least one pebble-like grit showing. Exterior surface: dark buff; exterior margin: buff; core: dark grey; interior margin and surface: dark buff. The inside is soot-coated and the outside shows accidental thumb-marking. Height 5.7 cm., rim diameter 5.5 cm., base diameter 5.2 cm. "From lowest level". 1924.289.P4. N.M.A.S. [395]

2. Small round squat miniature cup or bowl, interior extremely rough. c. 2.0 cm. high, 3.0 cm. at the rim, rounded base. "From lowest level." N.M.A.S. (ill. Cree, 1923). [396]

3. Large open bowl, with grey-brown surface, sooted, with large grits. Simple rounded tapering incurving rim. Fabric fairly coarse with grits bursting out of the surfaces or covered over by smoothing giving lumpy surface. Diameter 35.0 cm. or more. Described as "vessel from the lowest level of Traprain Law, close to a late Bronze Age dwelling, but perhaps not associated with it". M6. 1922-390a. N.M.A.S. Hogg 1. (Fig. 37) [397]

4. Rim and shoulder sherd from large bowl with thin walls and small everted rim. Fabric hard, smooth and fine with a few large grits, not dissimilar to Romano-British fabrics. Exterior surface: buff-orange with soot; exterior margin, core and interior margin: grey; interior surface: grey-buff. Diameter c. 28 cm. M5. 1922-385. N.M.A.S. Hogg 2. (Fig. 37) [398]

5. Some four sherds, of which two conjoin, from the top of a vessel with a bifid rim with stabbed decorative line between the two protrusions from the rim. Fabric comparatively smooth, and a little friable (cf. Hogg's description). The sherds are coloured throughout brick-red except the interior surface which is dark brown. External diameter c. 25 cm. G3, GA/2, G4.19. I.16.17. N.M.A.S. Hogg 3. (Fig. 37) [399]

6. Base sherd with plain flat foot from which rise outward splaying walls. Thumbing on the base has given a slight "pie-crust" effect as on medieval pottery bases. Large-medium size grits occur in the core and margins only. Exterior surface: fawn; exterior margin: pink; core and interior margin: dark grey; interior surface: buff with soot coating. Diameter c. 11 cm. GA/4. 1.16.15. N.M.A.S. Hogg 4. (Fig. 37) [400]

7. Rim sherd from a vessel with a constricted mouth, the neck curving downwards and outwards to either a carinated shoulder or 'S' profile. Very hard fabric with some medium large grits. The surface has been smoothed. Hogg comments that it is less sandy "than usual". Grey and red surfaces with dark core. Rim diameter c. 27 cm. GA/3.

1.16.14. N.M.A.S. Hogg 5. (Fig. 37) [401]

8. Rim fragment with everted rim with a concave internal bevel giving a lid-seating. Slightly carinated shoulder. The angle at which Hogg illustrates this sherd is incorrect, the angle of the sherd is more upright. Black, heavy, dense hard fabric. Exterior surface: pink and buff with a soot coating; exterior margin: buff; core, interior margin and surface: dark grey. Both surfaces have a "smoothed" appearance. Diameter c. 29 cm. GH/4. III.20.408. N.M.A.S. Hogg 6. (Fig. 37) [402]

9. Sherd from medium-large storage jar with everted rim in a fairly hard well fired fabric. Exterior surface: red buff; exterior margin: buff; core and interior margin: dark grey-black; interior surface: dark grey. Diameter c. 23 cm. GH/4. III.20.409. N.M.A.S. Hogg 7. (Fig. 37) [403]

10. Rim sherd from the neck of a vessel similar to 7 above, but in a fabric very similar to 9 above, medium coarse, hard dense fabric. Inconspicuous finger nail marks below rim. Grits: medium size mottled black and white colour. Exterior surface black; no margins; core: dark grey; interior surface: grey. Diameter c. 30 cm. GH/4. III.20.410. N.M.A.S. Hogg 8. (Fig. 37) [404]

11. Nearly complete pot with straight upright walls in its upper half curving from a plain base in the lower half. Rim has an internal concave bevel. Medium coarse fabric with medium size grits. Exterior: brown; interior black; the core and margins not being visible. Height: 15.9 cm.; rim diameter: 17.7 cm.; base diameter: 11.1 cm. L4. V.21.404. N.M.A.S. Hogg 9. (Fig. 37) [405]

12. Sherd from round-bellied vessel with small upright rim with vertical internal bevel making rim almost cylindrical. Fabric fairly coarse, rough and gritty with much cracking visible on the surface. The grits are exposed on the exterior, covered on the interior giving a lumpy texture. Soot covered near the rim and on the inside. Exterior

surface and margin: orange-buff; core: black; interior margin and surface: buff. Diameter c. 25-30 cm. Oa4. 1927-327. N.M.A.S. Hogg 10. (Fig. 37) [406]

13. Rim sherd from a pot with a curving rim with an internal bevel. The walls are neither so straight as illustrated by Hogg nor is the bevel so relaxed. Medium coarse fabric. The temper is dark coloured with some rusting, fairly rough with sharp fractures, medium size (under 5 mm.) and only visible on the interior. Exterior surface: brown, but heavily covered with soot; exterior margin: a redder brown; core and interior margin: brown-grey; interior: similar only with some orange beneath the bevel. Diameter c. 27 cm. P4. 1924-327. N.M.A.S. Hogg 11. (redrawn Fig. 38) [407]

14. Rim sherd with concave internal bevel, rather straight-sided. Medium coarse fabric. Exterior surface, margin and core: black; interior margin and surface: dark brown. Diameter c. 20 cm. P4. 1924.327. N.M.A.S. Hogg 12. (Fig. 38) [408]

15. Rim and wall sherd from vessel with fairly straight, slightly outward splaying walls. The rim has an internal bevel and on the exterior two transverse flutings round the pot just under the rim. Fabric medium coarse, hard, thin and gritty. Exterior surface: black, soot-covered; exterior margin and core: blue grey; interior margin and surface: pink to brick-red. Diameter c. 28 cm. P4. 1924.326. N.M.A.S. Hogg 13. (Fig. 38) [409]

16. Two sherds from the rim neck and shoulder of a jar with a profile similar to that of a Romano-British cooking pot (only considerably larger). Fine very hard sandy fabric. Exterior surface; dark brown, soot covered; exterior margin and core: black; interior margin: buff; interior surface: reddish buff. Diameter 19.2 cm. F.E/3.4. I.16.14. N.M.A.S. Hogg 14. (Fig. 38) [410]

17. Rim and wall sherd from a storage jar with a relaxed shoulder, out-turned rim with internal convex bevel and swelling. Fabric medium coarse, black and gritty. Temper fairly fine in size, showing a little larger on the interior and rim, mainly dark and crystalline. Exterior surface: brown and black; exterior margin and core (and part of the interior margin): black; the remainder of the interior margin and

interior surface, pink with an internal soot encrustation. Diameter c. 25 cm. A3. II.15.440. N.M.A.S. Hogg 15. (Fig. 38) [411]

18. Rim sherd from upper part of a vessel with nearly straight splayed sides and horizontally flattened rim. Ring-join visible in section. Fabric unusual, hard and well fired with small hard grits as temper. Exterior surface and margin: orange-buff with soot coating; core, interior margin and surface all reddish buff with some grey. Diameter 21.6 cm. E3. II. 15.440. N.M.A.S. Hogg 16. (Fig. 38) [412]

19. Rim sherd from perhaps upper half of a bucket-shaped pot with straight splaying sides curving upwards at the top, plain round topped rim. Coarse fabric with a few large grits. Exterior fairly well smoothed, reddish coloured, near rim blackened and fire-scarred. Interior red-buff. Diameter c. 26 cm. R3. 1924.338. N.M.A.S. Hogg 17. (Fig. 38) [413]

20. Rim sherd from globular or barrel-shaped pot with incurving shoulder and short out-turned rim. On the shoulder c. 3 cm. below the rim a row of horizontal finger-tip marks c. 1 cm. apart. The outer surface is coarse but smooth. Exterior surface is pink-buff running straight into the black core. Interior margin and surface: dark brown, covered with soot on the surface. Diameter uncertain, c. 30 cm. or more? R3. 1924.342. N.M.A.S. Hogg 18. (Fig. 38) [414]

21. Rim sherd from vessel which has had a high (c. 3 cm.) everted rim, the top of which has been flattened horizontally. Fabric hard, fine and heavy. Surfaces smoothed, particularly the interior surface and rim top. Exterior surface: orange brown; exterior margin (very narrow) pink; core and interior margin and surface: dark blue-grey. Diameter c. 35 cm. or more. S3. 1924.339. N.M.A.S. Hogg 19. (Fig. 38) [415]

22. Rim and shoulder from vessel with carinated shoulder. The splayed sides curve to a fairly sharp shoulder from which the neck rises in a concave arc to form an upright flat-topped rim. The fabric is hard, thin, rather lumpy. The interior shows medium black and white speckled grits with a lot of cracking between them, these are smoothed over on the outside surface. The exterior surface and margin is reddish buff, soot coats the top of the rim and below the shoulder, but not on the concave neck. Core: dark grey; interior margin: similar; interior

surface: brown grey. However, again the concave neck varies in that the interior margin and surface of it is red. Diameter c. 35-6 cm.

T3. 1924.341. N.M.A.S. Hogg 20. (Fig. 38) [416]

23. Rim sherd from a globular or barrel-shaped pot with incurving walls and a short pinched everted rim leading into an internal bevel. Fabric smooth and sandy with one large grit only. Exterior surface and margin pink (and soot covered); core and interior margin: dark grey; interior surface: dark grey-brown, also soot-coated. Diameter 14.4 cm.

G2. II.15.441. N.M.A.S. Hogg 21. (Fig. 38) [417]

24. Rim sherd representing perhaps one third or half of the profile of a barrel-shaped jar with a folded over out-turned roll rim. Fabric very smooth and sandy, part of the surface flaked. Surfaces: buff; margins: orange-buff; core: dark grey. Diameter c. 23 cm. G2. III.20.116.

N.M.A.S. Hogg 22. (Fig. 38) [418]

25. Large sherd from a small bowl. The clay is well levigated and fine to handle, the outside is very smooth and the finger impressions from handling clearly visible. Few grits. Exterior surface, margin and core: black; interior margin: rust-coloured; interior surface: grey. Rim diameter 8-10 cm., base diameter c. 8 cm., height 6 cm. T2. 1924.336.

N.M.A.S. Hogg 23 (Fig. 38) [419]

26. Sherd from vessel with plain rim and incurving walls. Fine grained, slightly micaceous. The exterior is brown buff; the interior grey, darkening below. Rim angle and diameter uncertain. B1. II.15.442.

N.M.A.S. Hogg 24. (Fig. 38) [420]

27. Rim sherd consisting of a straight everted rim turning at the neck at a sharp angle into the shoulder. A "corrugated" applied fillet runs around the neck junction. Fillet corrugated with a stick. Smooth fabric with a few small grits. All the sherd is grey-buff except for the exterior which is black. Diameter c. 15 cm. S1. 1924.342.

N.M.A.S. Hogg 25. (Fig. 38) [421]

28. One rim and one body sherd representing c. two-thirds of the profile of a medium sized bowl. Fabric sandy, thick and with some large grits and grass marks. Rim diameter c. 20 cm., height probably under 15 cm. III.20.405. N.M.A.S. (Fig. 39) [422]

29. Rim sherd possibly from a high flaring neck of a vessel. Hand, well fired fabric, a little light and crumbly. Exterior surface and margin: dark brown; core: grey; interior margin: light buff; interior surface: buff. Diameter c. 22 cm. III.20.232. N.M.A.S. (Fig. 39) [423]

30. Rim sherd. From vessel with curving walls, flat topped rim below which are two horizontal furrows the width of a finger tip. In the top of one is a line of crossing nail marks. These may not represent decoration so much as just the fingering resulting from the forming of the furrow. Fabric hard, medium grits smoothed over on exterior. Exterior: buff and soot-covered; exterior margin: buff; core, interior margin and surface: black. Diameter uncertain. 1.16.17. N.M.A.S. (Fig. 39) [424]

31. Decorated rim sherd. Shape of vessel not certain. The top of the rim is roughly square, slightly protruding on the exterior with a row of finger-nail impressions c. 1.2 cm. below the rim and c. 5 mm. apart. Diameter c. 25-35 cm. 1924. 342.3. N.M.A.S. (Fig. 39) [425]

32. Decorated rim sherd from vessel with a round shoulder from which a concave neck rises to form a constricted opening with a plain rim. The decoration consists of an irregular row of stabbing on the shoulder made either with a very small finger nail or possibly with a sharpened stick. Leathery smoothed surfaces on comparatively thin fabric. Exterior surface: brown-buff, exterior margin brown leading into a dark grey interior margin; interior surface: dark grey-brown. Diameter and angle uncertain c. 15-25 cm. HA.6 1922.389. N.M.A.S. (Fig. 39) [426]

33. Decorated rim sherd, probably from a jar with a very relaxed "S" shaped profile with the rim flattened horizontally at the top and decorated with a row of slash-marks diagonally across it spaced c. 5 mm. apart. Fabric hard and friable. Exterior surface: pink-buff; exterior margin: buff; core and interior margin: dark grey; interior surface: buff. Diameter c. 25 cm. F.E/3. 1.16.17. N.M.A.S. (Fig. 39) [427]

34. Decorated rim sherd. Exterior curvature concave so presumably from the neck of a vessel with some sort of "S" shape profile. Top of rim rounded with relaxed internal bevel. On the bevel are eight irregular

stab-marks made with a point. Fabric hard and friable with large, and small rusted, temper. Both surfaces have a "washed" appearance.

Exterior surface: light grey brown; exterior margin and core: dark grey; interior margin: a lighter grey; interior surface the same pale grey-brown of the external surface. Diameter c. 30-35 cm. HA.6.

1922.387. N.M.A.S. (Fig. 39) [428]

35. Decorated body sherd, having a horizontal applied cordon with three diagonal finger-tip marks made into it at intervals of 1.5 cm. and 1.0 cm. Hard fabric, clay not well levigated. Temper fairly large being either grey and white mottled grits or grey grits. Exterior surface: brown buff (has a "washed" effect); exterior margin: light grey; core and interior margin: dark grey; interior surface: rust-brown. Diameter not certain. T3. 1924.342. N.M.A.S. (Fig. 40) [429]

36. Ten rim sherds and various body sherds of fairly large vessel with a constricted concave rim and neck leading into a slight relaxed shoulder. Hard fabric proportionately thinner for vessel size. Fairly large red and black grits visible in section and interior, on the exterior surface many have been smoothed over. Exterior surface: pink-brown; exterior margin: brighter pink; core: light to dark grey; interior margin and surface: orange-pink. The outer surface is soot-blackened between the rim and the shoulder. Diameter c. 35 cm. "Square A2. Lowest level." No museum number. N.M.A.S. (Fig. 40) [430]

37. Rim sherd from a jar with an everted rim. Fine sandy fabric bearing vesicular ?grass impressions. Diameter 13.2 cm. III.20.235. N.M.A.S. (Fig. 40) [431]

38. Five rim sherds and a body sherd from the upper part of a large bi-conical vessel, the angle of the shoulder is thickened to give a neck similar in shape to that of a collared urn. The rim itself is flat, thickened and expanded inwards. The fabric is rather coarse and friable; the surfaces are smoothed but the grits protrude through them. The grits are between 1-5mm. and are multicoloured or black and white. Exterior surface: buff, soot-covered from the rim to the top of the shoulder i.e. on the 'collar'; exterior margin: buff; core: dark grey; interior margin and surface: buff. Diameter uncertain. All sherds marked Q3. N.M.A.S. (Fig. 40) [432]

39. Decorated body sherd, having a single row of finger-tipping running around the side of the pot. Fabric fairly smooth with no grits showing on the exterior small to medium (i.e. around 2 mm.) grits showing in the section and on the inner surface. Exterior surface: black-brown (soot-covered); exterior margin and core: black; interior margin: brown; interior surface: pink-red. Diameter unascertainable. N2. 1922.328. N.M.A.S. (Fig. 41) [433]

40. Decorated body sherd from a fairly large vessel, possibly from its rim; decorated with a horizontal row of finger-tipping c. 4 cm. below (postulated) rim. Hard, coarse fabric, though both surfaces have been smoothed giving "washed" effect. Temper 5 mm. or under. Exterior surface and (narrow) margin: dark sandy-buff; core: dark grey; interior margin (narrow) and interior surface: pink-brown. Soot on areas of both surfaces around the rim area. Diameter uncertain. R3. 1924.342. N.M.A.S. (Fig. 41) [434]

41. Decorated body sherd with horizontal applied cordon decorated with finger-nail impressions. Fairly coarse medium hard fabric with grey, white and some black grits (c. 5 mm.) visible. Exterior surface and margin: pink-orange; core and interior margin: blue-grey; interior surface: orange. Diameter uncertain. R2. 1924.342. N.M.A.S. (Fig. 41) [435]

42. Rim and shoulder sherd from a jar not dissimilar in shape to a Romano-British cooking pot having a curving everted rim and slightly carinated shoulder. Sandy granular fabric. Exterior surface: buff and soot-covered; exterior margin (thin): orange-buff; core: black; interior margin: buff; interior surface: red, buff. Diameter c. 15 cm. F.E/3.4 1.16.14. N.M.A.S. (Fig. 41) [436]

43. Two conjoining rim sherds from a bucket-shaped jar with a very relaxed 'S' profile, plain round-topped rim. Quite fine fabric, hard and sandy with a few medium grits. Exterior surface: orange-buff, soot covering; exterior margin: also orange-buff; core and interior margin: dark grey; interior surface: brown grey. Diameter c. 22 cm. 3/D/E. II.15.440. N.M.A.S. (Fig. 41) [437]

44. The better part of a small shallow bowl with a slight foot. Medium hard fine, sandy fabric. Exterior surface: buff, but the base

orange, intermittent soot all over the surface; exterior margin: buff; core: light grey; interior margin: light grey except at the bottom of the bowl where it is orange; interior surface: grey-buff, with soot covering. Rim diameter 9.5 cm., base diameter c. 7 cm., height 5 cm.

Q3. 1924.288. N.M.A.S. (Fig. 41) [438]

45. Rim and shoulder sherd from a bowl or jar with a very rounded shoulder, everted rim. Fabric fine and hard, no grits visible. The outer surface has a slight sheen, possibly due to its soot coating. Exterior surface: black; exterior margin (narrow): buff; core: dark grey; interior margin and surface: reddish buff. Diameter uncertain, c. 15-20 cm. 3/C. 11.15.440. N.M.A.S. (Fig. 41) [439]

46. Rim sherd from a vessel with a high slightly concave neck rising from its shoulder. Very thin, fine fabric, medium soft. The surface of the sherd has been smoothed though no burnishing effect achieved. Very fine crystalline temper of quartzes and mica. The colour of the sherd throughout is a medium grey except for patches of buff on the outer surface (burning?). Diameter c. 15-20 cm. M/6. 1922.386. N.M.A.S. (Fig. 41) [440]

47. Sherd from vessel in quite thin fabric with slightly inturned rim. Fabric soft. Surfaces and margins: red; core: grey. Diameter uncertain. Surface find, not marked. N.M.A.S. (Fig. 41) [441]

48. Rim sherd from a vessel in rather heavy clumsy fabric with inturning rim. Clay hard and fine, but with large grits. Diameter uncertain. Traprain 1947, otherwise unmarked. N.M.A.S. (Fig. 41) [442]

49. The better part of a small shallow bowl in fine granular fabric giving the surfaces a gritty feel, it is also heavy, hard and dense. Fairly heavily gritted with small grits like coarse sand. Exterior surface and margin: orange; core: grey; interior margin and surface: orange; rim diameter 9.5 cm., base diameter 8 cm., height c. 5 cm. M/1. 1922.397. N.M.A.S. (Fig. 41) [443]

50. Half of a small cylindrical vessel with a rounded bottom, not dissimilar to a crucible (no sign of use as such). Fabric fairly fine and not unduly hard. Exterior surface: brown; exterior margin: bright brick red; core, interior margin and surface: black. Rim diameter 2.7 cm., height 4.3 cm. "Traprain Law. Section A2. Second level" on label. No other marking. N.M.A.S. (Fig. 41) [444]

51. Rim sherd from barrel or bucket-shaped vessel with thickened and flattened rim giving an internal bevel and small expansion both on the outside and inside. The fabric is hard with medium size (and a few larger) grits smoothed over on the surface giving a lumpy but non-gritty texture and a rather soapy feel. Some of the grits in this sherd might be calcite. The exterior surface and margin, core and interior margin are all black. The interior surface is red except on the top of the bevel. Diameter very uncertain, c. 30 cm.? "Section A2. 3rd Level." N.M.A.S. (Fig. 42) [445]

52. Rim sherd from cup or bowl? From vessel with a rim diameter of 10 cm. Thick heavy rim, flattened on the outside giving internal expansion. On the exterior c. 1 cm. below the rim is a finger-width horizontal furrow. Fabric granular-sandy rather like a poor Romano-British fabric (this does not appear to be an amphora neck though, although it might be). Exterior surface and margin: orange buff; core and interior margin: black; interior surface: buff. Diameter 10 cm. F.F/3. 1.16.17. N.M.A.S. (Fig. 42) [446]

53. Small fragment of rim and shoulder. Although the rim diameter is uncertain the fine ware suggests a vessel form in the range of a small cup or beaker with a rounded body and slack everted lip (rather like a small version of a Roman cooking pot). The rim is irregular. The fabric soft, with no apparent temper. Surfaces and margins: pink buff; core: grey. Diameter uncertain, c. 6-8 cm. F.F/3. 1.16.16. N.M.A.S. (Fig. 42) [447]

54. Rim sherd from vessel with splayed, slackly curving walls, and rim with relaxed internal bevel. The fabric is medium coarse with the grits covered on the outside, hard and friable. Exterior surface and margin: dark brown black; core: dark blue-grey; interior margin: pink-buff; interior surface: dark brown-black, and soot covered, except for the surface of the bevel which is light buff. Diameter c. 25 cm. P4. 1924.327. N.M.A.S. (Fig. 42) [448]

55. Rim sherd in thin hard fabric from open vessel with curving sides and plain tapering rim. Hard fabric, medium temper (c. 2 mm.) coloured white and dark red/purple. Exterior surface: black, sooty with a soapy uneven surface; exterior margin and core: grey; interior margin: light fawn; interior surface: brown. Diameter not certain.

"Traprain 1947. Cutting II (outside, West, level under) Cruden's wall."
No other number. N.M.A.S. (Fig. 42) [449]

56. Three rim sherds, a number of body sherds and one base sherd from a vessel with splayed gently curving walls. Fabric hard and rather crumbly. Temper medium (c. 3 mm.), slightly rusted or vesicular cavities. Exterior surface and margin and core: black; interior margin and surface: pink fawn. Diameter not certain. "Traprain Law 1947. Cutting II. Outside (West) of Cruden's wall (lower level than Cruden's wall)" otherwise unmarked. N.M.A.S. (Fig. 42) [450]

57. Plain tapering slightly thickened rim sherd, difficult to say from what vessel form, probably bucket shaped. Medium fabric, black soapy surfaces and black in colour throughout. Diameter not certain. "Section A5. Fourth level" otherwise unmarked. N.M.A.S. (Fig. 42) [451]

58. Rim sherd from globular or barrel shaped pot with a small upright rim with an internal bevel. Grits fairly small, some vesicular cavities on the exterior, which is also coated in soot. Exterior Surface, margin and core: black; interior margin and surface: fawn orange. Diameter uncertain, c. 20-25 cm. 3/B. II.15.440. N.M.A.S. (Fig. 42) [452]

59. Rim sherd from a barrel or globular shaped jar with high upright rim dropping internally into a rather relaxed bevel. The fabric is fine and hard with small sandy temper. Exterior surface: buff with some soot coating; margins and core: dark grey; interior surface: buff covered with soot. Diameter c. 17-18 cm. F/B2 and F/1. 1.16.18 N.M.A.S. (Fig. 42) [453]

60. Rim sherd from vessel similar to above only with a lower almost bead rim. The fabric is not dissimilar either, hard and fine, a little more coarse than the above. Temper small white granules of ?quartz or sand. Exterior surface (which is soot coated) and margin: buff; core: black; interior margin: buff; interior surface: orange red. Diameter not very certain, c. 20 cm. 3/E. II.15.440. N.M.A.S. (Fig. 43) [454]

61. Rim sherd from barrel-shaped jar with slack profile, rim round, flat topped, very slightly turned outwards, relaxed internal bevel.

Medium coarse fabric with smoothed over pimply surface. Heavily gritted with crystalline grits (quartzes?) and a few large grits. The internal part of the rim above the bevel is less thickly gritted. Fabric hard, dense and heavy. Exterior surface: brown (soot coated on upper part of sherd); margins and core: dark grey; interior surface: orange brown, burnt on internal rim bevel. Diameter c. 26 cm. 3/B. II.15.440.

N.M.A.S. (Fig. 43) [455]

62. Rim sherd from vessel with high slightly concave rim leading down to a very relaxed shoulder, angle uncertain. Fine hard sandy fabric with a few medium grits (c. 3 mm.), both surfaces smooth. Exterior surface and margin: rust-brown; core and interior margin: dark grey; interior surface: dark brown-grey. Diameter c. 20 cm. 3/D/E. II.15.440.

N.M.A.S. (Fig. 43) [456]

63. Rim sherd from a jar shaped vessel with more compact 'S' shaped profile than the above sherd. The fabric is thin and rather friable with small to medium grits protruding through the surfaces. Exterior surface: buff (with soot covering); exterior margin: black with patchy buff (burning?); core and interior margin: black; interior surface: buff with coating of soot. Diameter not certain, c. 25 cm.? 1940. 355. G.

N.M.A.S. (Fig. 43) [457]

64. Large rim and shoulder sherd from a pot with a high concave rim leading into a rounded shoulder by way of an almost imperceptible carination. Hard fabric, the surfaces are lumpy and somewhat sandy to touch. The temper includes some large black crystalline grits and other smaller ones. Exterior surface: light brown, with soot adhering in the concave part of the rim; exterior margin: light brown; core: grey; interior margin and surface: light brown. Diameter c. 34 cm. Unmarked, but in box with material labelled "Traprain Law. Section A1. Sixth level." N.M.A.S. (Fig. 43) [458]

65. Rim sherd from vessel with concave neck. Thin fine fabric, soft if scratched, but hard structure with a sort of biscuit texture. No temper remains, only vesicular cavities. Not unlike Roman Huntcliff type fabric but lighter both in colour and weight? Exterior surface and margin: light fawn pink; core and interior margin: grey; interior surface: black, soot coated. Diameter c. 12 cm. 1.16.20. N.M.A.S. (Fig. 43) [459]

66. Large rim sherd from upper part of large vessel, relaxed profile of bucket or barrel shape with restricted concave rim rising from slack shoulder. The fabric, for the size of the pot, is remarkably thin and light-weight. It is heavily gritted with some sort of conglomerate (?) rock although the matrix still manages to have a corky texture. Exterior surface: yellow brown; exterior margin and core: yellow brown becoming dark grey; interior margin: grey; interior surface: yellow brown. Diameter c. 26 cm. GV.1967.281. N.M.A.S. (Fig. 44) [460]

Refs

- Cree, 1923: P.S.A.S. LVII, 180-226
 Hogg, 1951: In Aspects of Archaeology in Britain and Beyond, ed. W. F. Grimes.
 Feachem, 1963: 120-1
 and also (excavation reports):
 Curle, 1915: P.S.A.S. XLIX, 139-202.
 Cree & Curle, 1916: P.S.A.S. L, 64-144.
 Curle, 1920: P.S.A.S. LIV, 54-124.
 Cree & Curle, 1921: P.S.A.S. LV, 153-206.
 Cree & Curle, 1922: P.S.A.S. LVI, 189-259.
 Cree, 1924: P.S.A.S. LVIII, 241-84.
 Cruden, 1940: P.S.A.S. LXXIV, 48-59.
 Bersu, 1948: Scottish Regional Group (C.B.A.) 2nd report, 5.
 Burley, 1956: P.S.A.S. LXXXIX, 118-226. (Metalwork from Traprain Law)
 Feachem, 1956: P.S.A.S. LXXXIX, 284-289.
 Jobey, 1976, in Harding 1976, 191-204.

All the above finds in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.

TYNEMOUTH

Site Tynemouth Priory and Castle, Northumberland.

NZ: 374695

c. 50' O.D.

Medieval Priory site with a pre-Conquest religious foundation.

Excavation in 1963 (Jobey, 1967) revealed Iron Age/Romano British circular timber buildings under and in the vicinity of the priory church. Although late second century Roman pottery was found, subsequent destruction made it uncertain that the settlement was of that date, although it is probable that a 15' diameter timber house could have been occupied then. A larger c. 38' diameter timber house could be earlier as some late second century pottery formed a terminus ante quem for some burnt timber in its construction trench.

Context With reference to the sources for the native pottery quoted below, the hearth in which 1 was found could not be related in any particular way to any of the known circular timber buildings. In the case of 4, the Priest's House is probably Medieval. The timber building of 5 below is reckoned to be later than the second century but possibly predating the eleventh century stone church.

Pottery The description below is a slightly altered (because of the absence of illustrations) version given by Mr. Jobey (1967), except for the introduction which is quoted direct:

"Twenty-six sherds of hand-built pottery were found on widely separated parts of the site, but it is possible that no more than two or three vessels are represented, all being fairly large cooking pots or storage vessels. The breakage planes are oblique or semi-circular, occurring at the junctions of the clay rolls. Surfaces are brown to red in colour, sometimes with a slight carbon encrustation, and the cores are grey. Wall sherds range from $\frac{1}{2}$ " to $\frac{3}{4}$ " (1.2 cm. - 1.8 cm.) in thickness. The few rim sherds are of a form familiar from Iron Age settlements in the area, both pre-Roman and Roman in date, and at the moment no hard and fast distinction can be made on this basis. However, the clay is comparatively well levigated and fired, the finished products in this respect being closer to examples from the Roman rather than the Early Iron Age settlements in the Tyne-Forth province."

1. A number of sherds including fragments of a large vessel with incurving plain tapering rim with a diameter of just under 25 cm. Finger marks are visible over the surface (see Jobey, 1967, Fig. 7.1). Found in rock-cut hearth under post-Medieval wall. Newcastle (Fig 44) [461]

2. Four sherds, probably from the above vessel, found in the dark soil just above bed-rock close to the same hearth, together with Roman sherds (late second century). Newcastle (not illustrated by Jobey) [462]

3. Numerous sherds from the earth packing behind the stone face of a Medieval storage pit, presumably derived from scraping. Included in the same material were sherds of Romano-British coarse ware and an undatable chip of Medieval pottery. Newcastle (not illustrated by Jobey) [463]

4. One wall sherd from dark soil above bed-rock to the south of the large, circular, timber-built house and beneath the floor paving of the Priest's House. Newcastle (not illustrated by Jobey) [464]

5. One rim sherd from vessel with plain incurving tapering rim, from the packing of the construction trench of the timber rectangular-shaped building no. 2. Newcastle (Jobey, 1967, Fig. 7.2) (Fig 44) [465]

6. One wall fragment from dark soil above rock surface in the north transept of the church. Newcastle (not illustrated by Jobey) [466]

7. A number of fragments from various areas of recent disturbance. [467]

Refs

Jobey, 1967: A.A.₄ XLV, 33-104.

Finds in the Department of Archaeology, University of Newcastle upon Tyne.

VINDOLANDA-CHESTERHOLM

Site Vindolanda-Chesterholm, Roman fort and vicus, Bardon Mill,
Northumberland.

(centring on) NY: 770664

c. 500' O.D.

Stanegate Roman fort with vicus. The fort was occupied from the late Flavian period until the mid 120s A.D. It was reoccupied at, or about, A.D. 160 and then occupied more or less continuously until at least the fifth century. The main occupation of the vicus seems to be in the third and fourth centuries A.D., with a marked break in occupation towards the end of the third century.

Context A considerable amount of native pottery has come from the 1967-1974 excavations, but until the final excavation report is published it is not possible to discuss it in a meaningful context. However, 1 and 2 below are sherds of Housesteads ware with a published context. Three further representative sherds of Housesteads ware are also described although their context has not yet been published. Eric Birley has been kind enough to comment that at Vindolanda-Chesterholm this ware has been found in the normal date range as at Housesteads (i.e. mid-third century to mid-fourth century A.D.) but also that some pieces seem to occur at a slightly earlier date at Vindolanda. It will also be noted that, unlike at Housesteads (on present evidence), the ware survives into the post A.D. 369 period at Vindolanda.¹

Pottery The description of 1 and 2 are drawn from R. Birley, 1970, 143-144.

1. and 2. "two rims and a base of 'Housesteads' native ware. Dark brown fabric, comparatively thick, burnished surface. Rim decorated with finger pinching, and narrow footstand. These, and several unpublished pieces, were found in the upper levels of the mansio, associated with the last period of occupation."

Both rim sherds come from narrow-mouthed vessels with high, curving everted rims with the finger pinching of the outside edge of the rim. Both are restored by W. Dodds with fairly high nearly carinated shoulders, one having the narrow footstand described (4.8 cm. base diameter), the

1 I am very grateful to Professor Eric Birley for discussion on dating, and to Mr. Robin Birley for letting me see some of the native pottery from the site.

1a Since this section was written Professor Birley informs me that Housesteads type ware has now apparently been found at Vindolanda from pre-Hadrianic levels (1978).

other with a plain flat base. The rim diameter of both is drawn as 17.5 cm. Vindolanda (ill. R. Birley, 1970, Fig. 5, 7 and 8). (Fig. 44) [468-469]

3. Rim sherd with rather flat everted rim and rather straight upright neck, decoration of finger tipping (2-3 mm. apart) on the outside edge of the rim. Fabric of medium strength, fairly fine texture, leathery feel. The section shows a temper of small white grits which appear to have gone from the interior and are not visible on the exterior. Exterior surface: grey brown, smoothed; exterior margin: orange; core, interior margin and surface: brown. Diameter c. 20 cm. Identified by Professor Birley as Housesteads ware. VB. 17. Vindolanda. This sherd has been thin sectioned, see Appendix A No. 33 (Fig. 45) [470]

4. Rim sherd from narrow-mouthed jar with everted rim and slack-shouldered profile. Finger tipping occurs on the outer edge of the rim. Grits appear to be a powdery yellow (calcite? not tested cf. Birdoswald no. 1, p. 84). Exterior surface: grey-brown, burnished and inclined to flake; exterior margin: orange brown; core and interior margin: dark grey; interior surface: orange grey. Diameter c. 20-30 cm. Identified by Professor Birley as Housesteads ware. VB. 29. Vindolanda. (Fig. 45) [471]

5. Rim sherd from a narrow-mouthed jar with curving everted rim (with internal carination) and carinated shoulder. The outside edge of the rim has been flattened to give only a very narrow surface for the finger tip decoration. The sides curve downwards as though for a round-bellied vessel. A few small white grits are visible in the section. The fabric is of medium strength with a shiny burnished exterior (tending to flake). The colour throughout is dark grey brown. Diameter c. 18 cm. Identified by Professor Birley as Housesteads ware. VB. 46. Vindolanda. This sherd has been thin sectioned, see Appendix A no. 32. (Fig. 45) [472]

A few general comments about the pottery from Vindolanda can be added. The three sherds above (3-5) came from a box of some twenty-six sherds identified as Housesteads ware, and their basic character was as follows. The fabric is dense and heavy to handle, the clay fairly finely levigated. Where the clay has been smoothed it has a dull shine and it seems that often a bone or stick has been used. This is almost invariably confined to the exterior which has a tendency to flake. Sometimes the interior

shows signs of smoothing, occasionally showing vertical tooling, but the end result is matt. The grits used as temper tend to be small and fairly uniform and many of the sherds have grass impressions. The colour of the sherds is generally a dark grey-brown, but often turning to orange as a result of burning or weathering. Bases are simple, thick and solid with the outside either flat or slightly raised on the underneath and perhaps a slight kick at the junction with the walls (N.B. 1 + 2 with footstand).

In a brief look at some of the Vindolanda pottery other native sherds, apart from Housesteads ware, were noticed, including one plain roll rim which would not be out of place on one of Mr. Jobey's native sites.

Refs

Birley, 1970: A.A.₄ XLVIII, 97-155.

All the sherds described above are in the Chesterholm museum at Vindolanda.

WEST BRANDON

Site West Brandon, near Durham City, Co. Durham.

NZ: 201339

850' O.D.

Homestead site having three phases:

- i. Full extent unknown, represented by the discovery of a 21' diameter simple-ring house demonstrably earlier than phases ii and iii.
Not known if enclosed or not.
- ii. A sub-rectangular double palisade encloses a single 58' diameter multiple-ring house (House A).
- iii. Replacement of double palisade by bank and ditch, perhaps after a short period of desertion. Probably accompanied by the rebuilding, on the site of the house of phase ii, of a ring-groove house of advance type, again 58' in diameter (House B).

Context Little in the way of datable finds came from West Brandon.

It is worth noting that fragments of clay lining from two iron-smelting hearths found within the enclosure were in a replacement section of the phase ii palisade trench. In addition, the excavator comments on the absence of any form of rotary quern on the site (Jobey, 1962, 29). The sources for the pottery given below are as follows. No. 1 is from an unrelated post-hole near to a post-hole of the phase iii house (House B). Nos. 2 and 3 come from a post-hole and wall trench of the phase iii house (House B). Nos. 4 and 5 are from two post-holes on the outer side of the enclosure ditch. They are not far from the phase i house and though they cannot be related to it, in their position outside the enclosure, they might still be related to the first phase of the site.

Pottery Examination of the pottery provides nothing to add to the description given in the published report which is as follows (Jobey, 1962, 25):

"Only fifteen small fragments of coarse, undecorated hand-built pottery were found. None are larger than three-quarters of an inch and only one plain rounded rim is present. The remainder are all wall-sherds not large enough to show any form. For what it is worth, their fabric generally resembles that of the pottery from the earlier phases of such Early Iron Age sites as Hayhope Knowe and Hownam Rings in the Tyne-Forth Province more than the finger impressed pottery of the Iron Age First A site at Grafton, Yorkshire. (f.n. Y.A.J. 151, 383 and Problems of the Iron Age in Southern Britain, 8)."1

1 For Problems of the Iron Age in Southern Britain see Frere, 1961.

"1. Numerous fragments of a comparatively thin walled pot, not conjoined, including one half-inch sherd of plain rounded rim, $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick; grey core with pink to brown surfaces, small grits. From filling of small unrelated hole near to B2, area 1." Newcastle [473]

"2. Small wall sherd, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick with red surfaces and dark grey core containing large grits. Found at bottom of post-hole B29, area 1." Newcastle [474]

"3. Four slivers showing oblique breakage planes; grey core containing some grits and pink exterior. Found at bottom of wall trench, House B, area 1." Newcastle [475]

"4. Two wall fragments $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick; pink throughout and containing small grits. Found amongst fillings of post-hole no. 12, area 5." Newcastle [476]

"5. Wall sherd of fairly hard pottery $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick; grey core with brown outer surface and many small grits. Found in filling of post-hole no. 11, area 5." Newcastle [477]

The pottery is not illustrated by Jobey and is not illustrated here.

Refs

Jobey, 1962: A.A.₄ XL, 1-34.

The finds are in the Department of Archaeology, University of Newcastle upon Tyne.

WEST HARTLEPOOL

Site Newlands Avenue, West Hartlepool, Co. Durham.

NZ: 497322

c. 150' O.D.

Found during excavations for laying electricity cables at the junction of Newlands Avenue and Park Road, West Hartlepool.

Context This pot lay one or two inches below the kerbstone in a thick layer of yellow sand. It was reported to have contained a small quantity of grey clay. It is suggested that the urn might have been placed mouth down over a cremation, although no direct evidence for this is given, unless on the grounds of its dark interior colouring (Woodhead, 1966, 238).

Pottery The urn is of interest because, whatever its context or date, it retains the basic shape of many of the vessels under discussion, i.e. bucket-shaped with walls sweeping upward to curve gently inwards at the top part of the body with a plain tapering rim, c.f. Catcote 1 above. In addition it has a zone of crude decoration around its exterior top consisting of two horizontal parallel lines c. 8 mm. below the rim top and c. 24 mm. apart crossed by short down-strokes around 28 mm. apart. The sequence of drawing this scored decoration was to draw the lower horizontal line first, then the vertical strokes, and then the upper line, this can be seen from the crude overlapping joins. The pot is described as follows (the brackets are mine):

"The pot is approximately $8\frac{1}{4}$ " (c. 21 cm.) high and has a maximum diameter of $8\frac{1}{4}$ ". The sides curve inwards slightly towards the rim and the base. Below the rim are two roughly parallel lines apparently made with a twig and scored across at various angles. The fabric is approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ " (1.3 cm.) thick, coarse and full of large grits, and built up by hand. It has been poorly fired, and when it was first dug up was very fragile. The outside is buff and shows oxidation. The inside is blackish and sooty." (Fig.45) [478]

Hartlepool (illustrated Woodhead, 1966, Fig. 1)

The pot was examined by X-ray diffraction by I.C.I. and also by the Department of Geology of the University of Durham. The results of this are given in Appendix A, but it is of interest to note here that the pot may possibly have contained grog, and also black glassy fragments which may have been slag from primitive iron smelting.

Refs

Woodhead, 1966: A.A.₄ XLIV, 237-9.

The pot is now in the Gray Art Gallery and Museum, Hartlepool.

WEST LILBURN

Site West Lilburn Tower Farm, Northumberland.

NU: c. 020247

c. 350' O.D.

Context and Pottery Subsequent to the discovery of a cist containing a Food Vessel, investigation in an area some 45 yards away revealed a patch of dark earth occupying an area of similar dimensions to that of the cist but lacking any structural features. This yielded "numerous fragments of pottery and charcoal, some burnt pieces of hazel shell and a number of flints". The pottery included the base of a Beaker, part of a Food Vessel, a few fragments of incense cup and "a single rim sherd of coarse undecorated pottery, possibly part of a cinerary urn. The surfaces are buff in colour and the core which contains large grits is dark grey. In texture this fragment is also similar to some of the Iron Age pottery of this area" (Collingwood and Jobey, 1961). The sherd is a plain upright rounded rim, the top of the rim sloping inwards giving slight bevel. [479]

Refs

Collingwood and Jobey, 1962: A.A., XXXIX, 373-378.

Sherd in Museum of Antiquities, University of Newcastle upon Tyne?

WEST LONGLEE

Site West Longlee, Wark, Northumberland.

NY: 823766

c. 600' O.D.

Sub-rectangular settlement with at least one internal circular stone hut, of the same type of settlement as Bridge House and Riding Wood (Jobey, 1960).¹

Context Finds from the site include part of a late first to late second century A.D. flagon base, the base of a Hadrianic cooking pot, glass fragment of probably first-second century date, nails, fragment of a glass bangle, stone spindlewhorl and the bottom of a rotary quern.

Pottery The pottery from this site and from the other two sites of Bridge House and Riding Wood is not illustrated by Jobey (1960) but described as follows:

"It is coarse, hand-made pottery, undecorated, and up to one inch in thickness in the case of the larger vessels. This class of pottery is not closely dateable and is far from being out of context in the Roman period in the Tyne-Forth province. As it is similar in both forms and fabrics to that from the settlement at Huckhoe, Northumberland² already commented upon in A.A.₄, XXXVII, 263ff., it is not reproduced here. The slightly incurving rim is common, but other forms are also represented.

"On these three sites no sherds were found in a context earlier than the visible settlements. Two fragments came from inside the core of the wall of hut 2 at Bridge House, but these had been incorporated into the earth and rubble sweepings used in the construction of the secondary hut." [480]

Refs

Jobey, 1960: A.A.₄ XXXVIII, 1-38.

Finds in the Department of Archaeology, University of Newcastle upon Tyne.

1 See p. 96 and p. 227

2 See p. 193

WEST PLEAN

Site West Plean, near Stirling, Stirlingshire (R.C.A.H.M.S. No. 104)

NS: 810876

382' O.D.

A circular banked enclosure c. 90' diameter with external ditch, enclosing a central house which had two periods. It was first built as a simple-ring house 23' in diameter. This was replaced by a more complicated ring-groove house with a porch. In addition to this main house-site, there were also the remains of a timber framed rectangular building and a cobbled yard. Finds included a stone cup or lamp, items of stone and lignite, some iron slag (not necessarily contemporary with the homestead) and part of a bun-shaped rotary quern. No Roman finds were made.

Context "... the single piece of native pottery found cannot definitely be associated with the homestead" (Feachem, 1956, 249). Find-spot not given.

Pottery "small piece of hand-made native pottery of indeterminate age; gritty on the outside and smoothed internally." (Feachem, 1956, 247. Not illustrated.) [481]

Refs

Feachem, 1956: P.S.A.S. LXXXIX, 227-49.

R.C.A.H.M.S. 1963

Finds in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland (not seen).

YEAVINGER BELL

Site Yeavinger Bell, near Wooler, Northumberland.

NT: 928293

1182' O.D.

13 acre hill fort with single stone rampart with two opposed annexes at either end. Contains over a hundred house platforms, some of ring-groove type. Only a few of these have stone foundations. Toward the summit of the Bell are the remains of probable small palisaded enclosure, which Feachem (1960, 190, f.n.5) suggests may be incomplete. Near to the hill, at its foot, lies a post-Roman palace and settlement site.

Context and Pottery

1. In 1862 George Tate excavated at Yeavinger Bell and

"... discovered pottery resembling that at Greaves Ash. One illustrated fragment (Proc. Berwickshire Nat. Club, 1856-62, p.452, pl. XVI, no. 3) merits particular attention. It has an almost flat rim, with broad external horizontal groove below it by the finger and terminating in a well-marked shoulder, very like the latest pottery found at Jarlshof (Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot. LXVIII, 238-298). Lignite armlets (Proc. Berwickshire Nat. Club, 1856-62, p. 452, pl. XVI, nos. 4, 5, 6), whose material was confused with oak, were found in two other huts. It is very much regretted that the whereabouts of these relics is now unknown." (Richmond, 1942, 128) [482]

2. When discussing the native pottery from Gubeon Cottage, in particular nos. 1-3 (see p.) which have plain, slightly incurving tapering rims, Jobey quotes the following find:

"A fairly large fragment of a similar vessel has also been found at Yeavinger, Northumberland, of which Mr. Hope Taylor has kindly given the following information. 'It was found in the uppermost layer of the inner fort ditch, and its size and condition tend to suggest that it was in fact contemporary with the final decay of the fort. The same layer contained large quantities of burned daub, apparently derived from the destruction of the nearest palace building, and would thus represent the surface open towards the middle of the seventh century'." (Jobey, 1957, 174)

It is not clear if the ditch to which Hope-Taylor refers is the same as the probable palisade trench over which he made a cutting (see Jobey, 1962, 34). It is possible, because Tate refers to the palisade trench as a ditch. [483]

3. Discussing the Huckhoe pottery, in particular no. 1 (see p.156), a rim similar to those above; Jobey (1959, 264) again uses Yeavinger as

a comparison. "... similar pots have been found at the Palace, Yeavinger, in a post-Roman context". [484]

Refs

Tate, 1862: P.B.N.F.C. 1856-62

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(and see also Jobey in Rivet 1966, 97-8)

The above finds have not been seen and their whereabouts is not at present known.

ADDENDA

Indeterminate pottery, about which it is difficult to comment, was noted in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland from Cockburn Law Fort, Berwickshire; Dalmahoy Fort, Midlothian; Wester Craiglockhart, Midlothian.

Mr. Truckell notes pottery from the site at Carronbridge, but this has not been seen.¹

A note by the present writer suggests that some pottery from Manside Cross and Stan Burn, Northumberland, may have been omitted.²

1 I am grateful to Mr. A. Truckell of Dumfries Museum for this comment.

2 It has not been possible to check this point with Mr. Jobey, in whose department the sites were noted.

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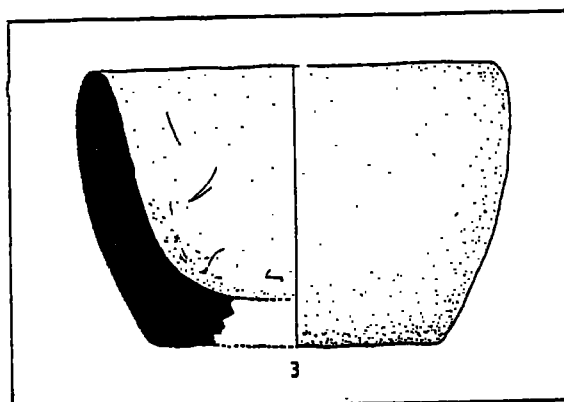
ILLUSTRATIONS

ILLUSTRATIONS

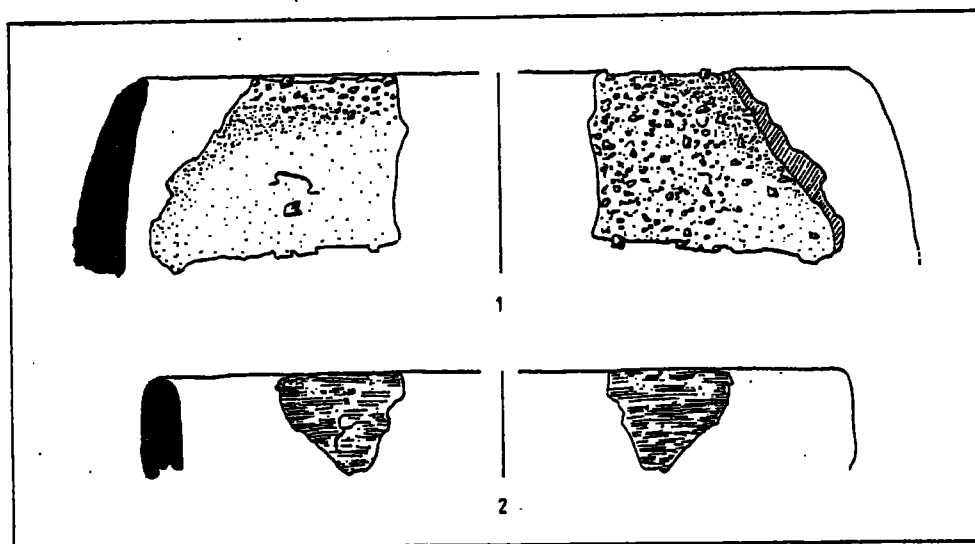
All the pottery illustrated from each site is contained in one frame, except where it is marked 'continued'. The sherds are not numbered consecutively but carry the same number as in the catalogue - thus only one item from Archerfield is illustrated out of the three sherds listed in the catalogue but is marked '3' in the figure as it refers to Archerfield 3.

If no scale is included within a frame the drawing is to the same scale as that given just above the figure number.

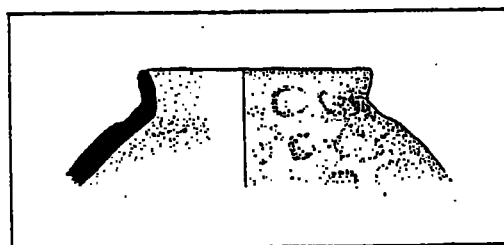
Where a drawing is described as being 'after' an author little alteration has been made to the original illustration apart from re-numbering and sometimes the illustration has been re-laid out, occasionally weaker lines have been strengthened. The source for these drawings will be found by reference to the catalogue.



ARCHERFIELD



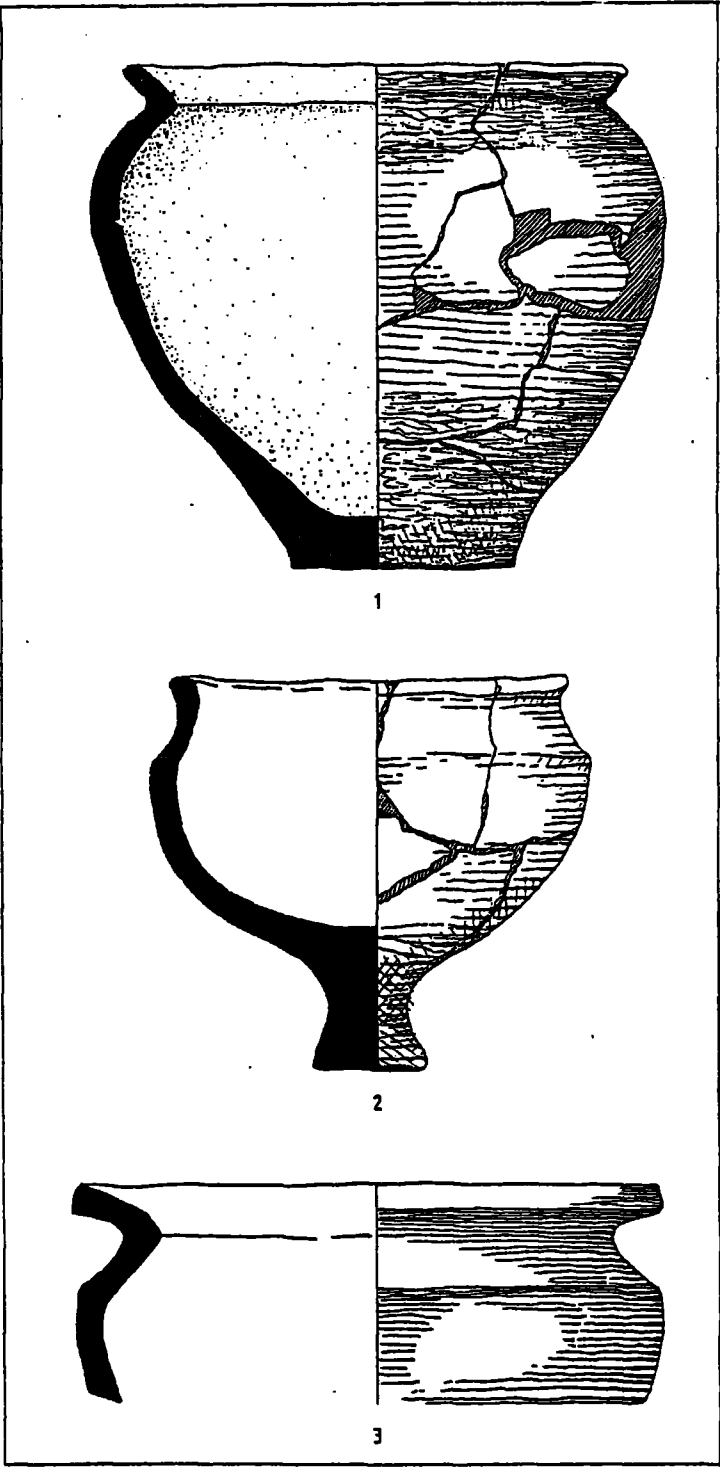
ASHKIRKIRKSHIEL



HEADS OF AYR



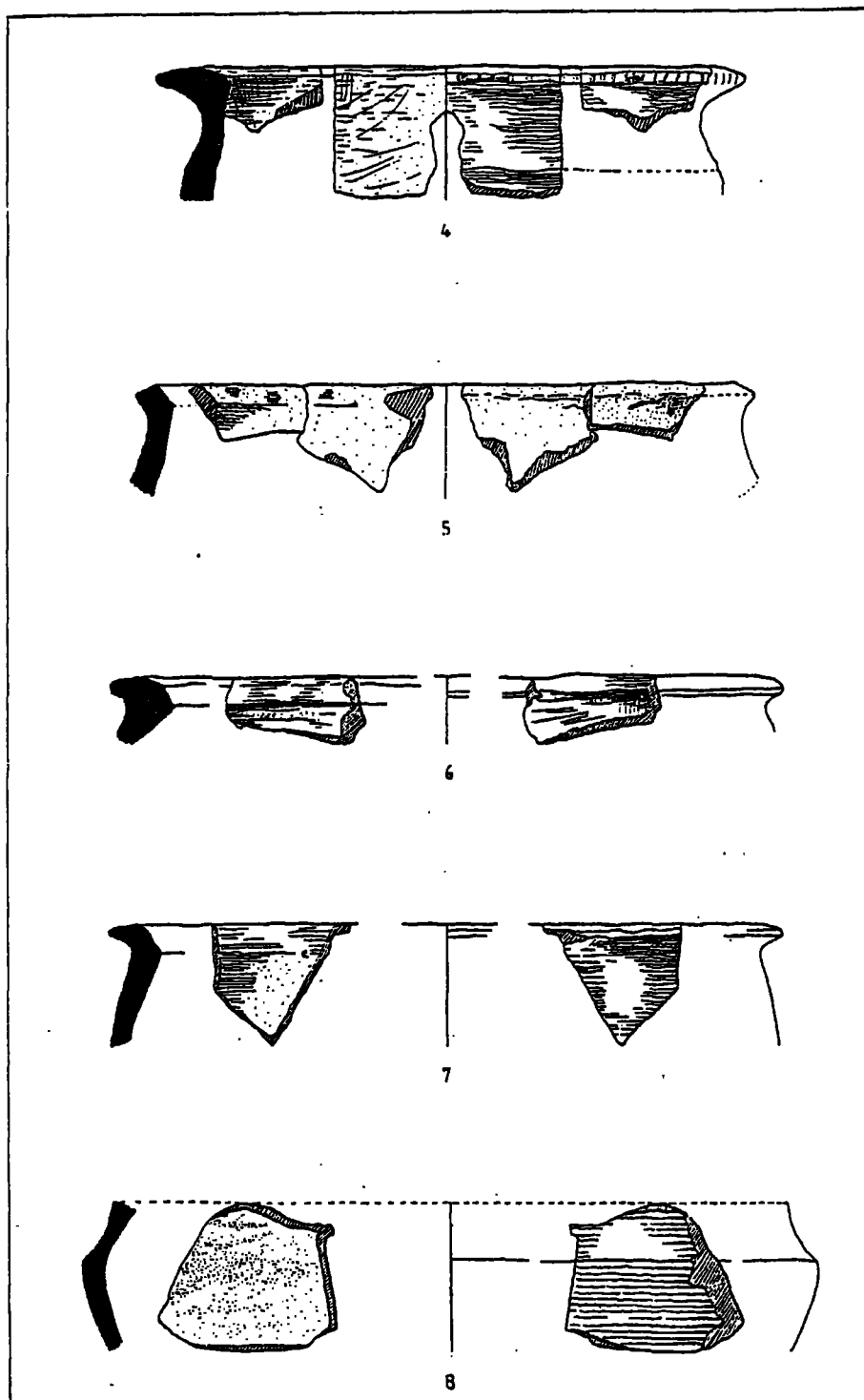
Fig 1



BIRDOSWALD (cont. over)



Fig 2



BIRDOSWALD cont.

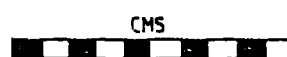
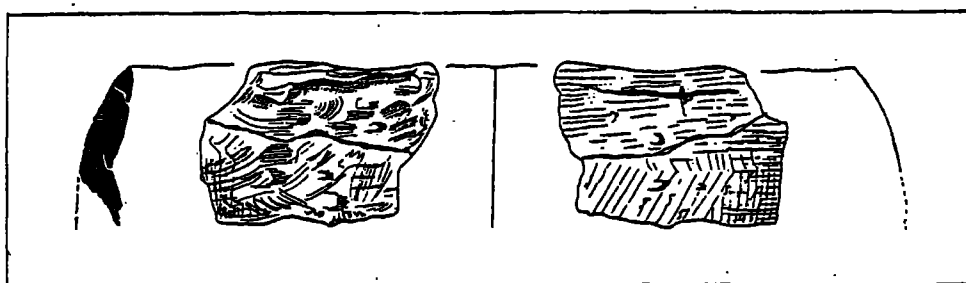
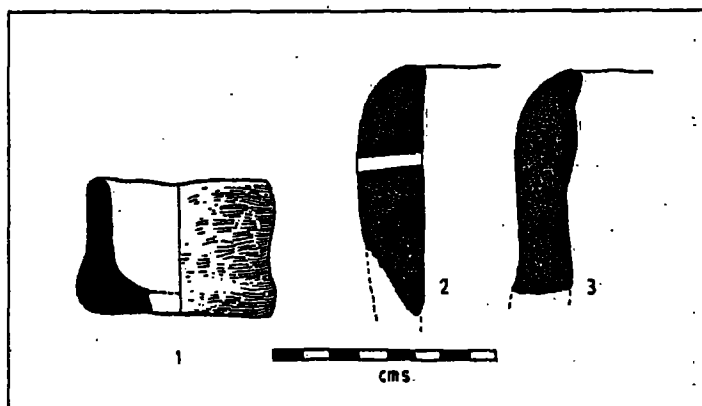


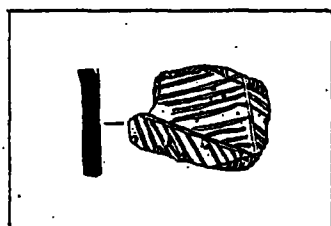
Fig 3



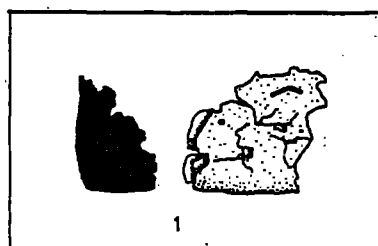
BISHOP'S LOCH



BONCHESTER HILL (after C. M. Piggott)



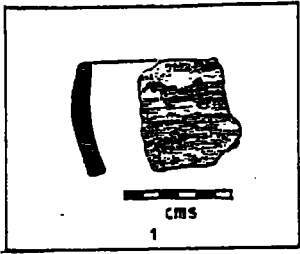
BOW BROCH



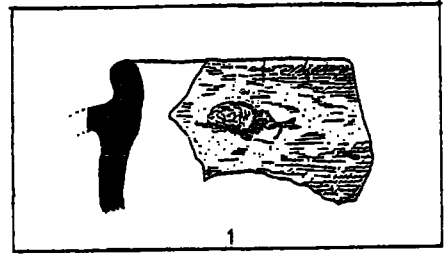
BRAIDWOOD



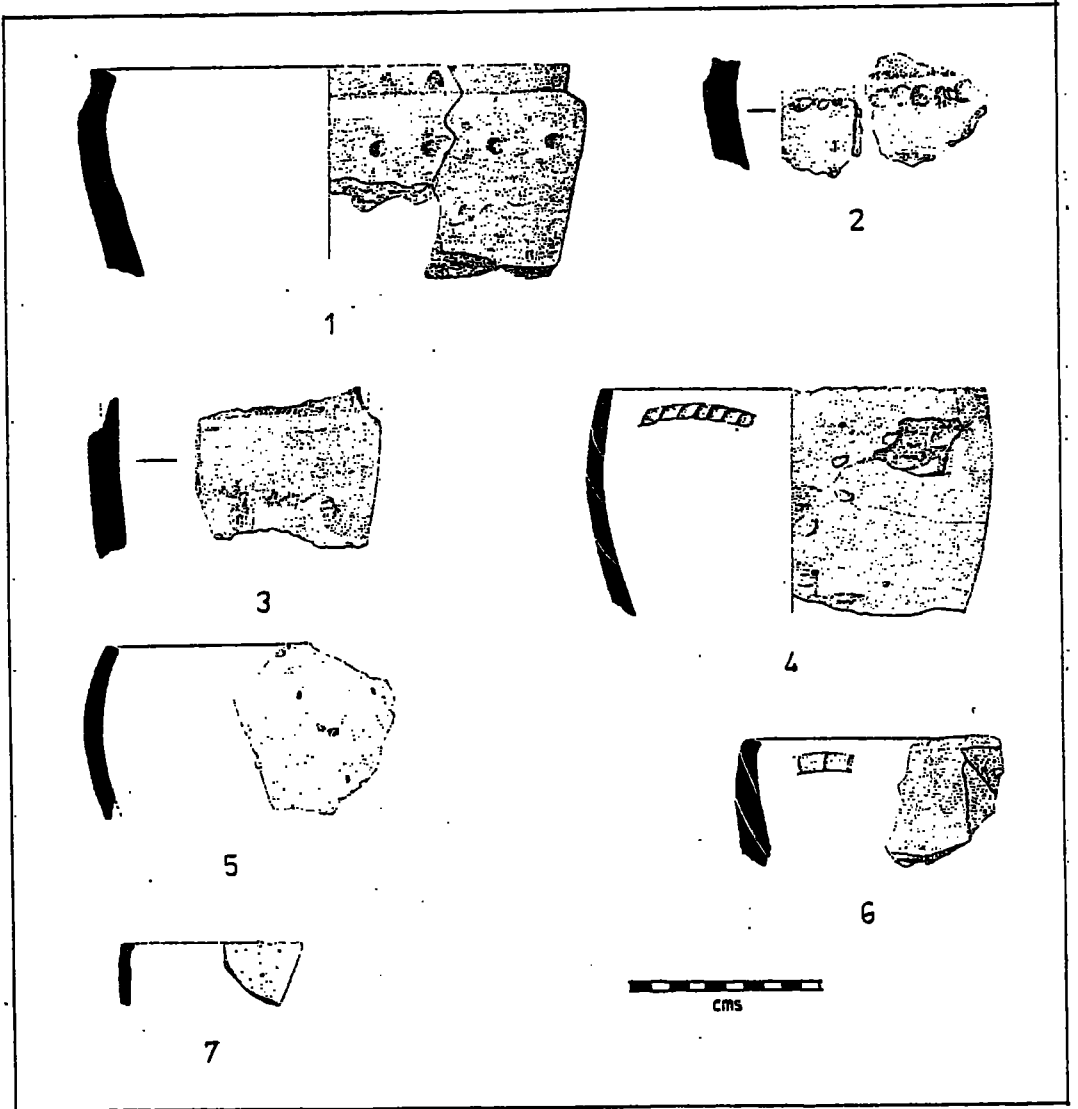
Fig 4



BROUGH LAW (after I. A. Richmond)



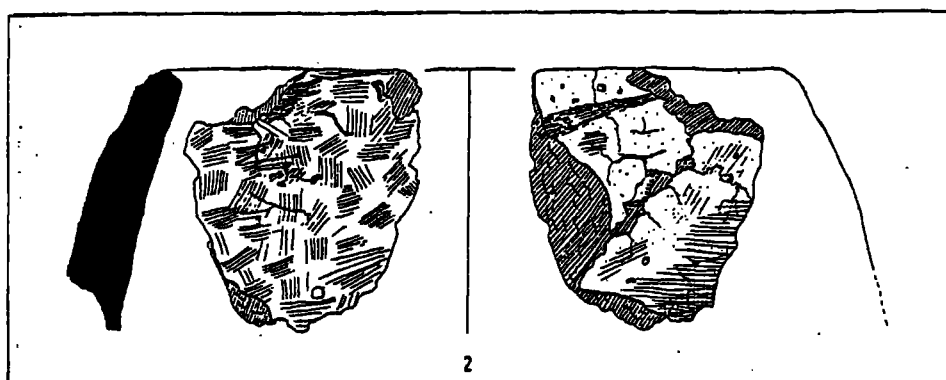
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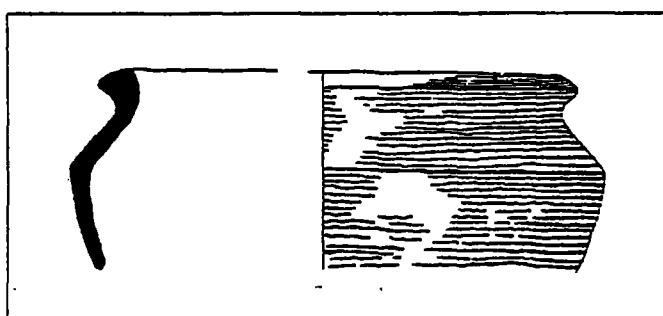
BURRADON (after G. Jobey)



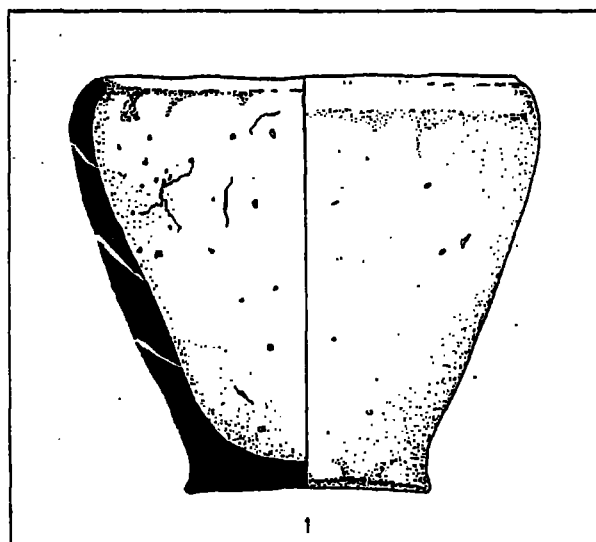
Fig 5



CASTLEHILL, HOWRAT



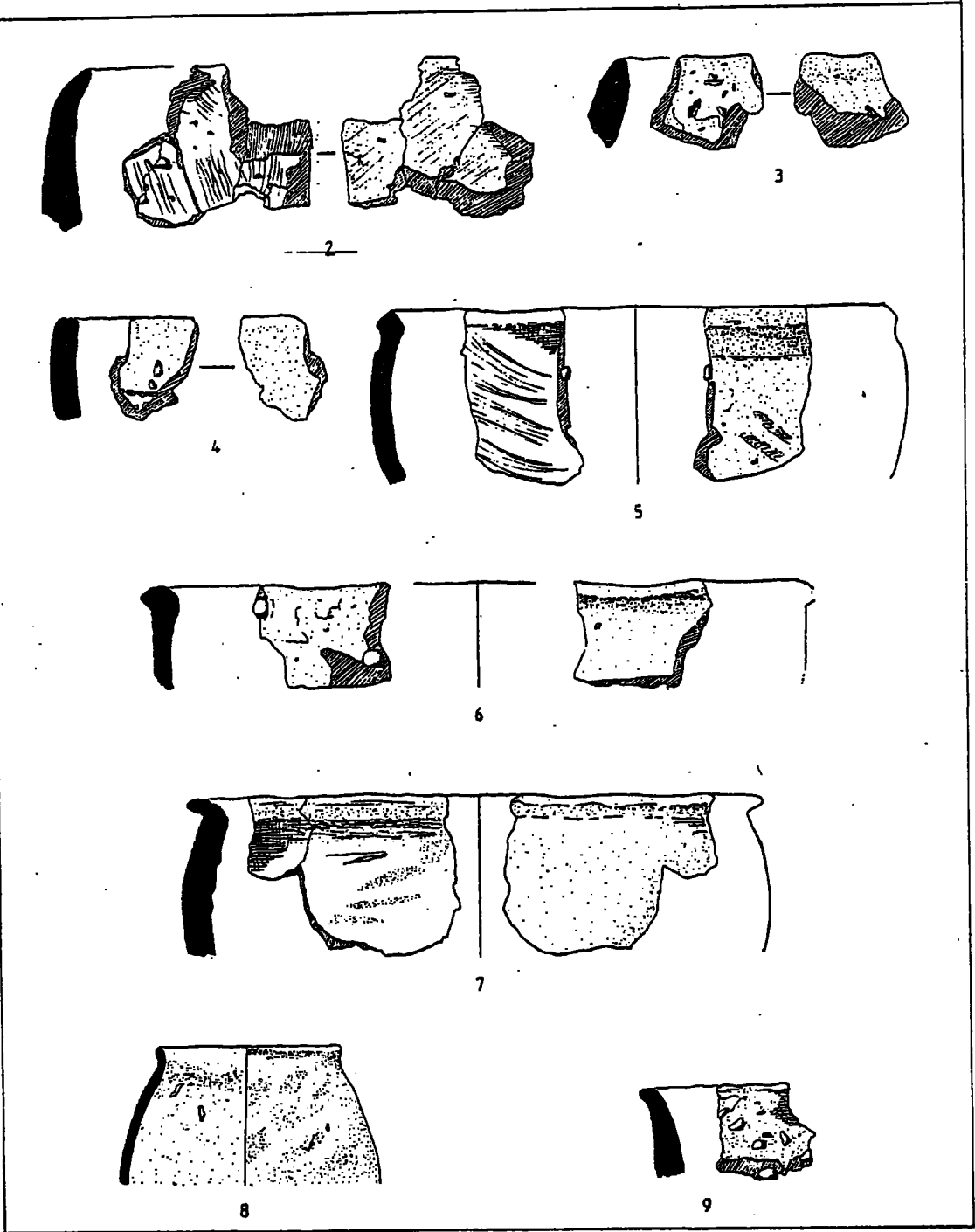
CASTLESTEADS



CATCOTE (cont. over)



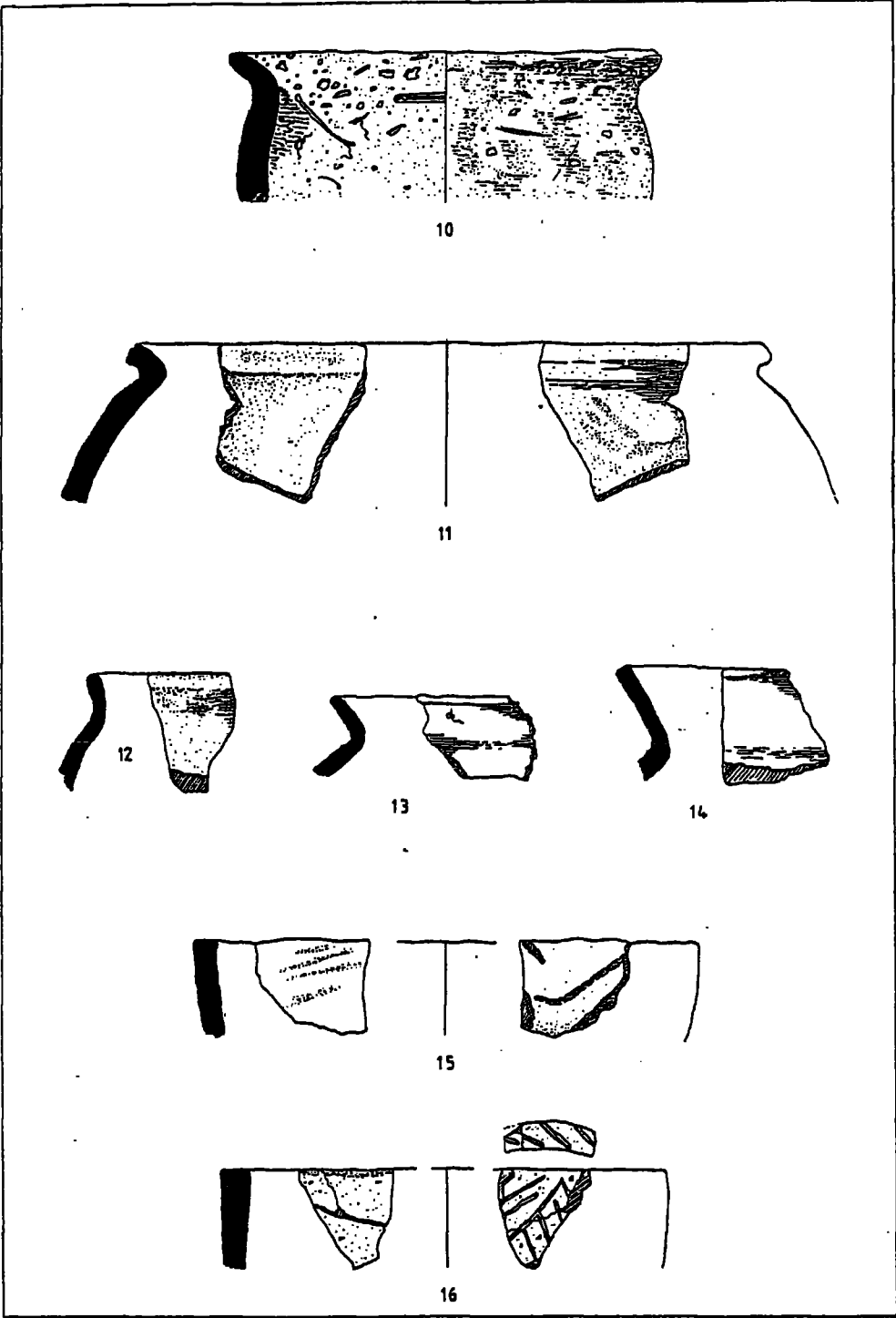
Fig 6



CATCOTE cont.



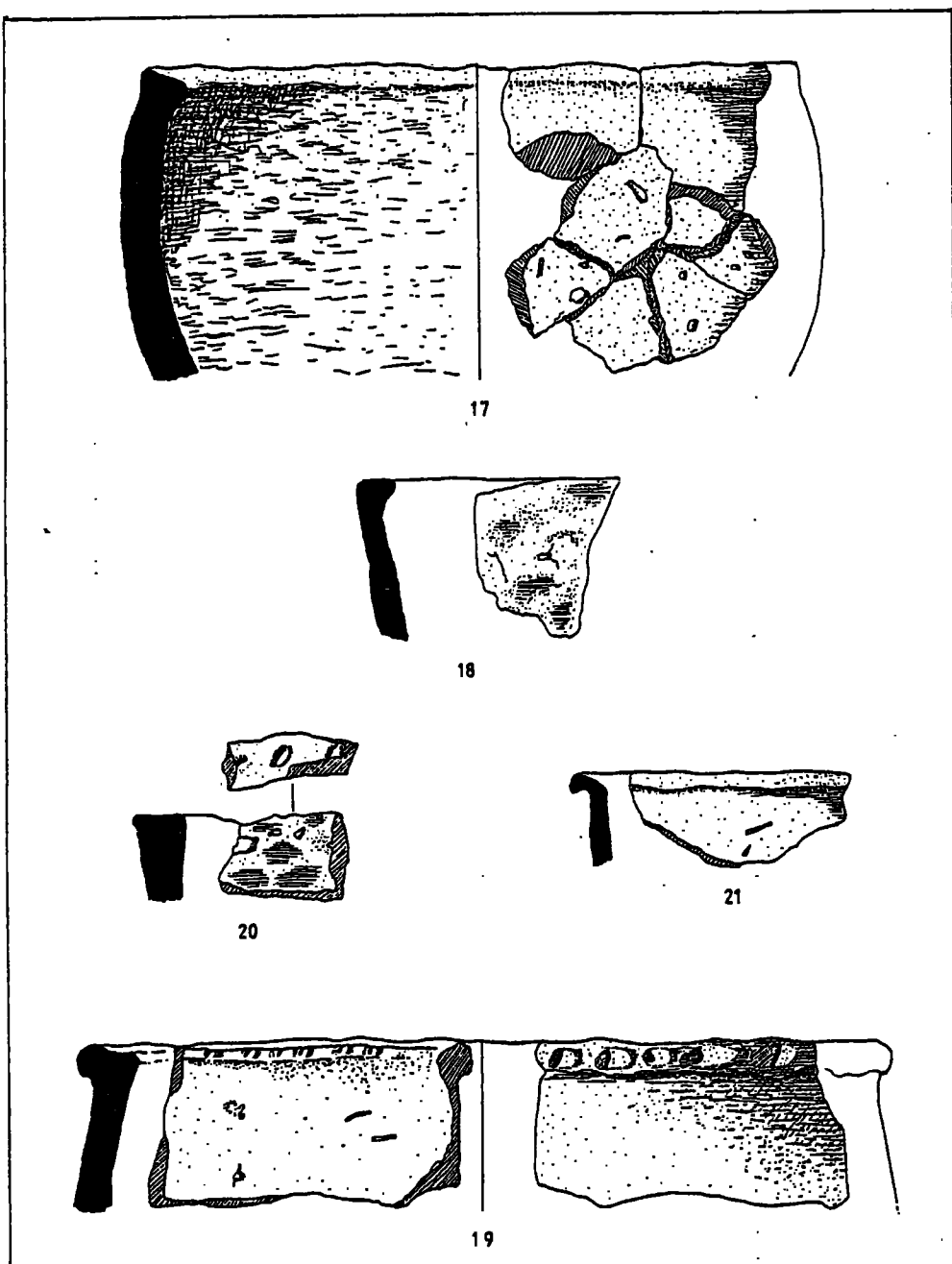
Fig 7



CATCOTE cont.



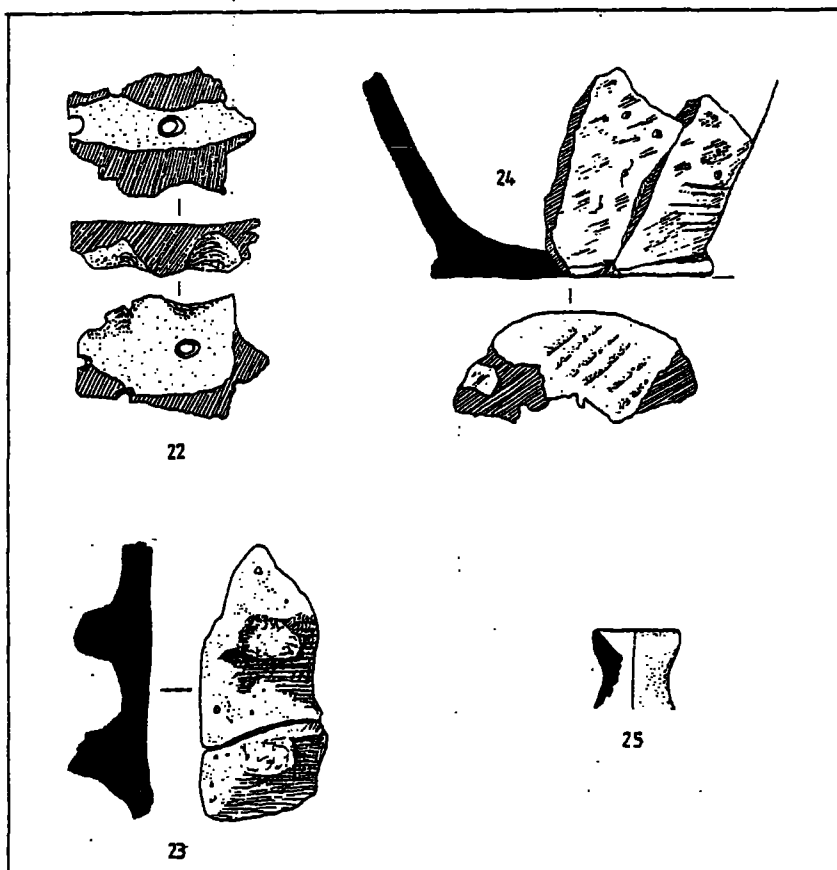
Fig 8



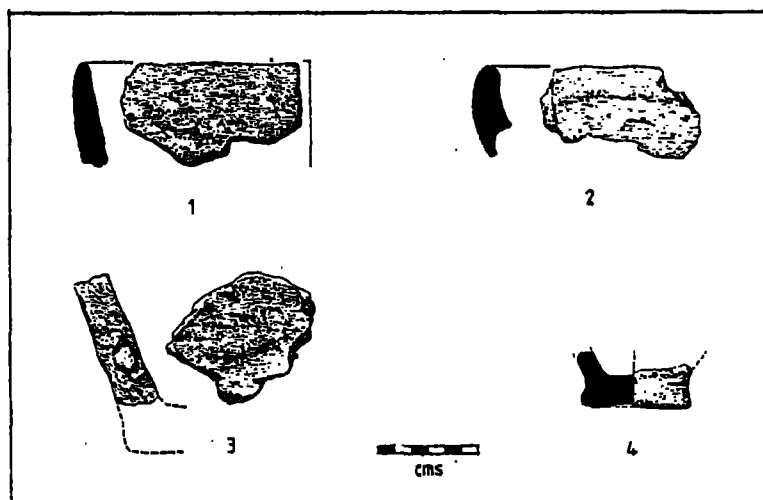
CATCOTE cont.



Fig 9



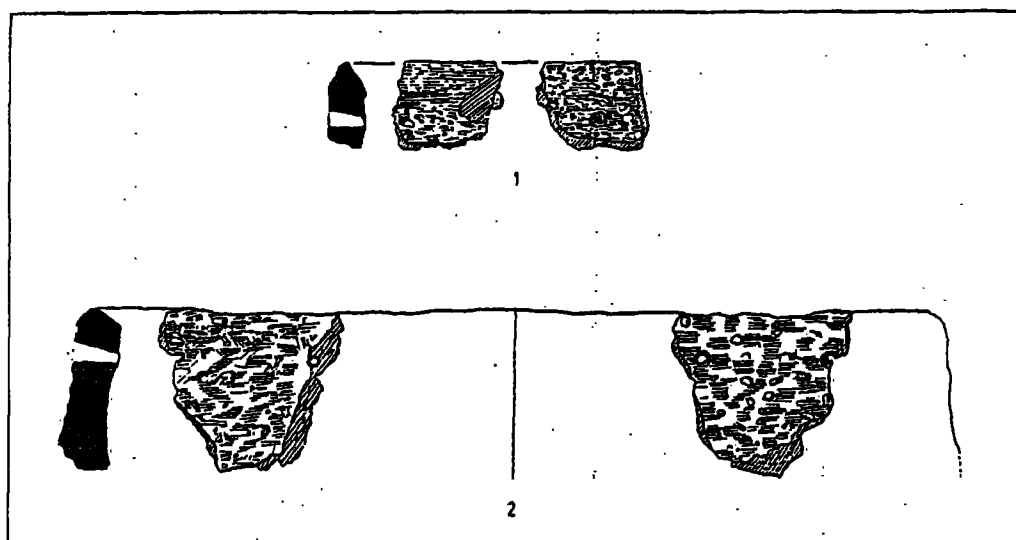
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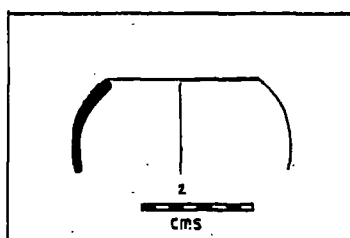
(PRENDWICK) CHESTERS (after I. A. Richmond)



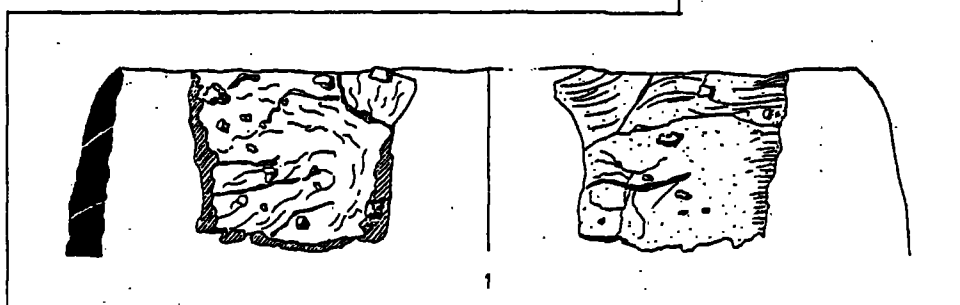
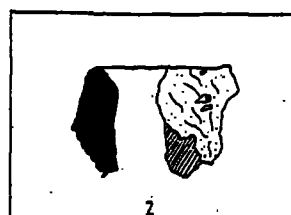
Fig 10



COALHILL



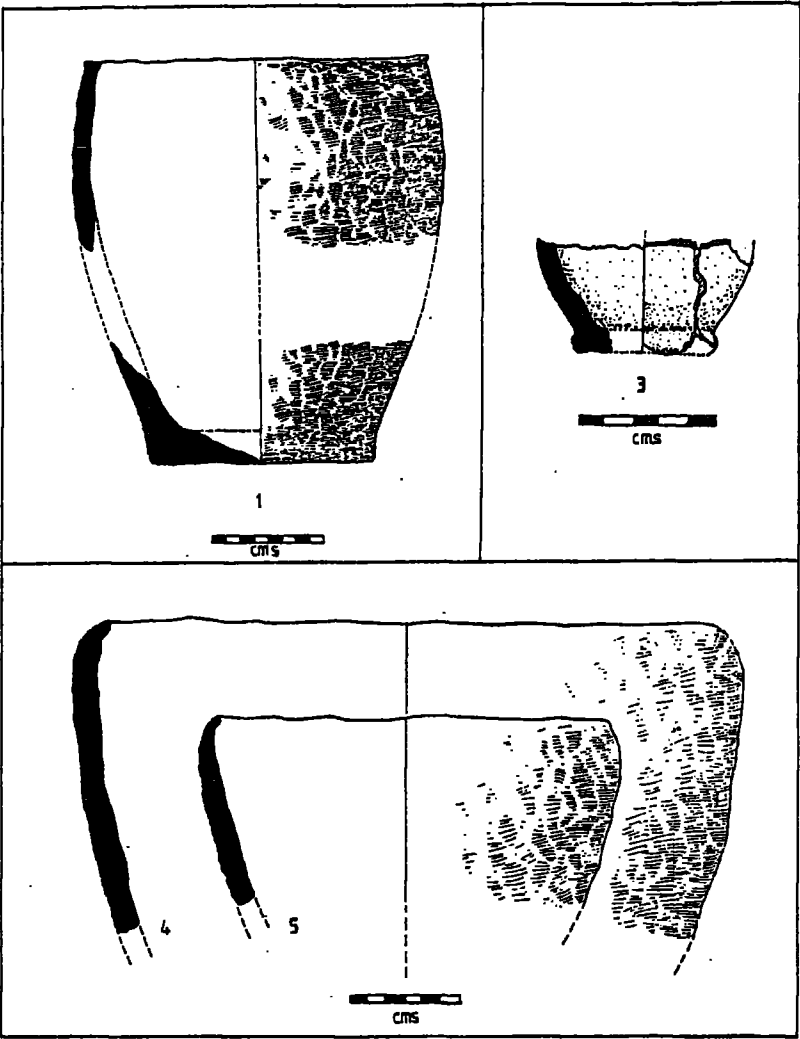
CORBRIDGE (after E. Birley)



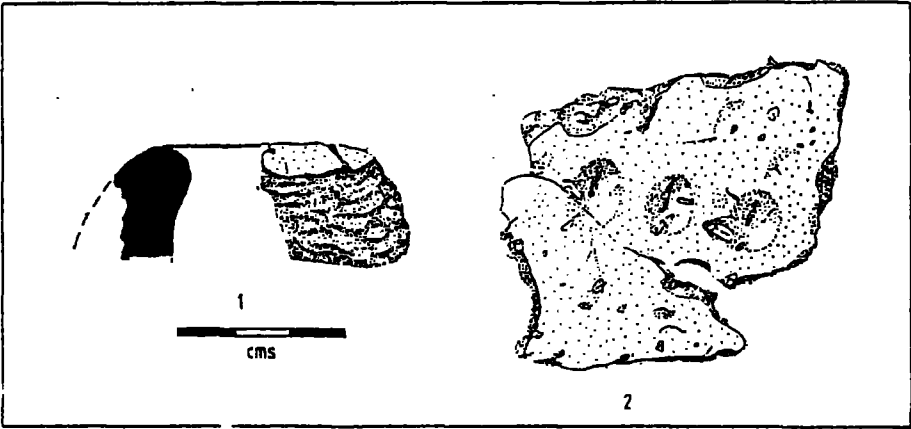
CORKERHILL



Fig 11

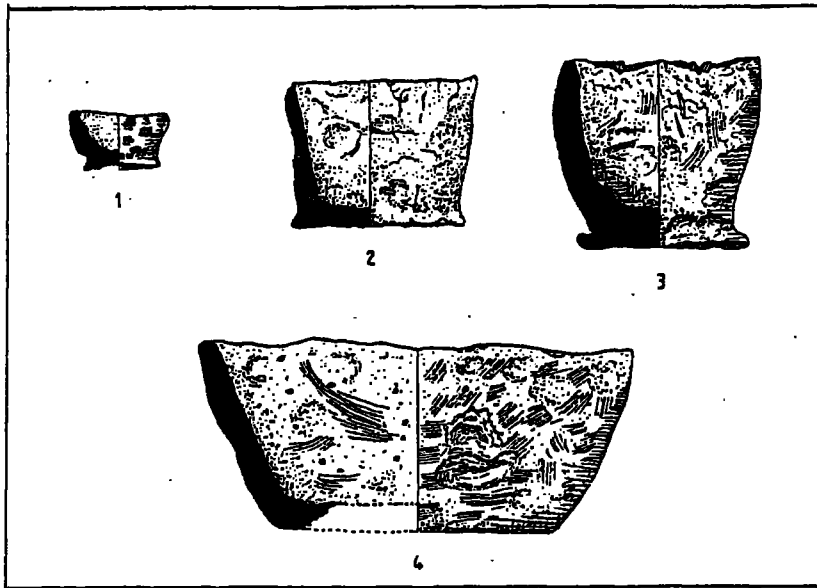


CRAIG S. QUARRY (1,4& 5 after C. M. & S. Piggott)

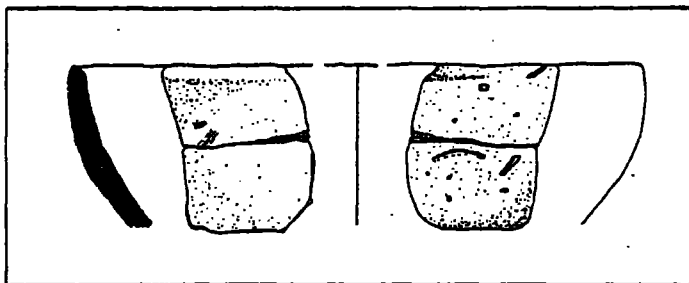


DUNSTANBURGH (after T. G. Newman)

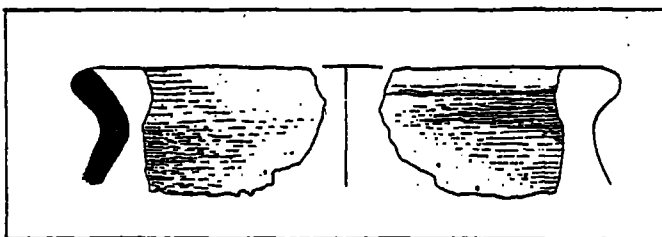
Fig 12



EARN'S HEUGH



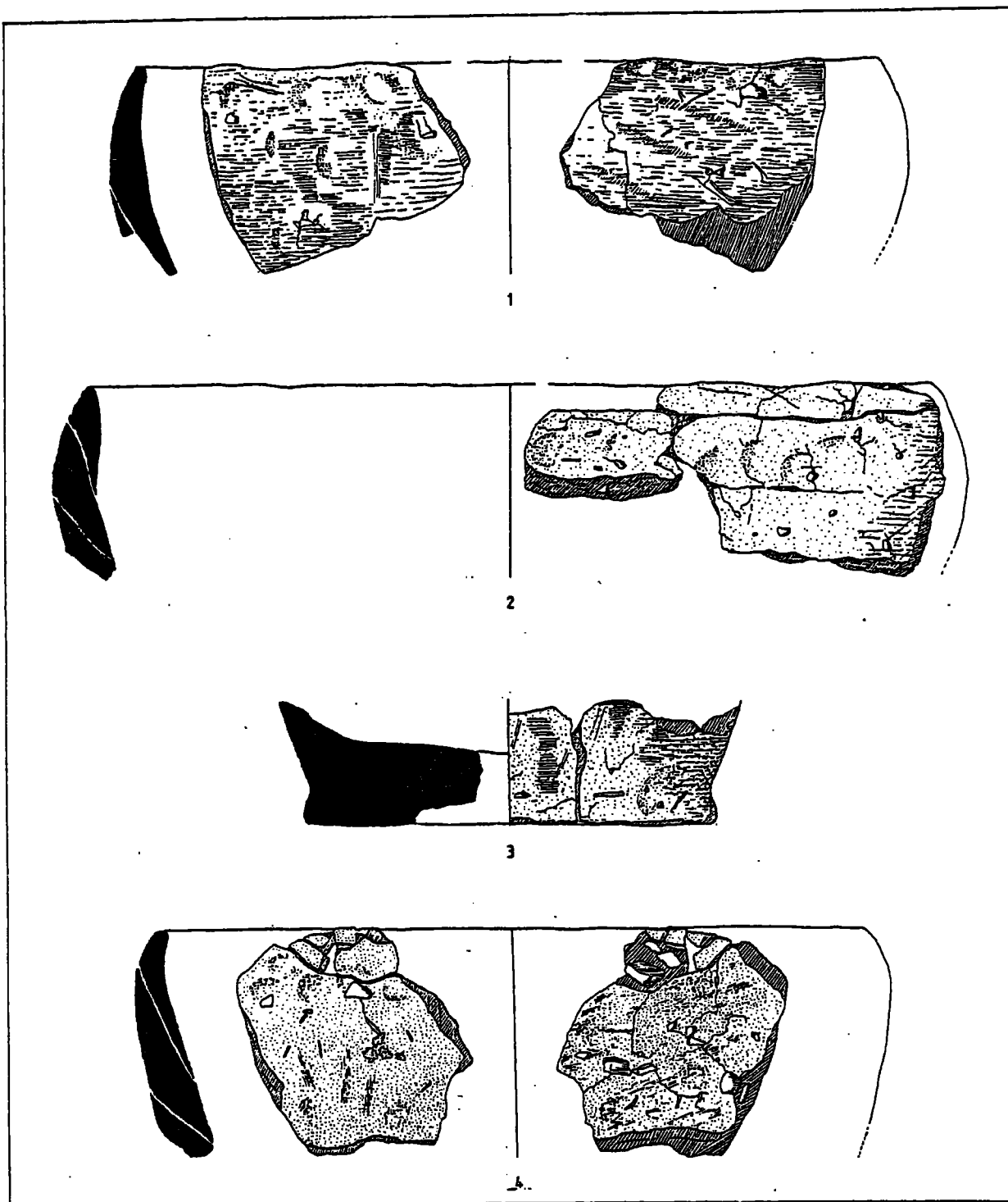
EASTER LANGLEE



EILDON HILL NORTH

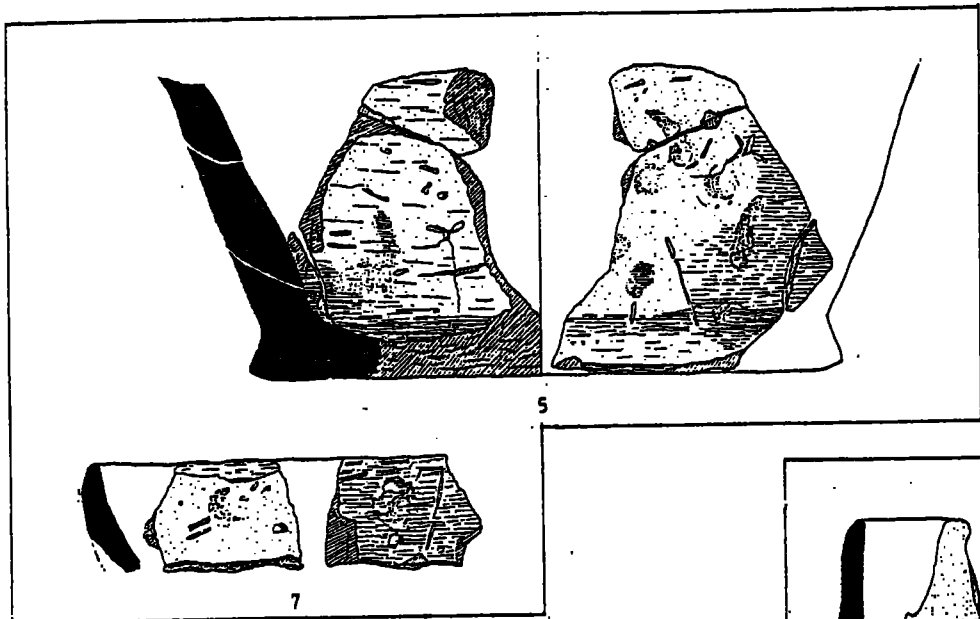


Fig 13

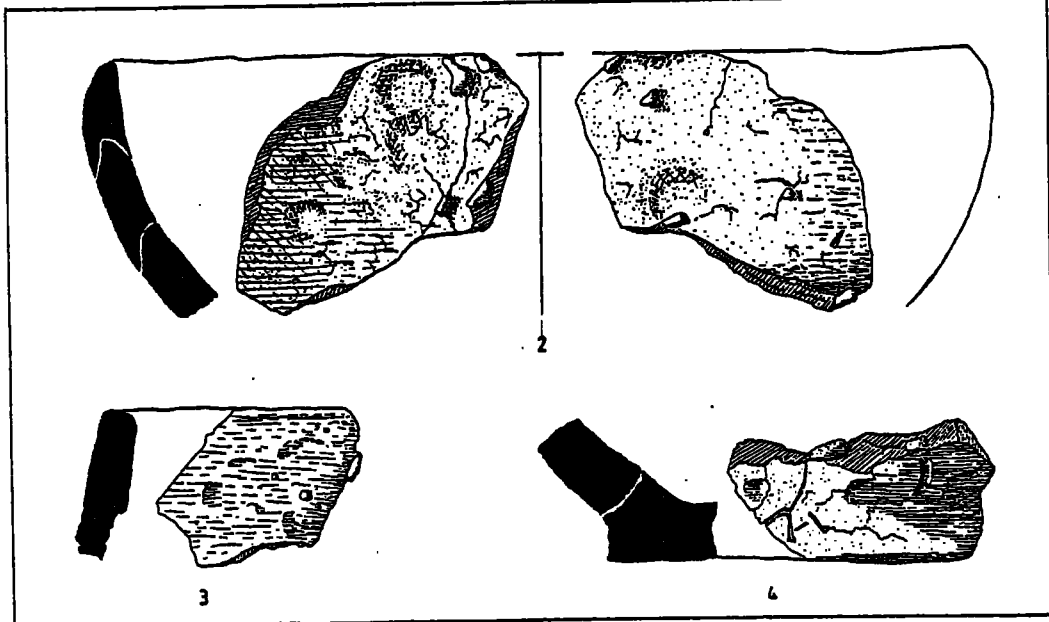


ELL'S KNOWE (cont. over)

Fig 14



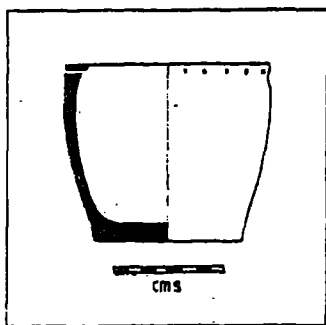
ELL S KNOWE cont.



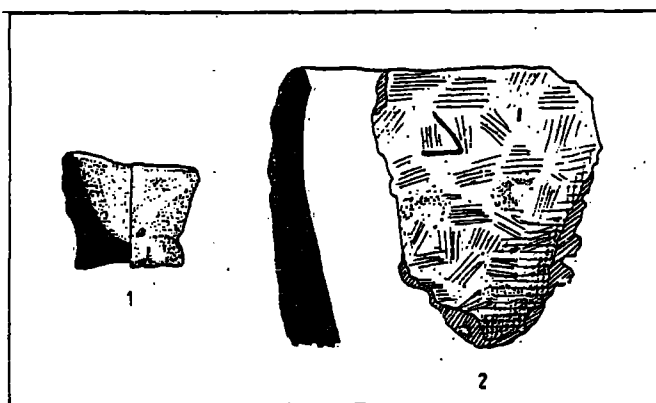
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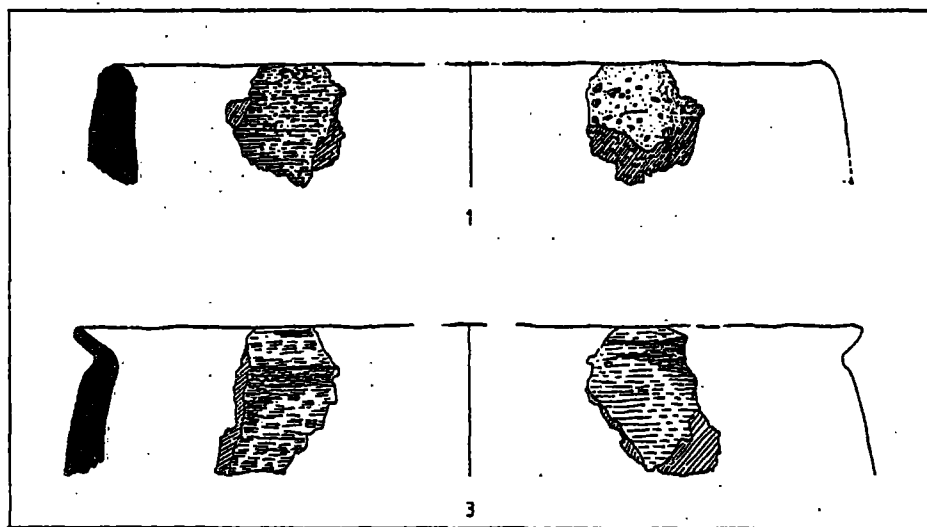
Fig 15



GARROCHAR (after A. Morrison)



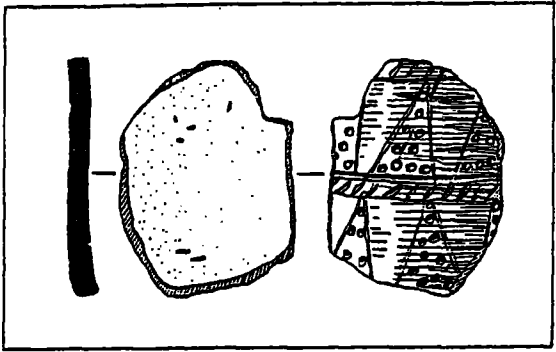
GHEGAN ROCK



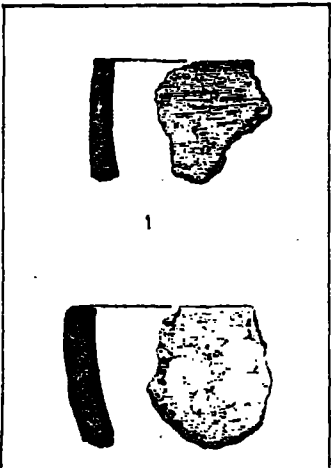
GOUROCK BURN



Fig 16



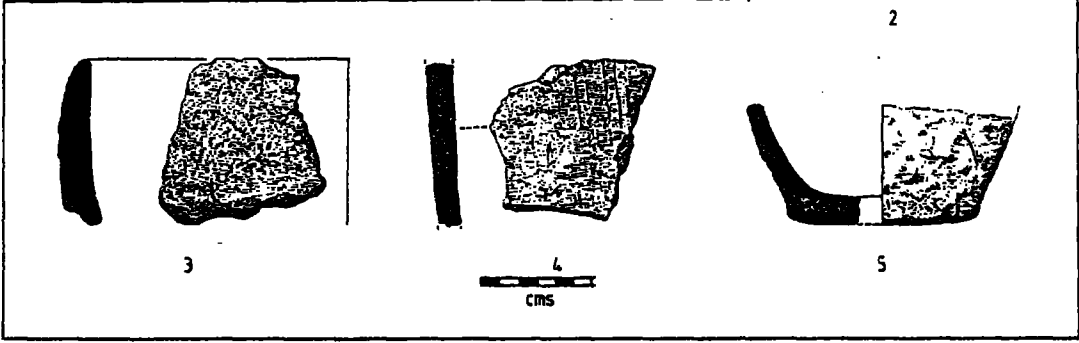
GREAT CHESTERS



1



2



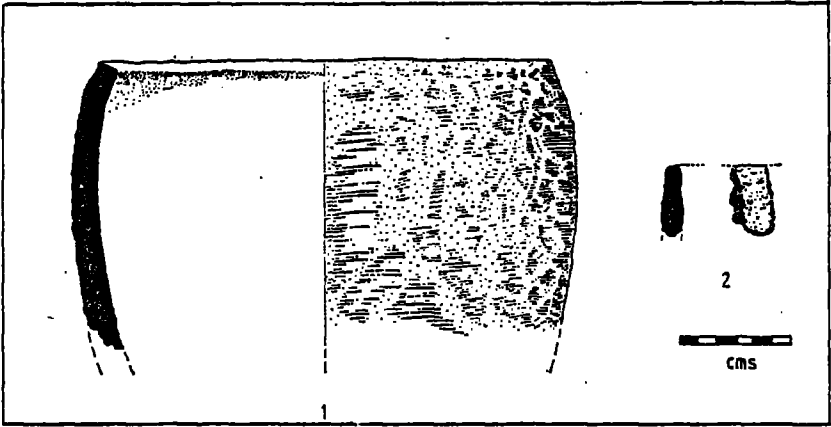
3

4

5

CMS

GREAVES ASH (after I.A. Richmond)



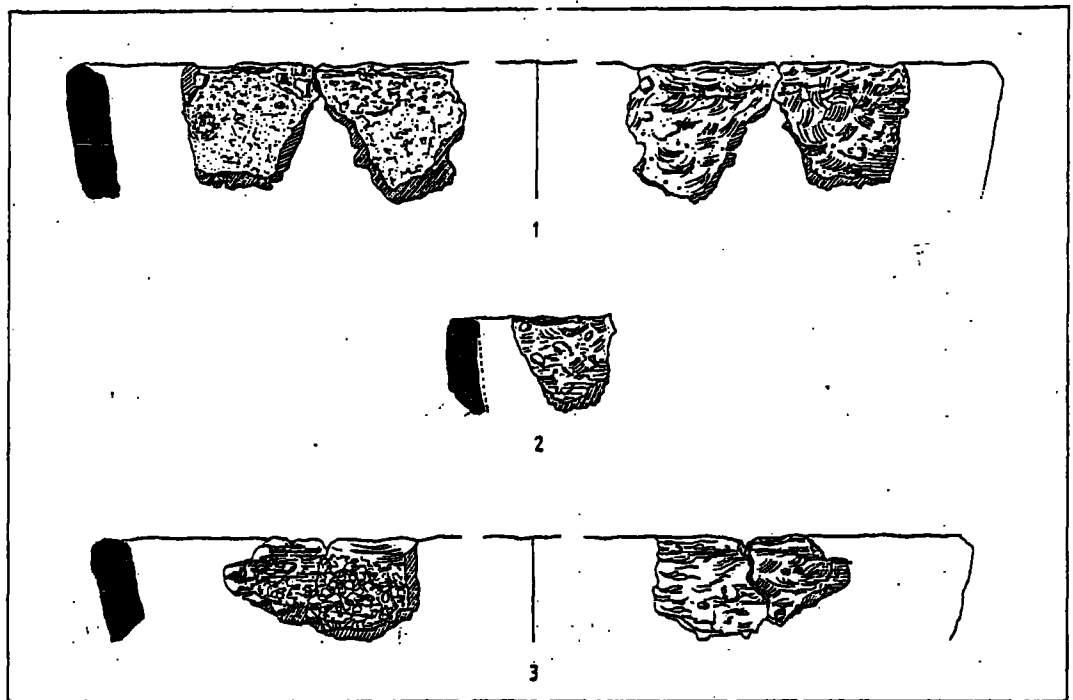
2

CMS

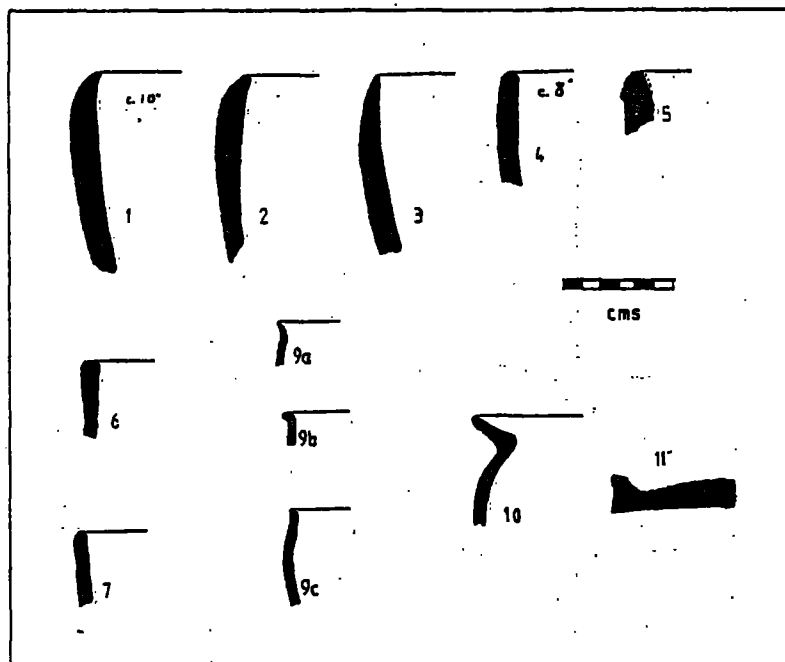
GREEN KNOWE (after R. Feachem)



Fig 17



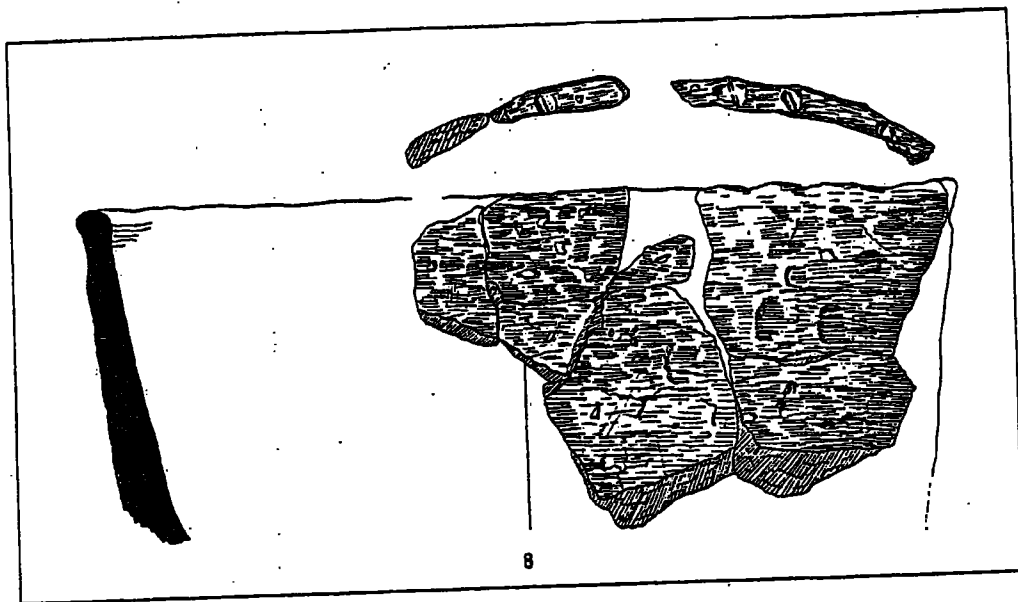
GRYFE RESERVOIR



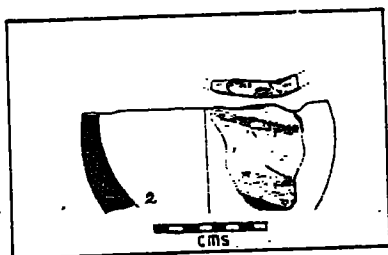
GUBEON COTTAGE (after G. Jobey - see over for no. 8)



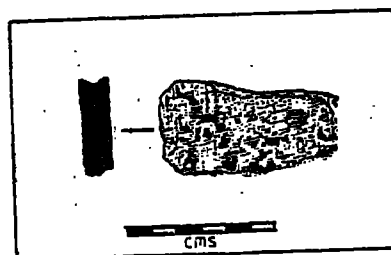
Fig 18



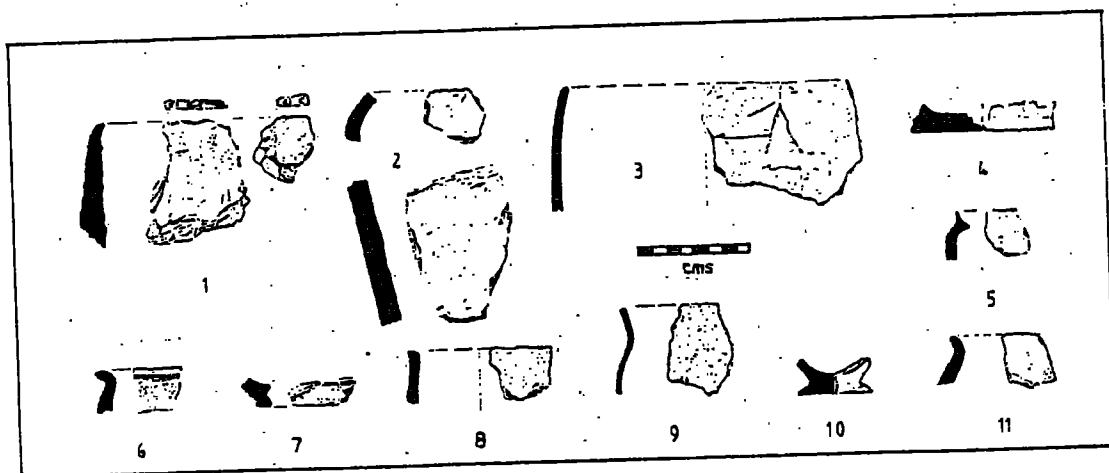
GUBEON COTTAGE cont.



GUNNAR PEAK (after A. H. A. Hogg)



HAREHOPE (after R. Feachem)



HARTBURN (after G. Jobey)

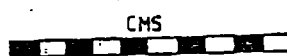
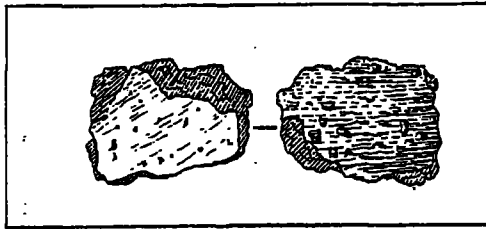
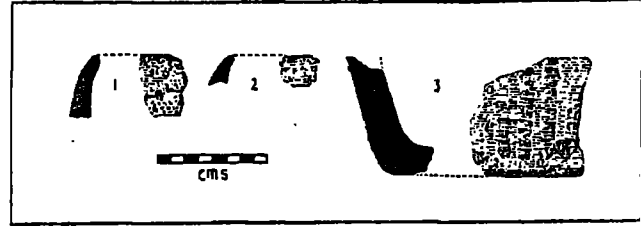


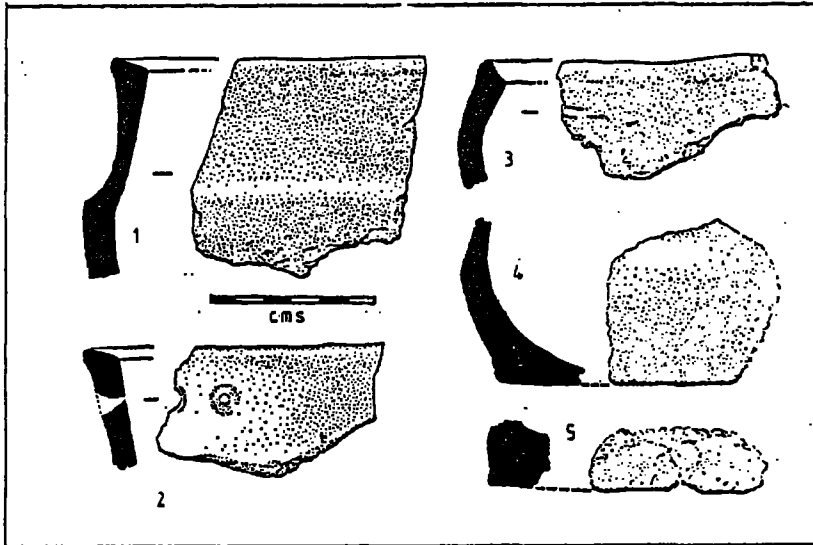
Fig 19



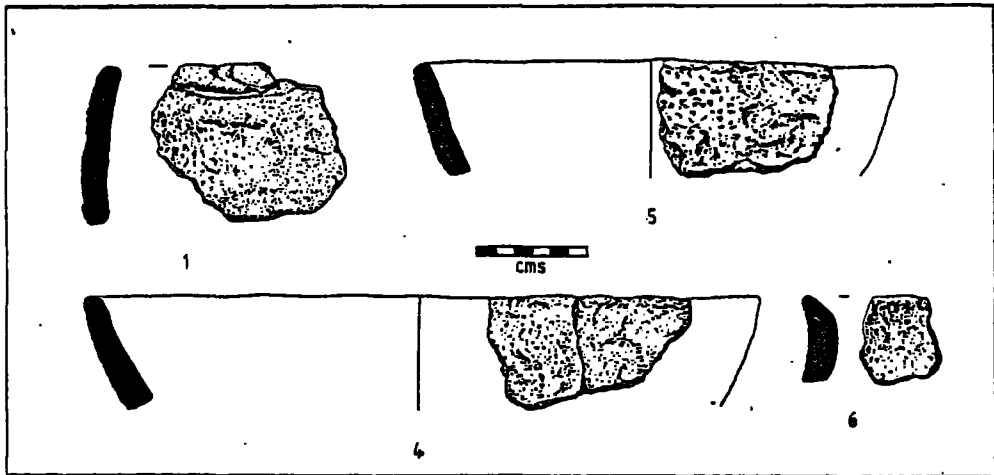
HARTLEPOOL



HIGH KNOWES B (after G. Jobey)



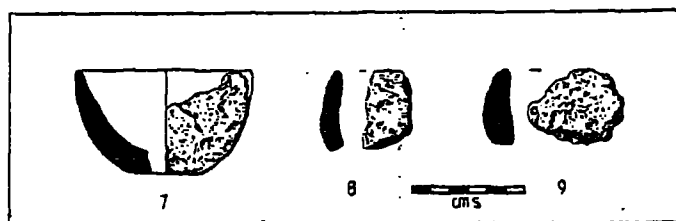
HEATHERY BURN (after D. Britton)



HETHA BURN (after C. Burgess. Cont. over)

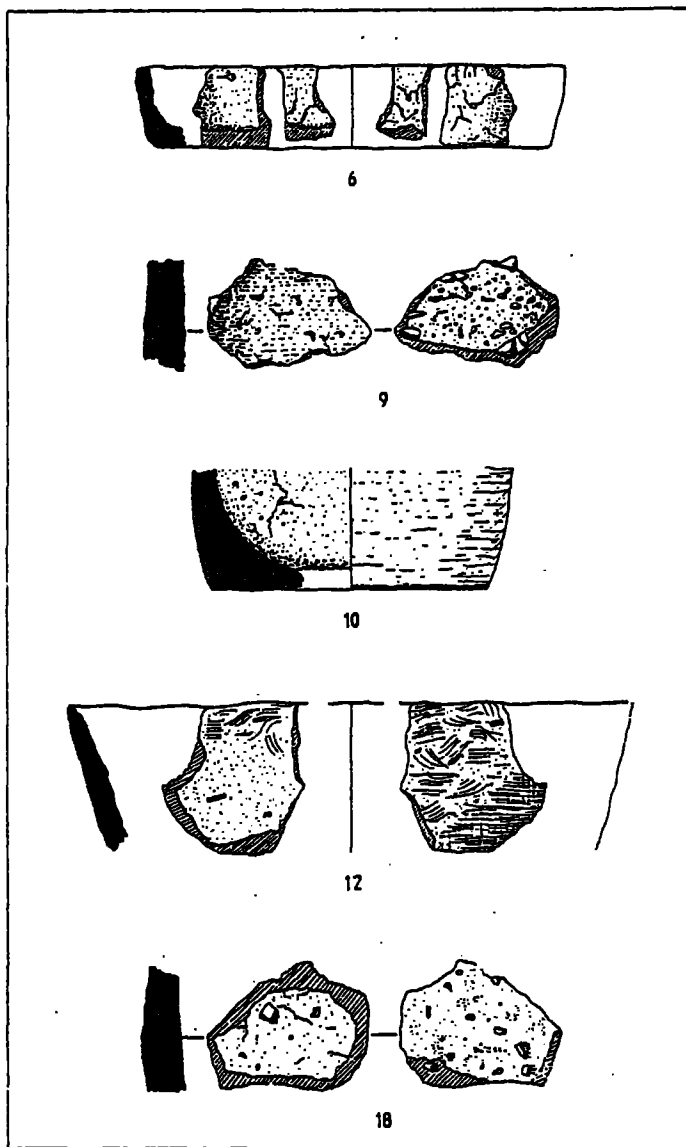


Fig 20



(see previous fig. for
High Knowes)

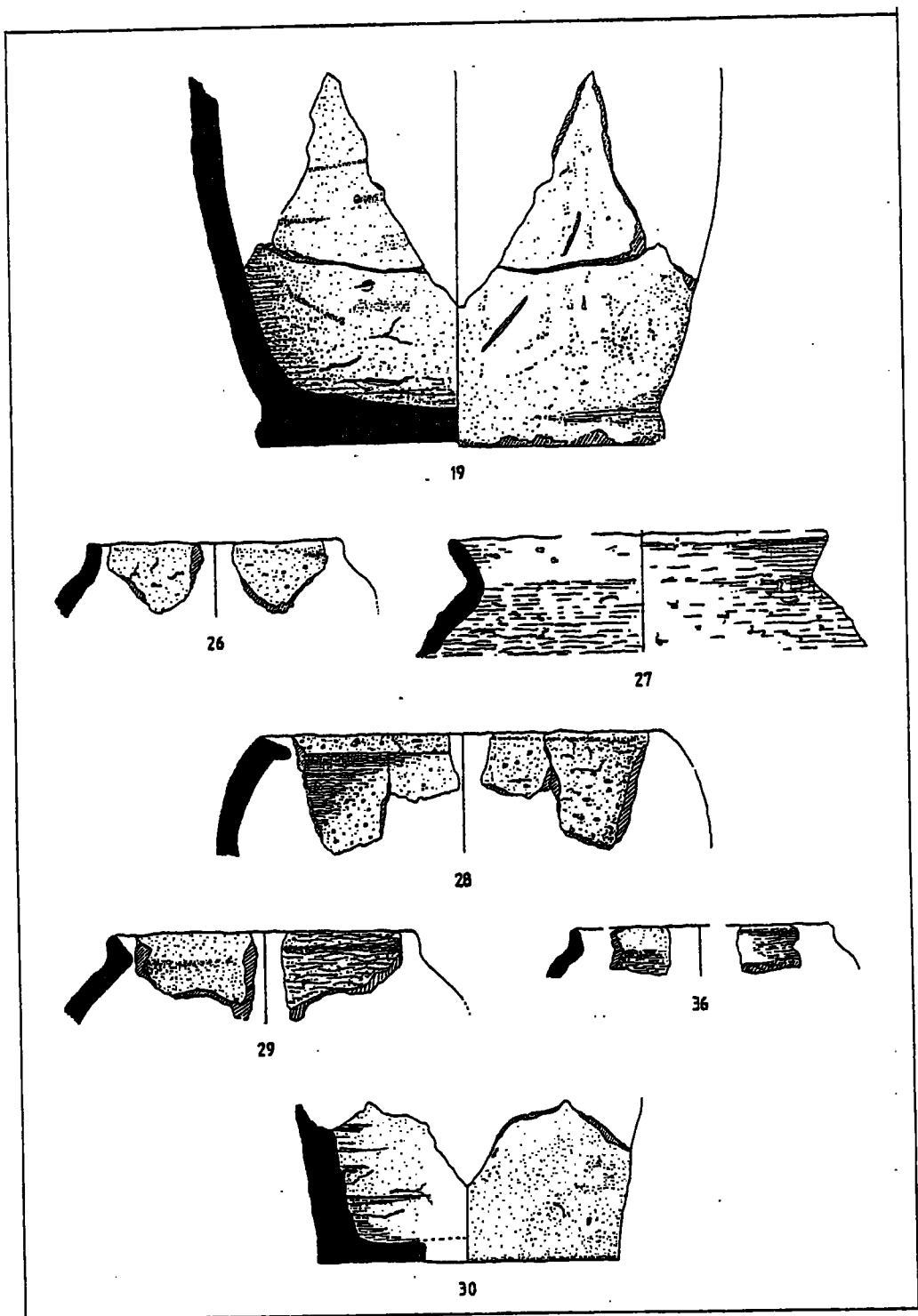
HETHA BURN cont. (after C. Burgess)



HOLME HOUSE (cont. over)



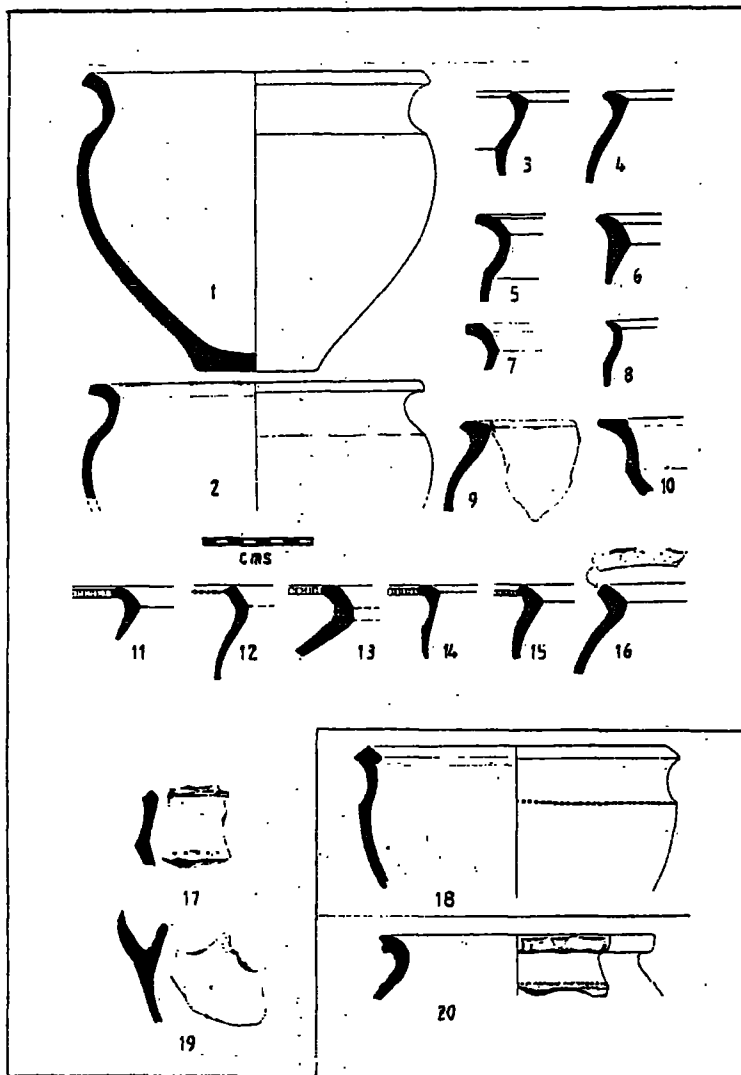
Fig 21



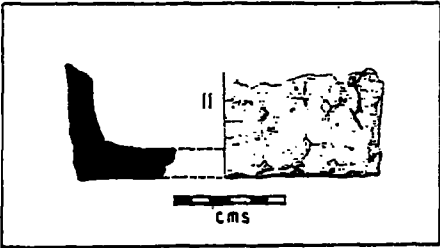
HOLME HOUSE cont.



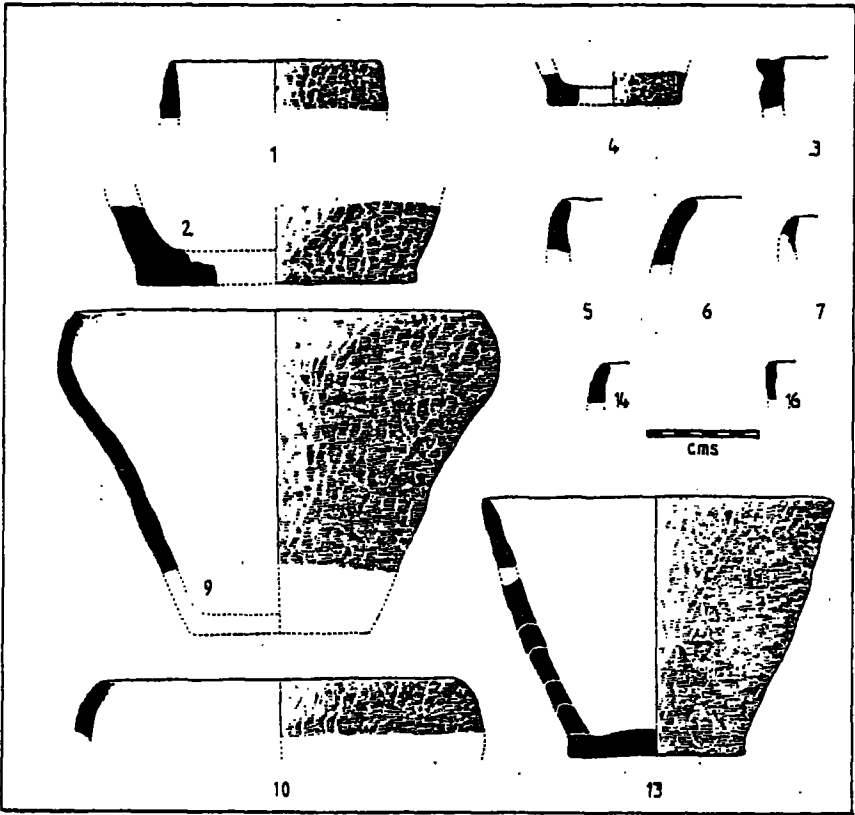
Fig 22



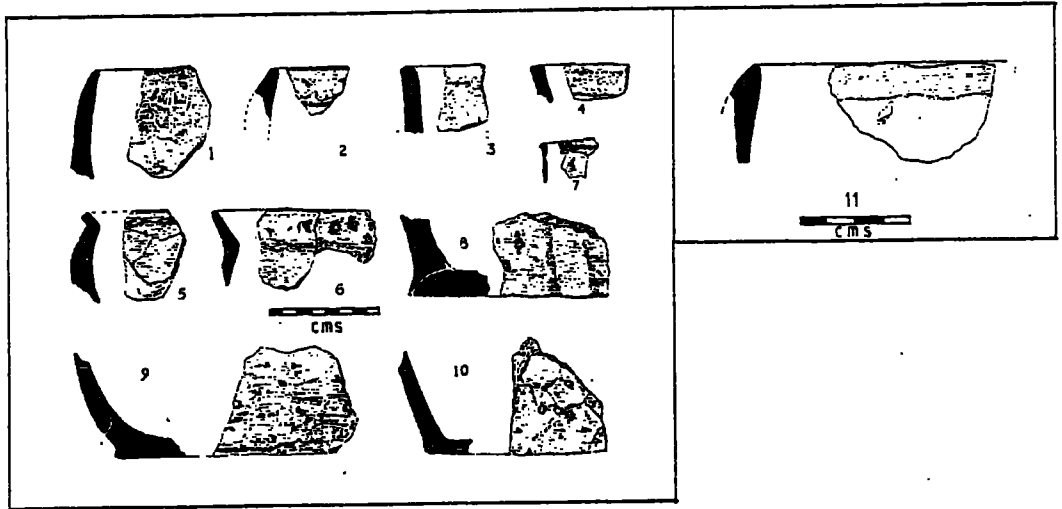
HOUSESTEADS (after E. Birley)



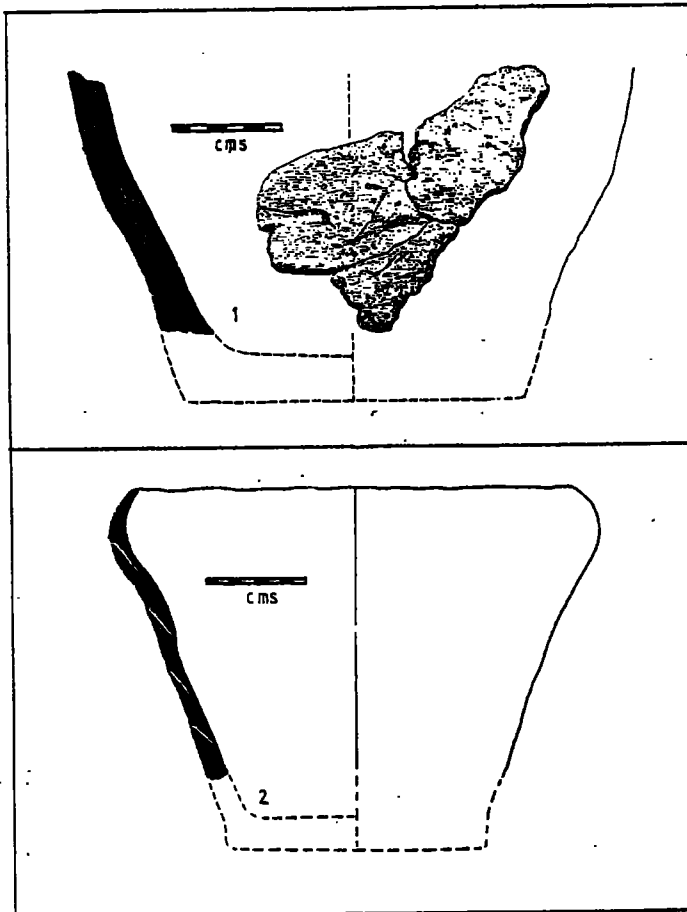
HOWICK (after I. A. Richmond)



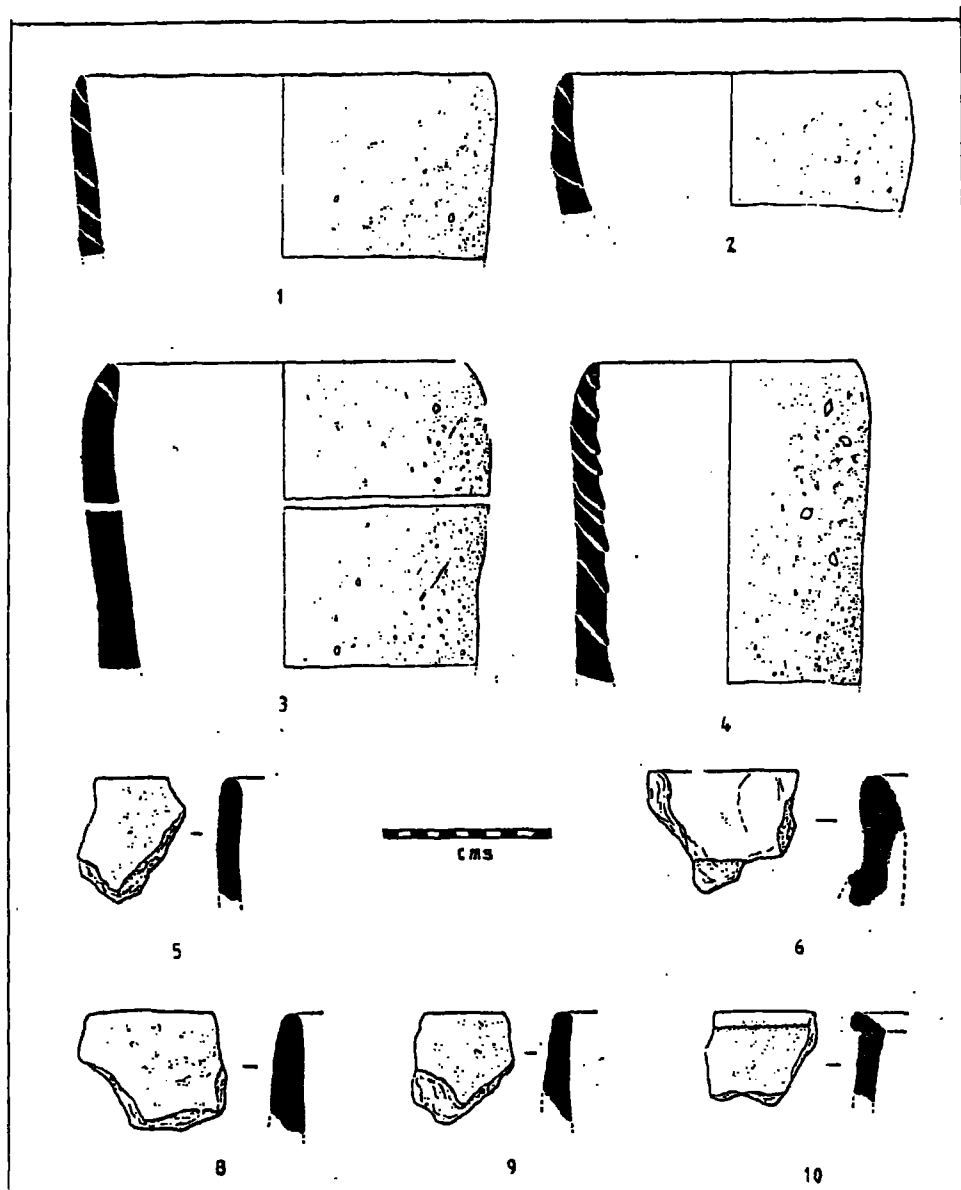
HOWNAM RINGS (after C. M. Piggott)



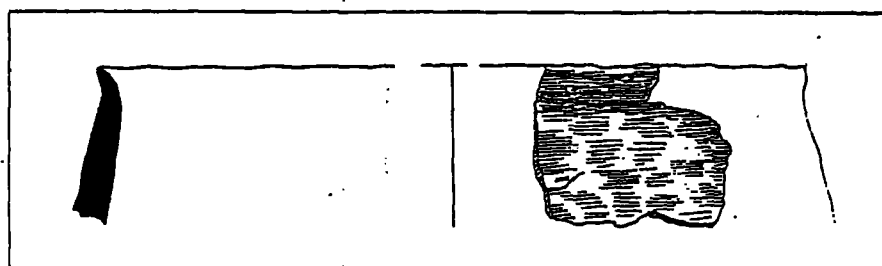
HUCKHOE (after G. Jobey)



INGRAM HILL (no.1 after I. A. Richmond, no. 2 after A. H. A. Hogg)



KAIMES (after D. Simpson)



KEL SOCLEUCH

Fig 26

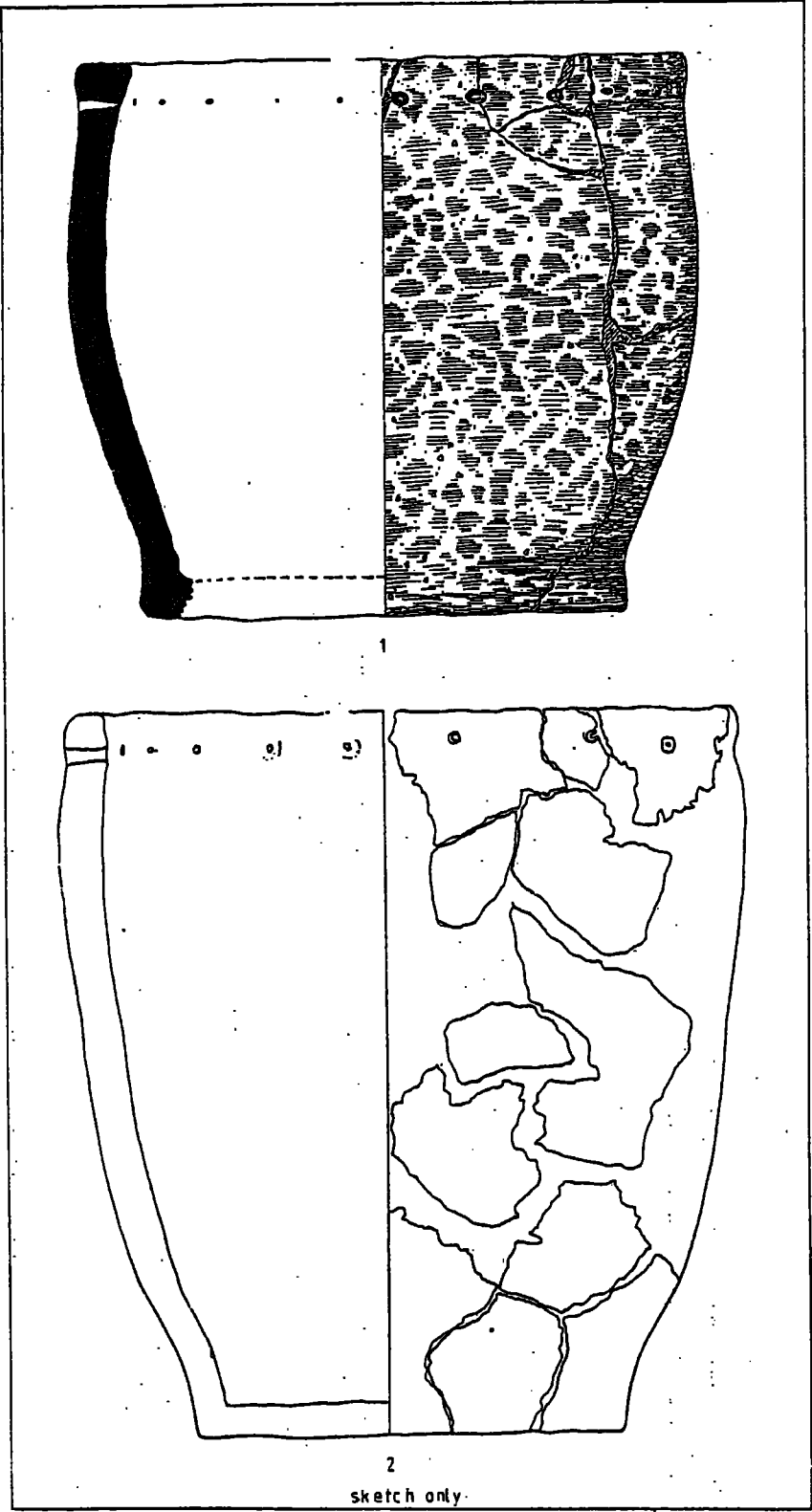
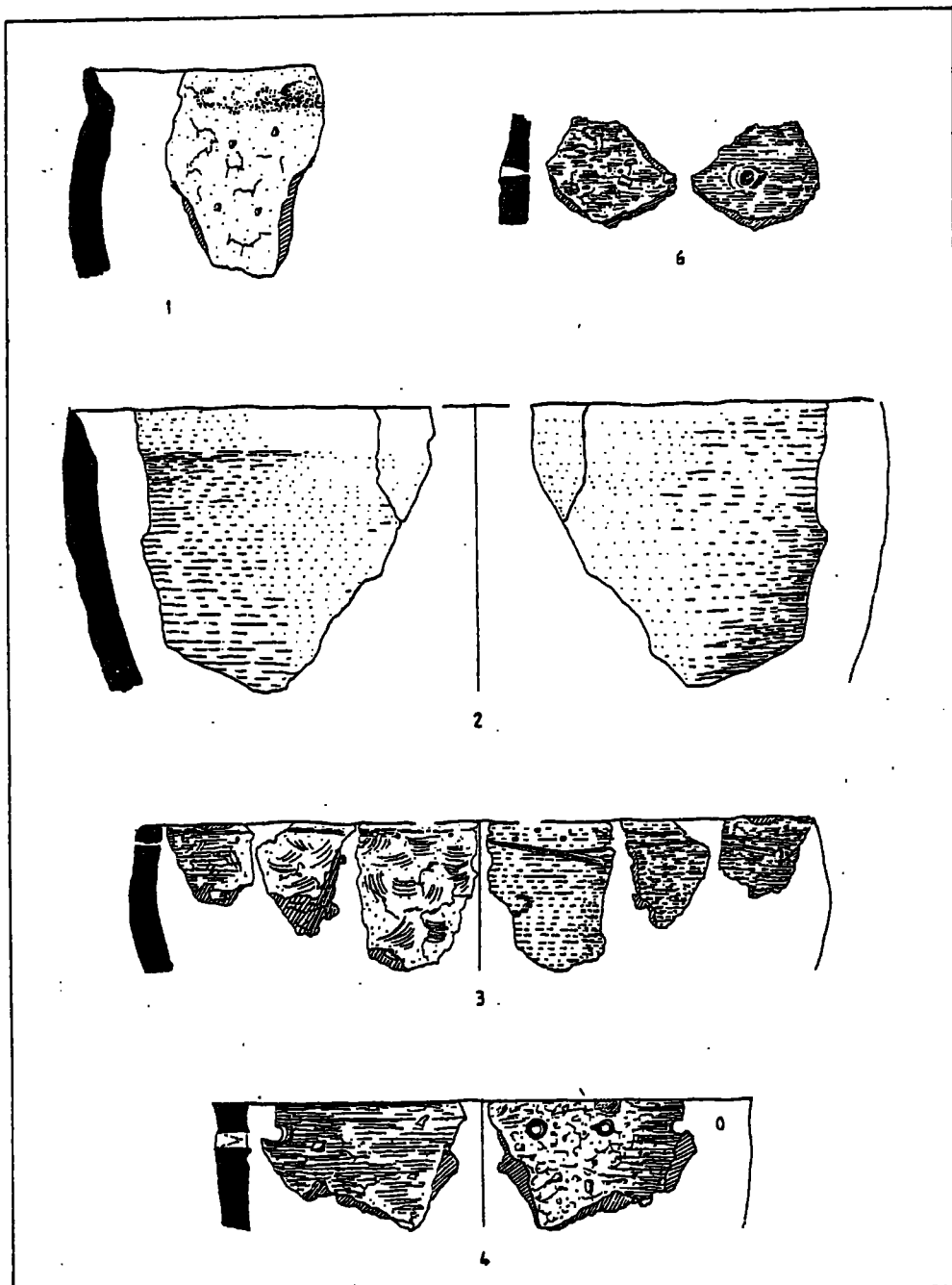


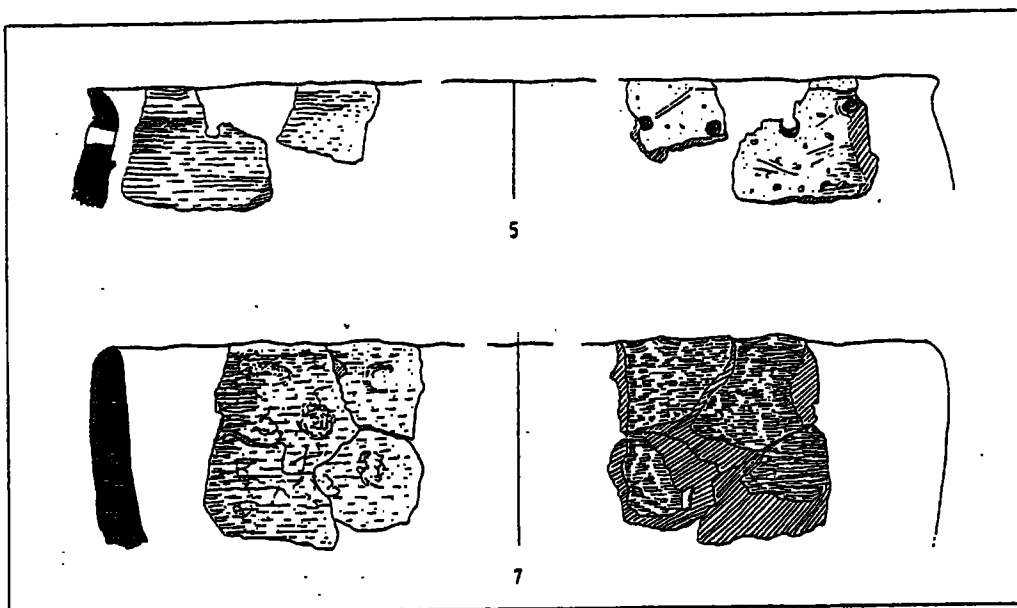
Fig 27



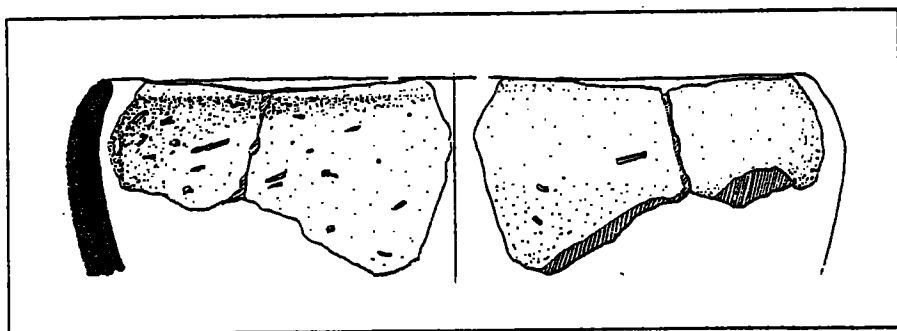
LUCE (cont. over -inc. no. 5)



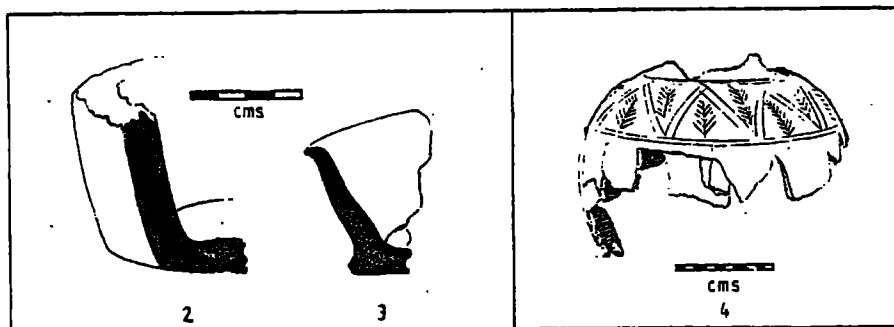
Fig 28



LUCE cont. (for no. 6 see previous fig.)



MARYGOLD HILL



MUMRILLS (after G. Macdonald & A. O. Curle)

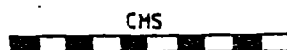
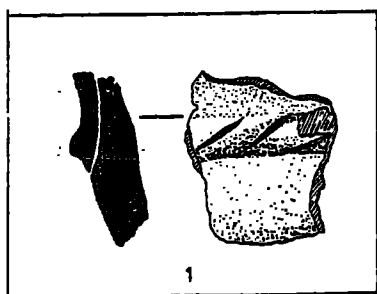
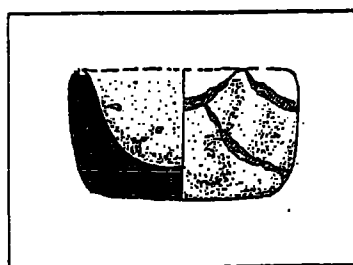


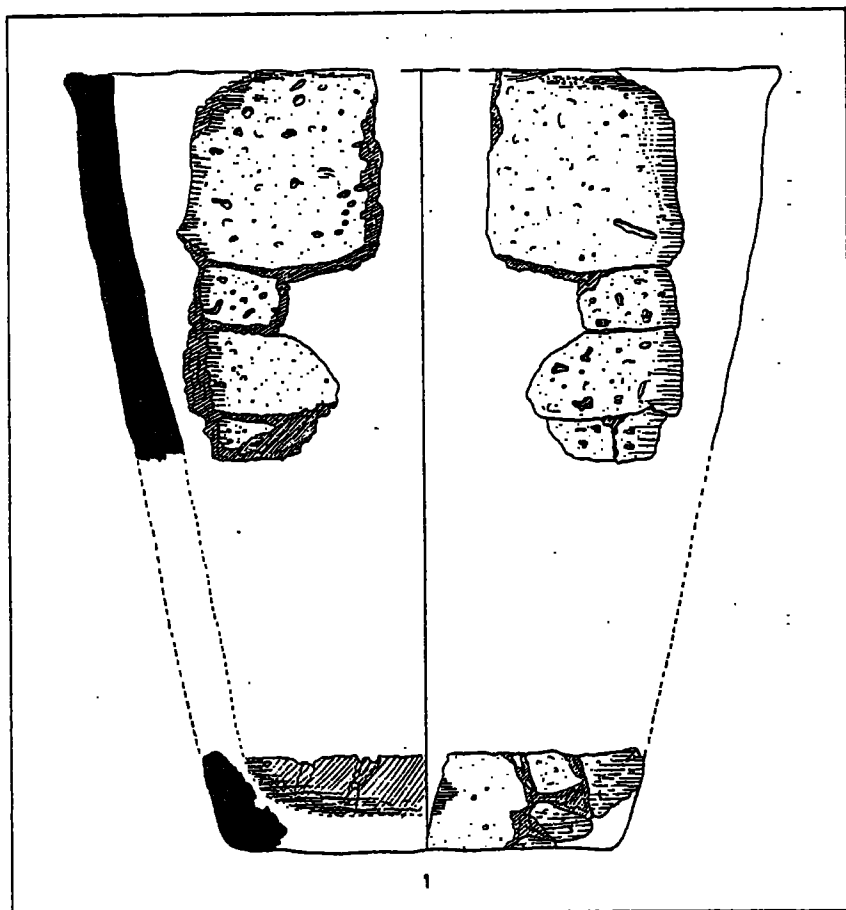
Fig 29



NEW MAINS



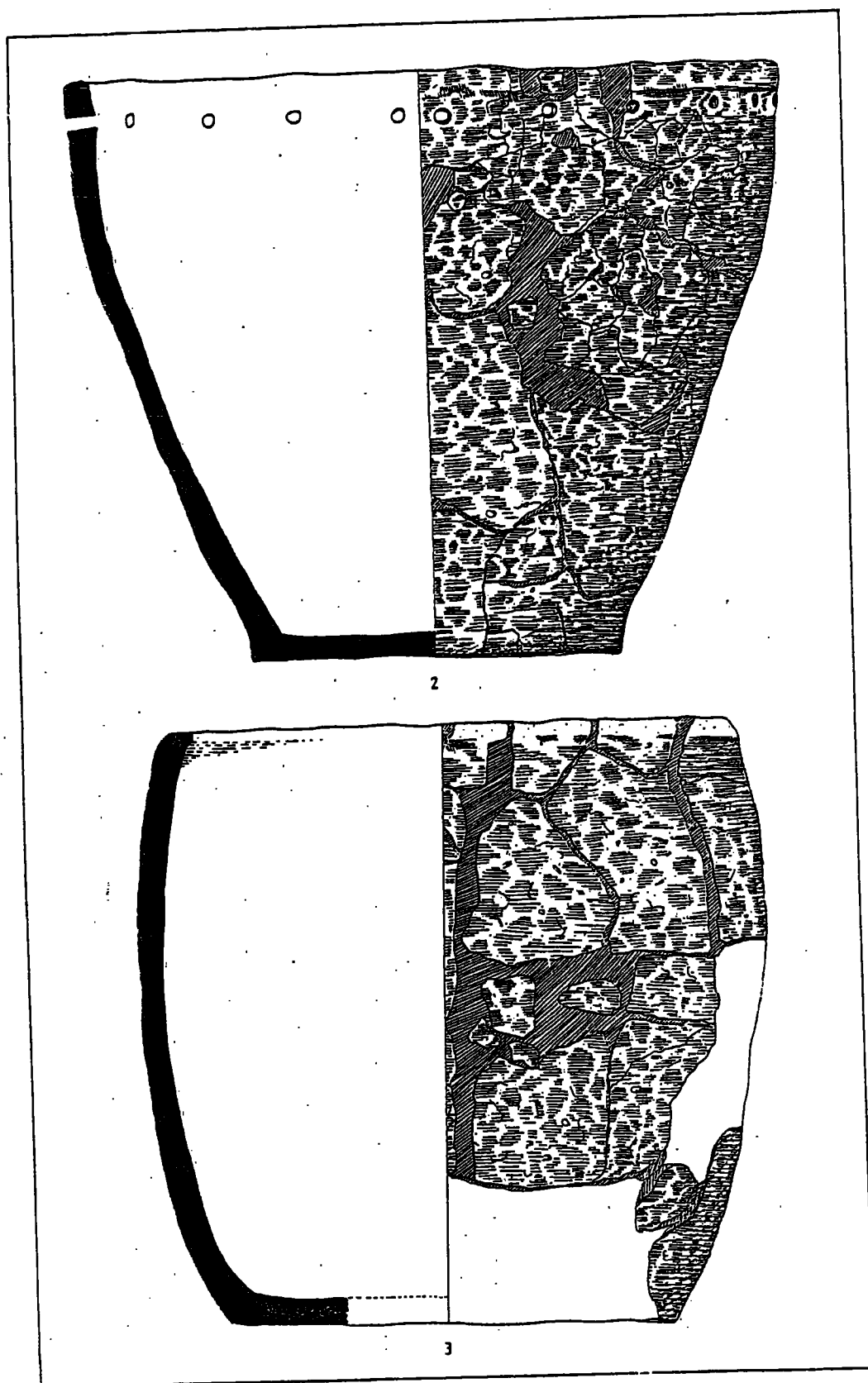
NORTH BERWICK LAW



NORTH END, WALNEY IS. (cont. over)

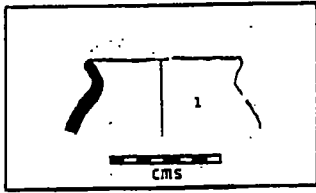


Fig 30

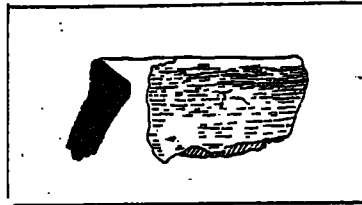


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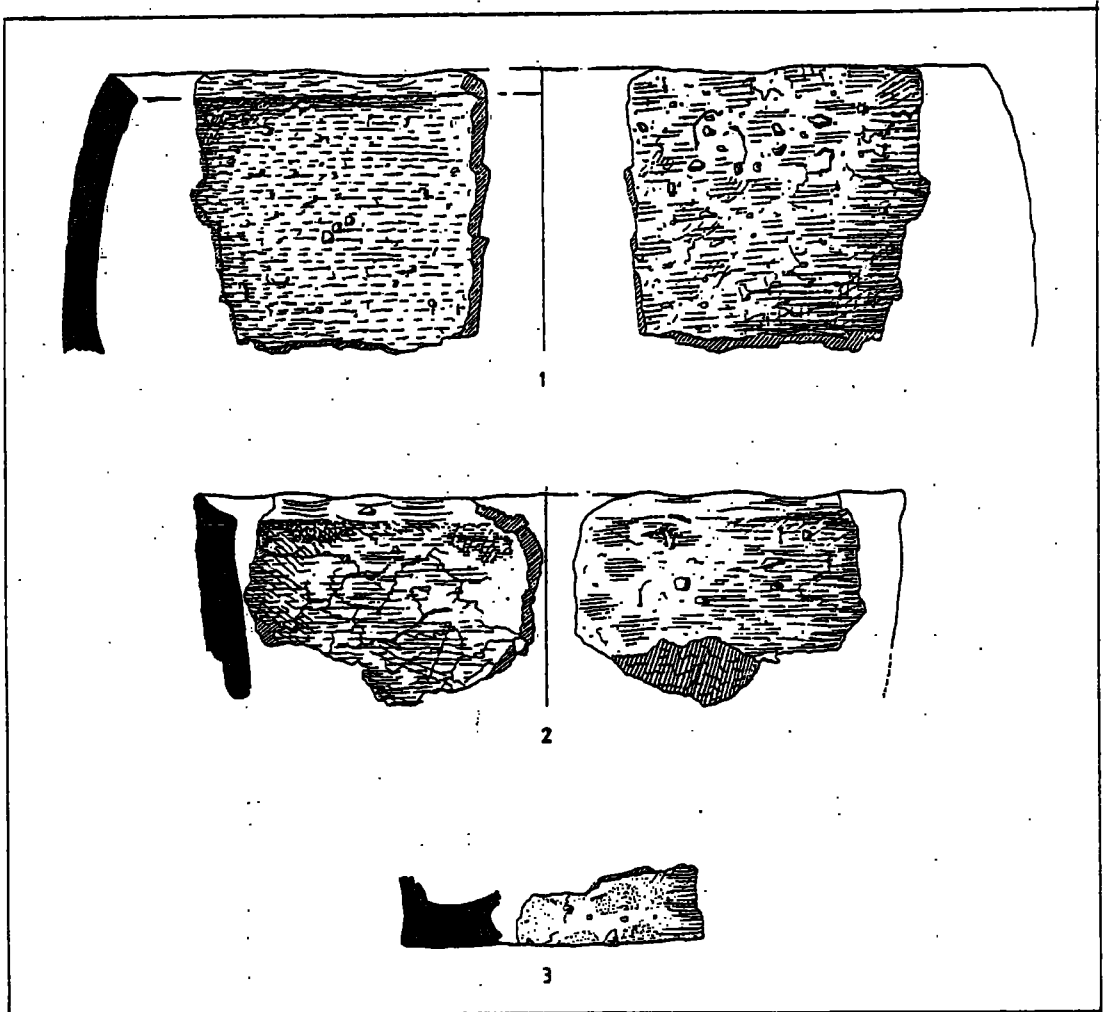
Fig 31



OLD DURHAM (after
I. A. Richmond et al)



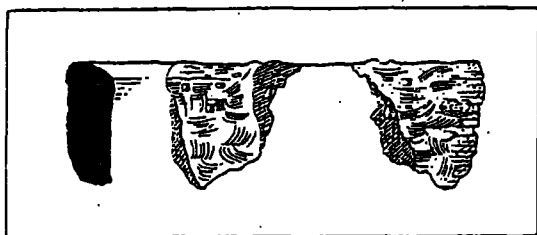
PINCOD



PRESTWICK



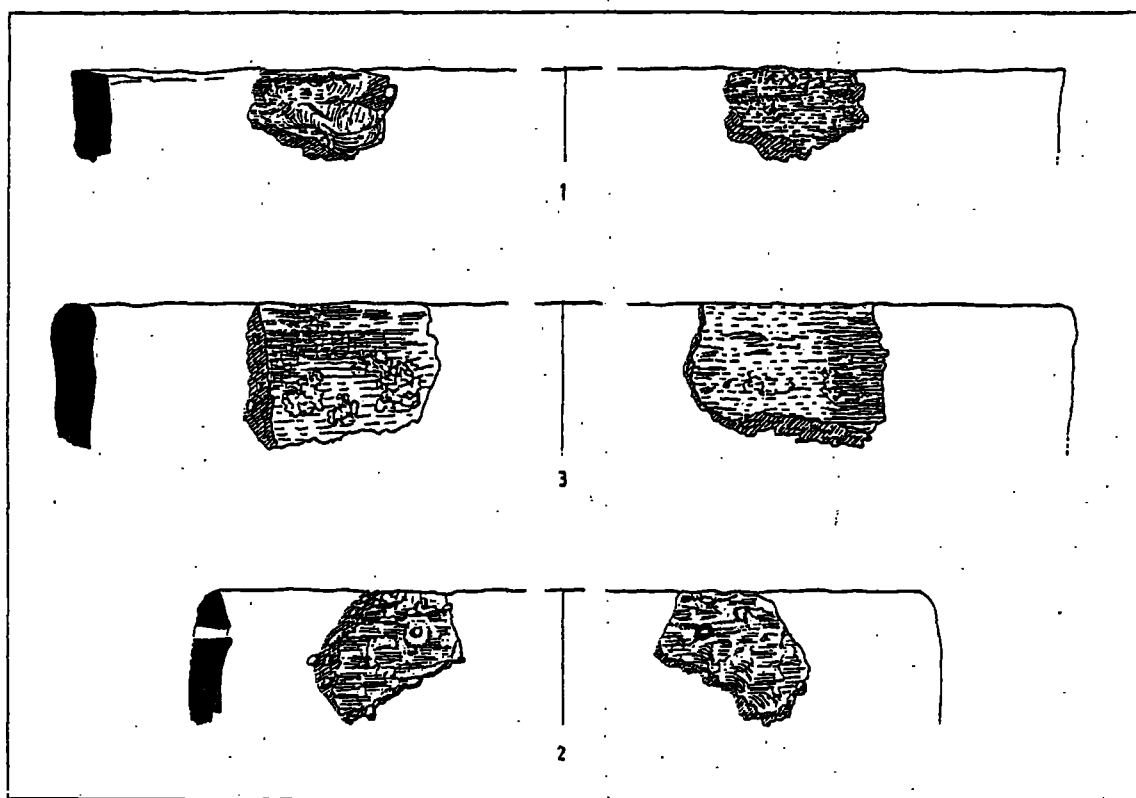
Fig 32



SHEWALTON MOOR



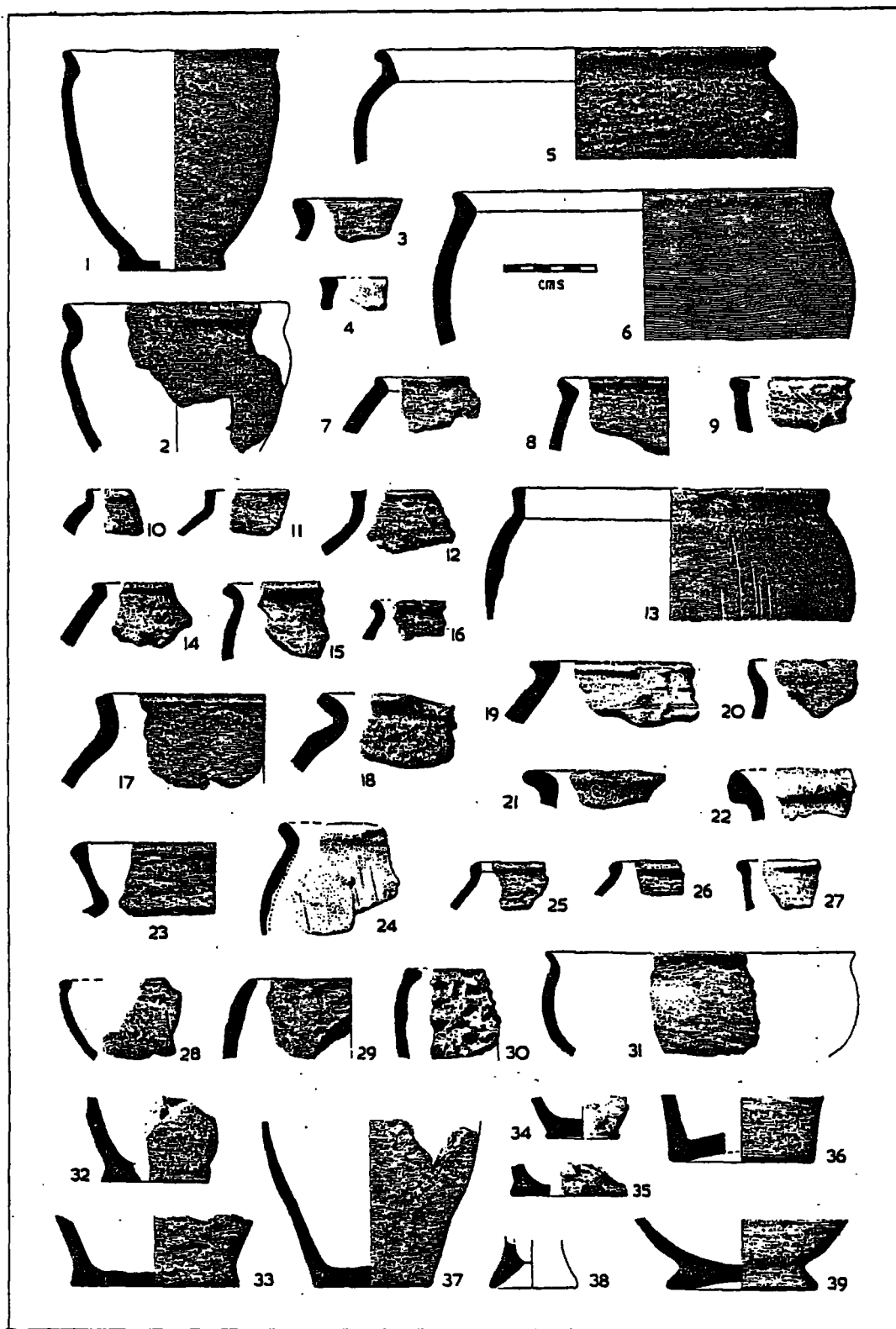
SPITAL HILL (after I. A. Richmond)



SHEWALTON MOSS

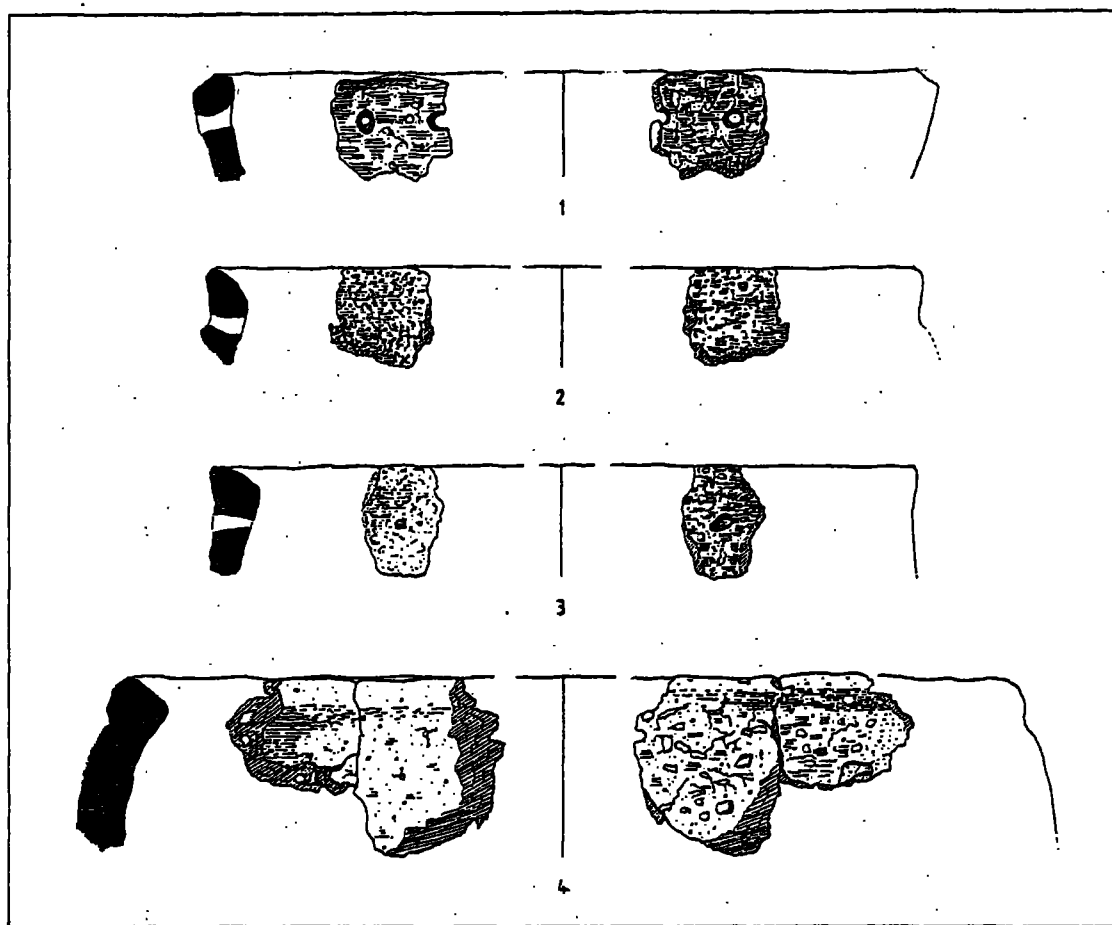


Fig 33

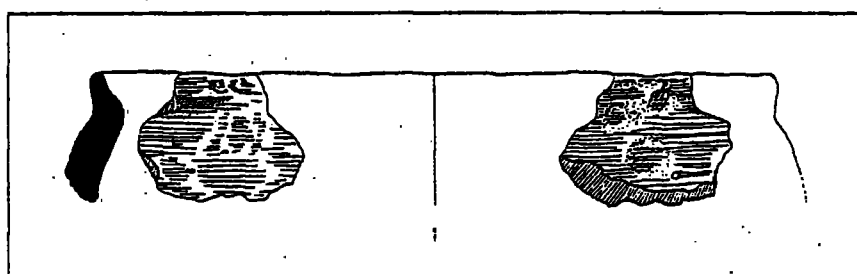


STANWICK (after R. E. M. Wheeler)

Fig 34



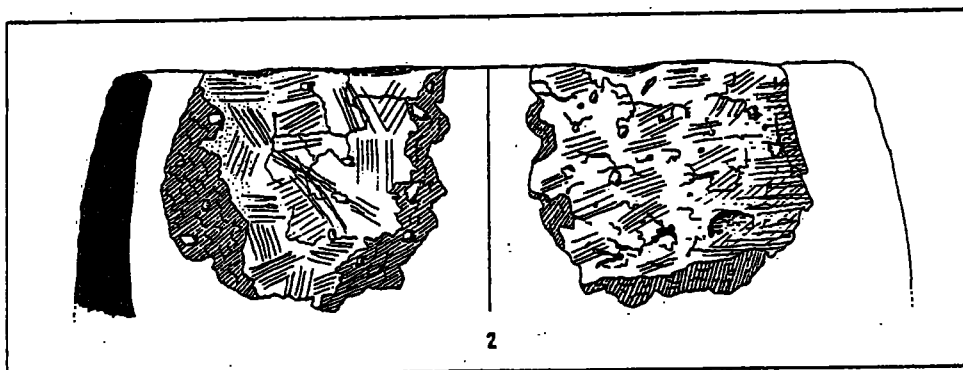
STEVENSTON



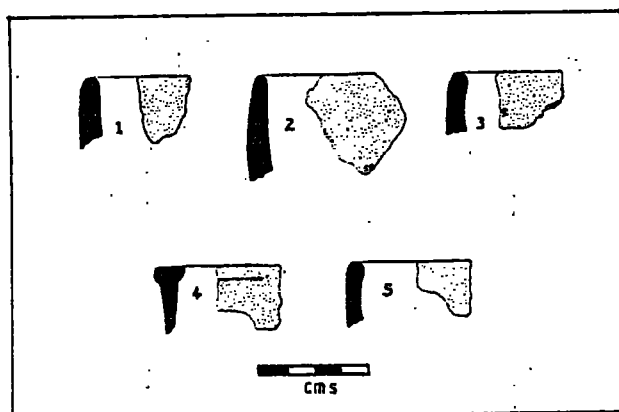
TORWOOD BROCH (cont. over)



Fig 35



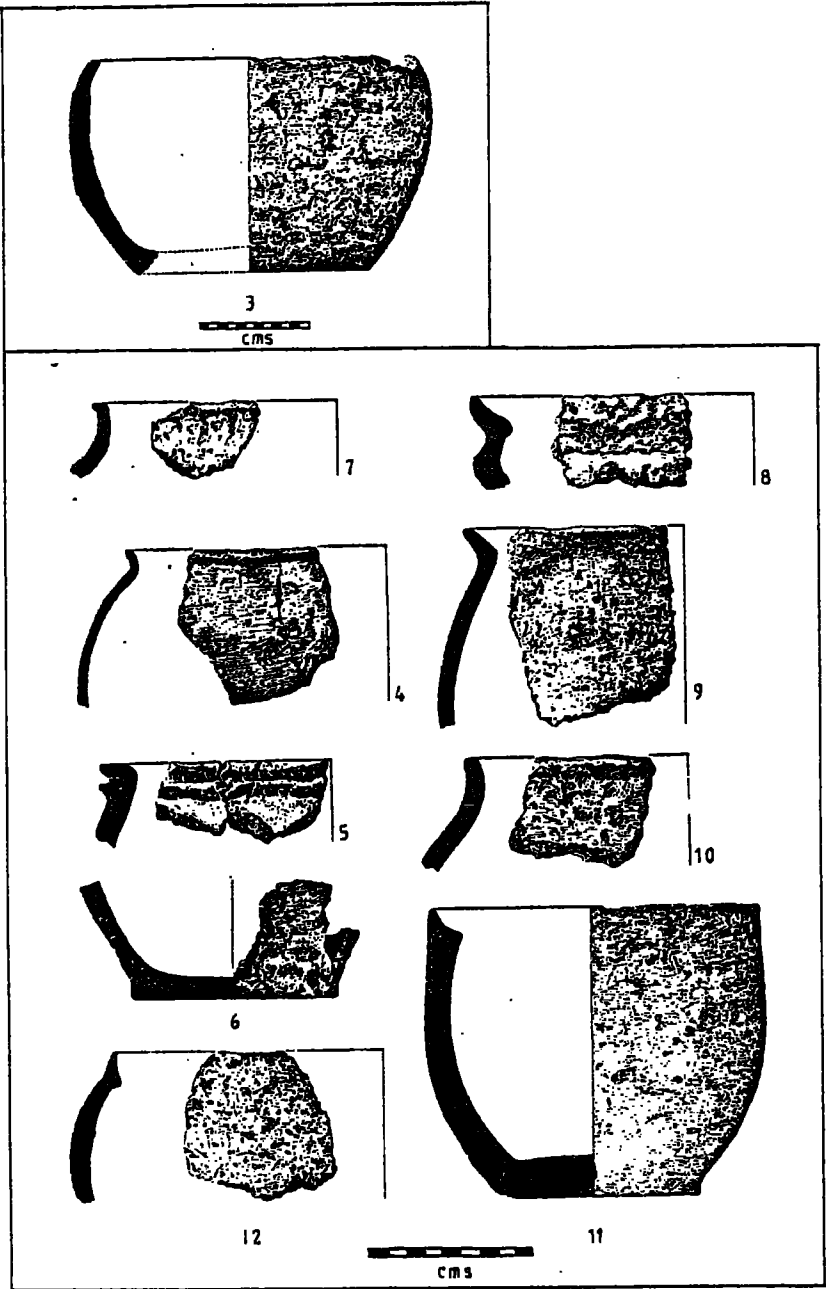
TORWOOD BROCH cont.



TOWER KNOWE (after G. Jobey)

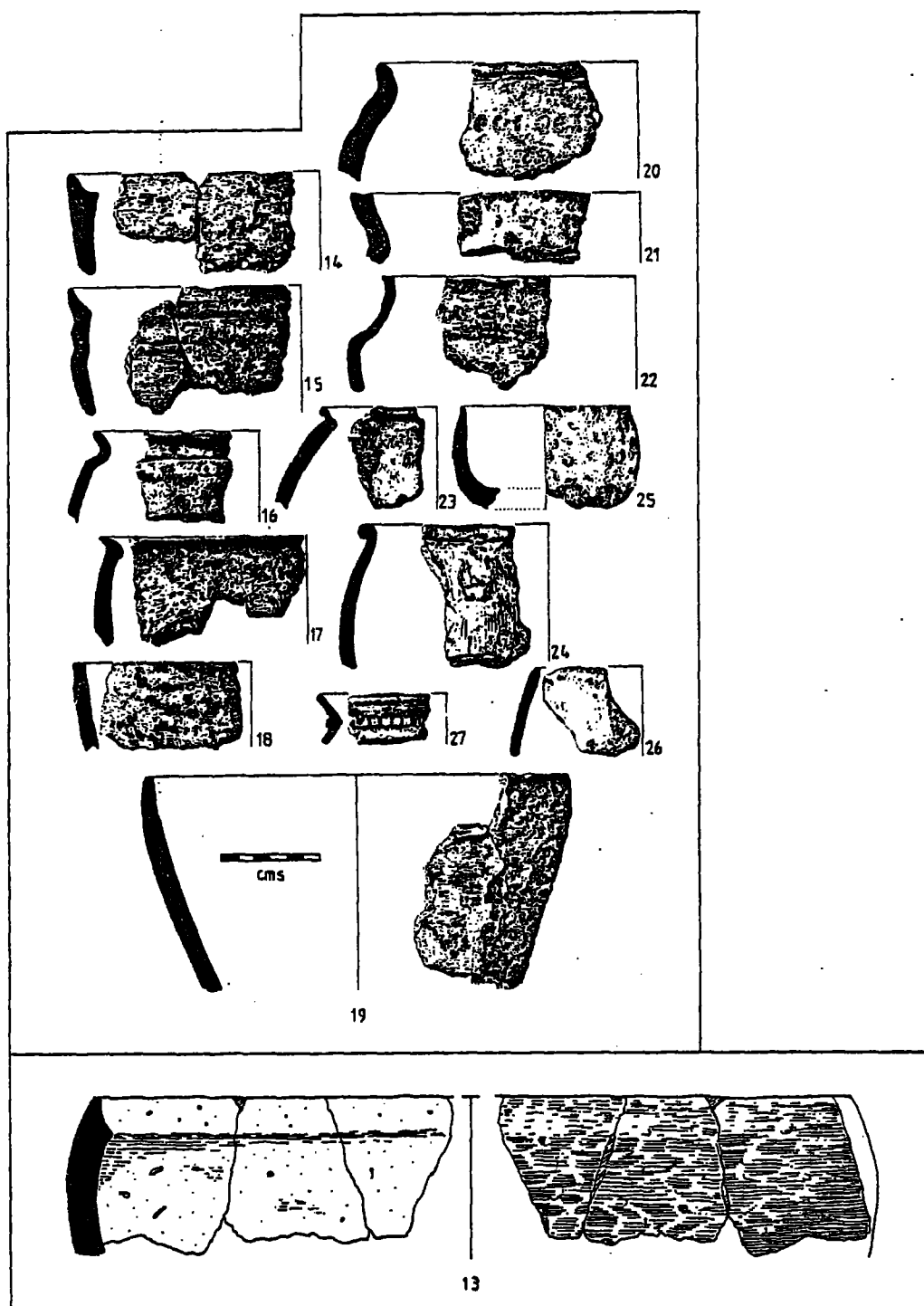


Fig 36



TRAPRAIN LAW (after A. H. A. Hogg. Cont. over)

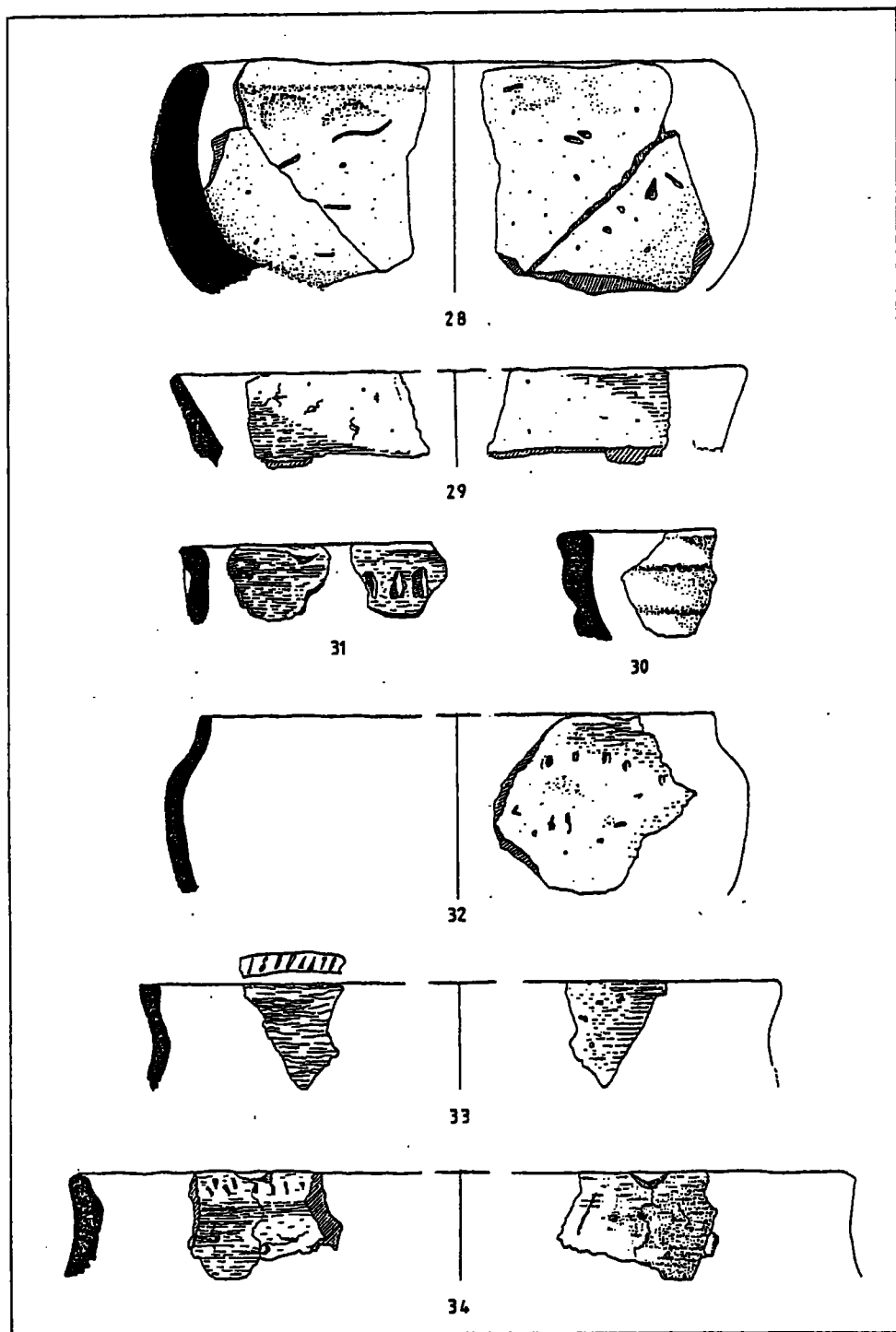
Fig 37



TRAPRAIN LAW cont. (Nos.14 -27 after A. H. A. Hogg. Cont. over)



Fig 38



TRAPRAIN LAW cont.

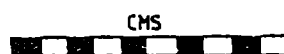
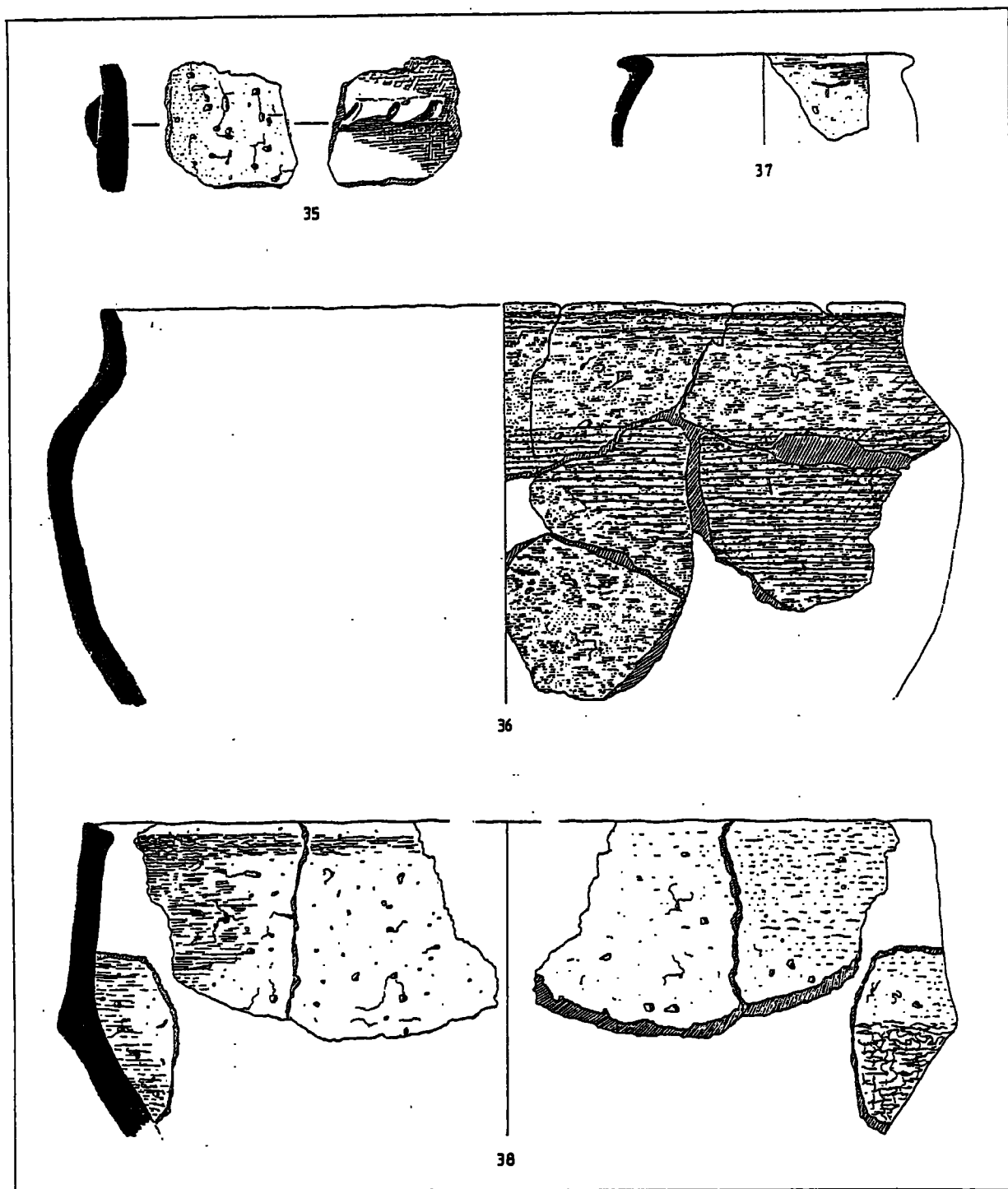


Fig 39



TRAPRAIN LAW cont.

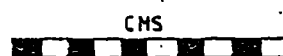
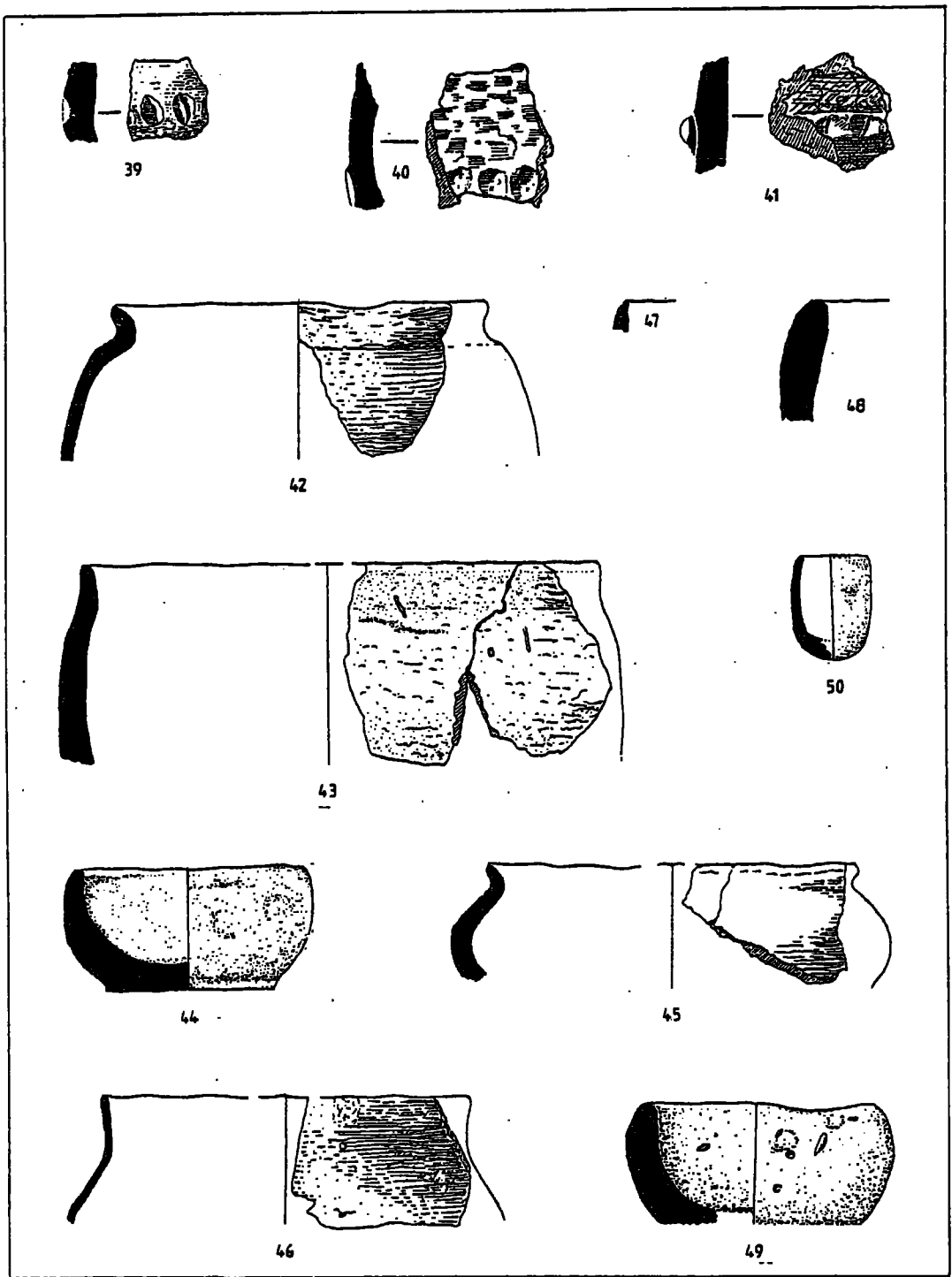


Fig 40



TRAPRAIN LAW cont.

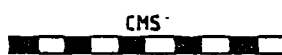
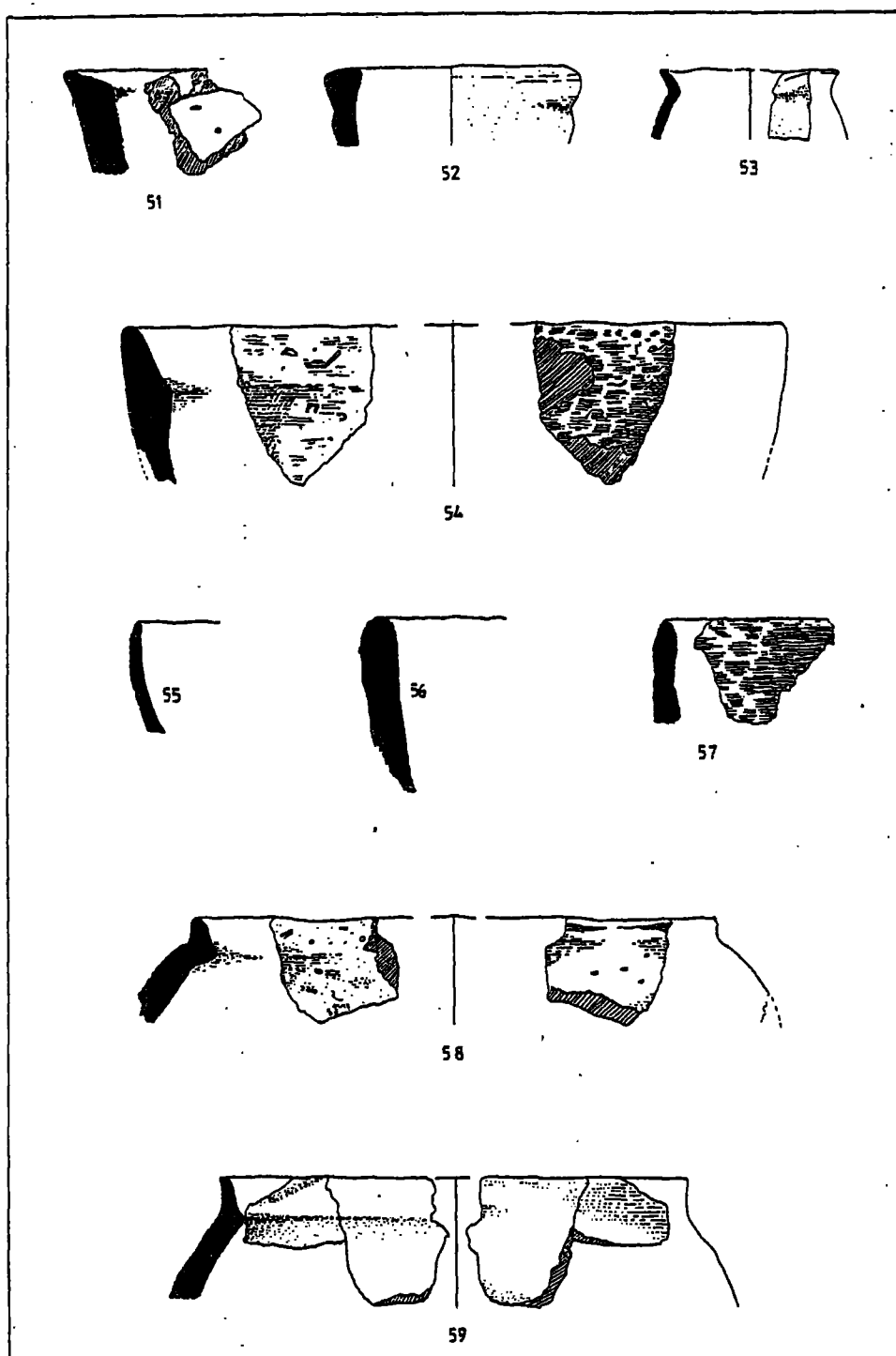


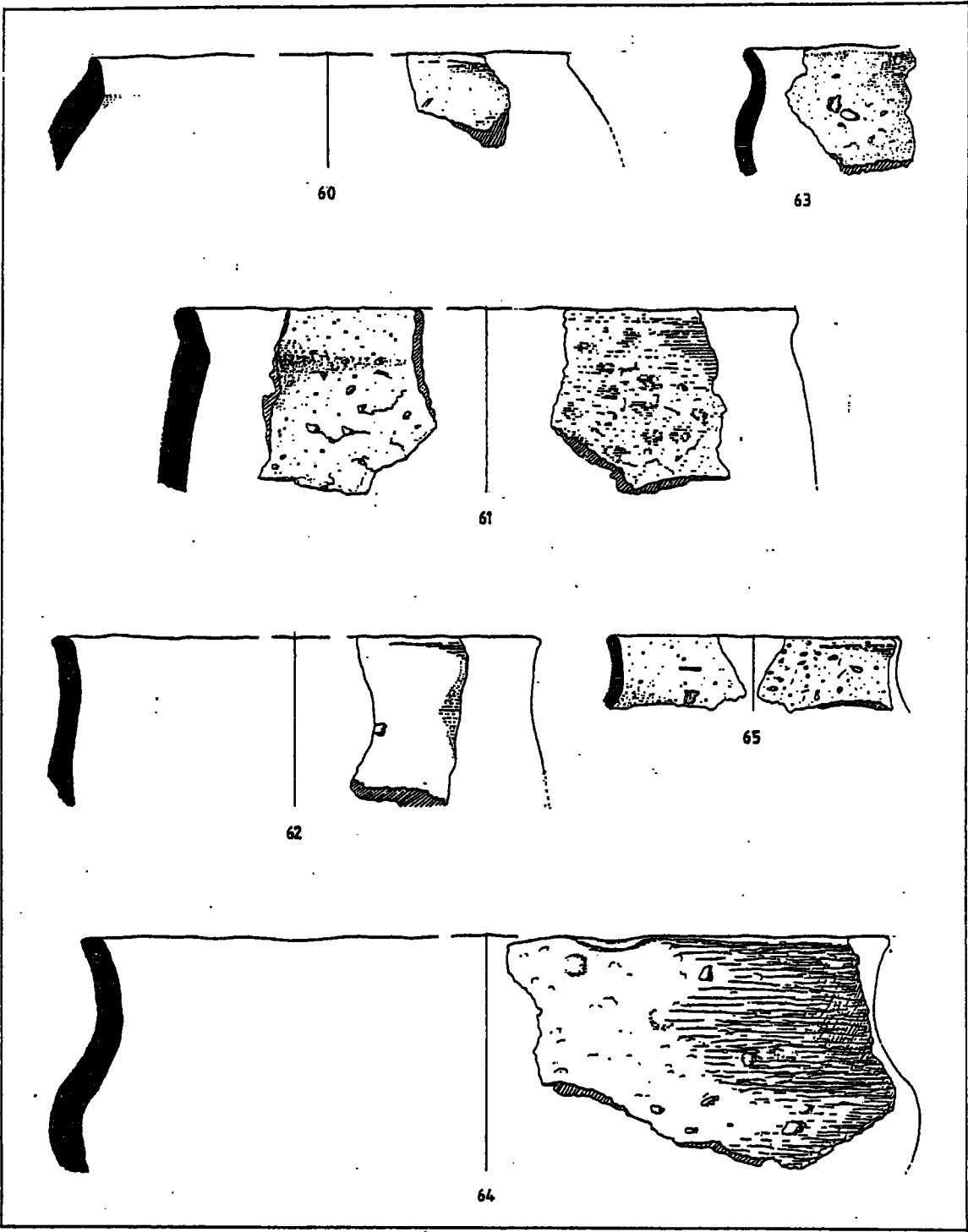
Fig 41



TRAPRAIN LAW cont.



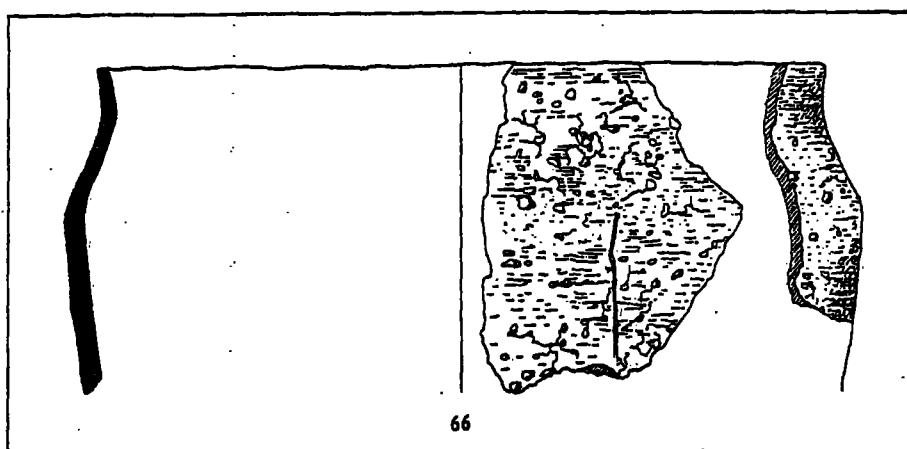
Fig 42



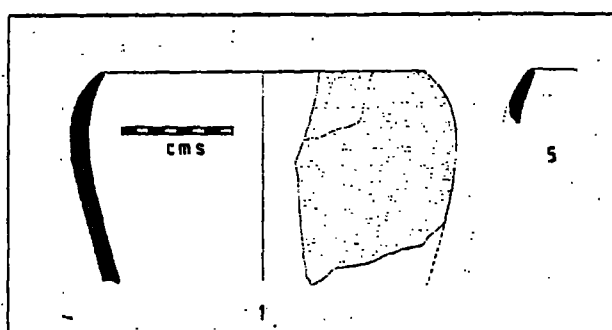
TRAPRAIN LAW cont.



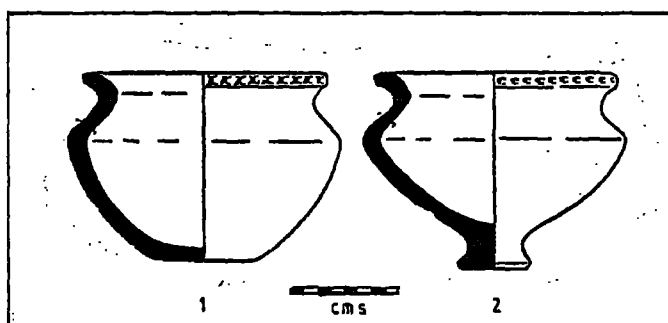
Fig 43



TRAPRAIN LAW cont.



TYNEMOUTH (after G. Jobey)



VINDOLANDA (after W. Dodds. Cont. over)

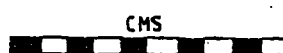
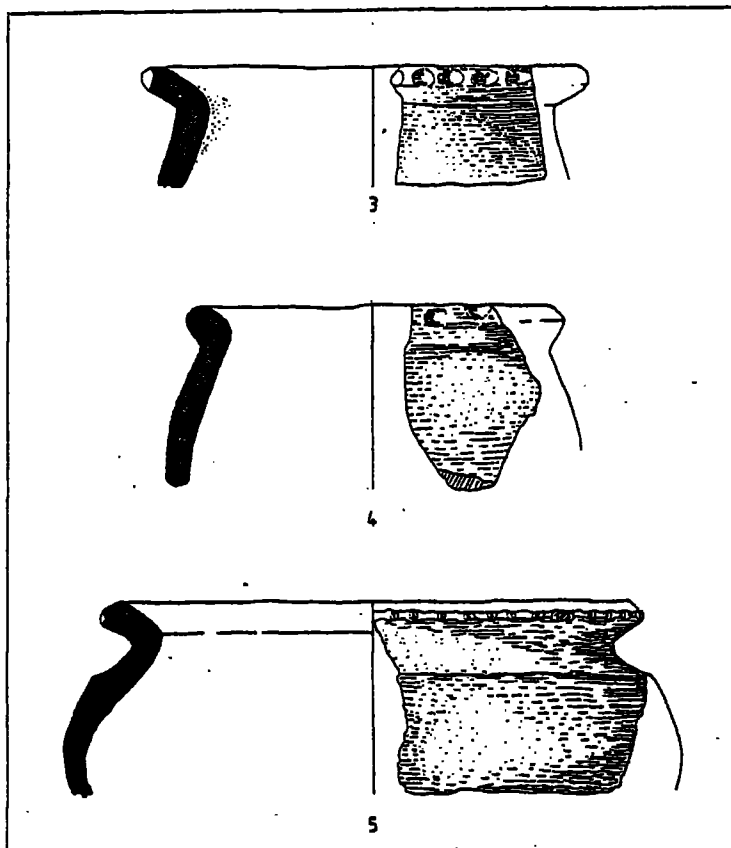
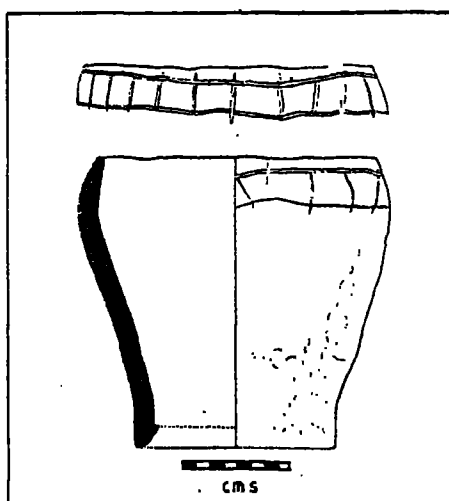


Fig 44



VINDOLANDA cont.



WEST HARTLEPOOL (after A. Woodhead)



Fig 45